ROYAL EDITION

The Times

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Telephone: Central 2001

THE TIMES, Thursday, August 14, 1930

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and ten years' automatic insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Death" or "In Memoriam" announcements senders are asked to indicate their origin. In the case of modern verse the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House square, London, E.C.4; to "The Times" Branch Office, 379, Strand, London, W.C.2, or to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, or to the Bureau du Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Classified Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Deaths, Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for two lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£11 11s. Inland, £15 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

BARRETT.—On Aug. 12, 1930, at Brookside, Seaton Burn, the wife of Rollo S. Barrett, of a daughter.

BEHRENS.—On Aug. 12, 1930, at Norwood House, Ilkley, to Winifred, wife of E. C. Behrens—a daughter.

BURRELL.—On Aug. 13, 1930, at Nut Tree Hall, Pattiel, to Nansi, wife of Bryce Burrell—a daughter.

DIVETT.—On Aug. 12, 1930, at Sidcup, to Mirabel (née Kernander), wife of D. J. Divett—a son.

HENTY.—On Aug. 11, 1930, at 25, Carlyle-square, S.W.3, to Lettice, wife of Richard Ifitid Henty—a daughter.

HODDER.—On Aug. 12, 1930, at Shotesham, Norwich, to Ivy, wife of W. O. P. Hodder, Indian Police—a daughter.

LESCHER.—On Aug. 12, 1930, at 3, Courtfield-gardens, S.W.1, to Ellie (née Browne), wife of Robin Lescher, O.B.E., of Nilambut, S. Malabar, S. India, and 60, Beaufort-mansions, Chelsea—a daughter (Anne Jacqueline).

MILNE.—On Aug. 12, 1930, at Oxford, to Margot (née Campbell) and Arthur Milne—a daughter.

MORGAN.—On Aug. 12, 1930, to Vivien (Tommy), wife of Peter M. Morgan, White Walls, Ewell—a daughter.

NASH-WILLIAMS.—On Aug. 11, 1930, at 67, Southwood-road, Ramsgate, to Nancy (née Allen) and Alyan H. Nash-Williams, the gift of a son.

REID.—On Aug. 13, 1930, at "Durliston," Rose Walk, Bedfett, to Eileen (née Montague-Jones), wife of George Lowe Reid—a daughter.

STIRLING.—On Aug. 9, 1930, at 7, rue de Tailley-rand, Paris, to Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Stirling—a son.

MARRIAGES

BEADON : NICHOLSON.—On Thursday, Aug. 7, 1930, at Barnstaple, North Devon, Capt. Edward B. Beadon, of Bramdean, Manor, Alresford, Hants, to Mary Margaret Nicholson, of East Ilkerton, Lynton, N. Devon.

BELT : LUCAS-SHADWELL.—On Aug. 11, 1930, in Paris, Francis Walter Belt, of Mill Court, Alton, Hants, to Therese Lucas-Shadwell, of 90, Boulevard Malesherbes, Paris.

CLARK : COUSINS.—On Aug. 12, 1930, at Friends' House, London, John Anthony, only son of Mr. John Rasbotham Clark, and the late Mrs. Clark (née Peasel), of Street, Somerset, to Eileen Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cousins, of Bocking, Braintree, Essex.

ELLIOTT : BERRY.—On Aug. 12, 1930, at St. James's Church, Spanish-place, Ernest George Elliott, of Pond House, Duston, Northampton, to Kathleen Gilda, only daughter of the late John David Berry, of Malkow, On Avon.

HUNTER : OVERTON.—On Aug. 9, 1930, at All Saints' Church, Eastbourne, Sussex, Leslie Roberts St. John Hunter to Gladys Marie Overton.

KAYE : LEETHAM.—On Aug. 11, 1930, at St. Helens Church, Ecclesfield, by the Rev. H. Robinson, Vicar of Plumtree, Notts, assisted by the Rev. C. H. Hodges, Vicar of Eccleshill, Philip W. R. Kaye, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Kaye, of Great Glen, Leicestershire, to Barbara Nan, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Leetham, of Ecclesfield, York.

MCCLELLAND : SCOTT.—On Aug. 9, 1930, at All Saints' Church, Garston, Herts, by the Rev. R. Gibbs, Rector of Aldenham, William George Leopold McClelland, only son of Mr. and Mrs. T. H. McClelland, to Annette Madeline Mary, elder daughter of the late Major-General W. E. Bolton, D.S.C., Judge Advocate.

MAYSTON : SMITH.—On Aug. 13, 1930, at St. Luke's Church, Thanet-road, Cranham Common, William Leslie Mayston, youngest son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Mayston, of Dulwich, to Hilda Joyce Smith, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Smith, of Cranham Common.

PHILLIPS : WILLSON.—On Aug. 12, 1930, at Bognor Cathedral, Captain Ernest Cathy Avery Phillips, R.A.M.C., to Letitia Mary (Molly) Willson, eldest daughter of Mrs. H. M. Willson.

RADFORD : STARTUP.—On Aug. 11, 1930, Myles Cosmos, second son of the late Herbert George Radford, F.S.A., and Mrs. Radford, of Leafield Lodge, Hampstead, to Joan Preston, younger and second daughter of Sydney E. and Mrs. Preston, of Birchbank, Christchurch-road, Hampstead.

STACEY : HUTCHINSON.—On Aug. 12, 1930, at Allingham Church, by the Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Norwich, Thurston, Reginald Howard, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. F. Stacey, of Washington, Sussex, to Margaret Joan, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Hutchinson, of Allingham Hall, Ulverston.

TRAFFORD : HOGG.—On Aug. 5, 1930, very quietly, at Whyteleafe, by Canon Morris, Capt. C. L. Trafford, of Curzon Park, to Rachel Hogg.

VERNON : HEATHFIELD-ELIOTT.—On Aug. 9, 1930, at Wandsworth Registrar's Office, John Richard Vernon, eldest son of Rev. Cyril John Vernon, M.A., Ilford, to Dumphna Helen Heathfield-Eliott, younger daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Francis Augs. Heathfield-Eliott, D.S.O., and Mrs. Heathfield-Eliott, South African papers, please copy.)

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DEATHS

ABRAHAMS.—On Aug. 13, 1930, at 21, Westbourne-terrace-road, W., Fannie Rosetta, widow of Louis B. Harry Abrahams, late Headmaster of the Selby Free School. Funeral Willesden Cemetery to-morrow (Friday), 3.0 o'clock. No flowers.

ARNOTT.—On Aug. 8, 1930, at Norwich, Mary Florence, second daughter of the late Thomas Reid Arnott, of Liverpool, aged 82.

ATCHISON.—On Aug. 13, 1929, at Woodford Green, the Rev. George Atchison, in his 85th year. Funeral at Christ Church, Woodford Green (where he was for many years Minister), on Saturday, Aug. 16, at 10.30. No flowers, by request.

BIRCH.—On Aug. 12, 1930, in a nursing home at Cheltenham, following an operation, Alice Martineau Birch, daughter of the late Rev. W. T. Birch, M.A., sometime Rector of Easton Grey, Wilts. Funeral, St. Stephen's Church, Cheltenham, at 2.30 to-day (Thursday). No flowers, by request.

BIRDWOOD.—On Aug. 11, 1930, Gordon F. Birdwood, youngest son of the late Capt. G. F. Birdwood, Bombay Staff Corps.

BLACK.—On Aug. 12, 1930, at a nursing home, Catherine Eliza Black. Funeral, Hampstead Cemetery (Fortune Green), Saturday, Aug. 16, at 11 o'clock.

BLAKE HUMFREY.—On Aug. 13, 1930, in Norwich, John Blake Humfrey, Honorary Canon of Norwich, late Rector of Great Dunham, third son of Robert Blake Humfrey, Wroxham House, Norfolk, aged 83. Funeral to-morrow (Friday) at 2.45 p.m. at St. Mary's Church, Walsingham, Norfolk.

BLOGG.—On Aug. 13, 1930, at 29, Burnt Ash-road, Lee, Emily Frances, daughter of the late Ashton and Frances Blogg, of Ilkley, Yorks. Funeral at Holy Trinity Church of the Good Shepherd, Lee, 11.30. Funeral at Hoxe Cemetery, 2.30. Monday next.

BOLTON.—On Aug. 11, 1930, at Contrèxeville, of pneumonia, Major W. N. Bolton, O.B.E. (late Wilts Regt., and Commissioner, Cyprus), of Talaton, Devon, aged 58.

BOSTOCK.—On Aug. 12, 1930, suddenly, at The Priory, Ashford, Middx., Josiah Bostock Bostock, Colonel, late R.A., M.C., Commandant Royal Army Military College, Millbank, C.B.E., M.B., Ch.B., born June 5, 1875. Funeral, Parish Church, Wexham, to-morrow (Friday), at 4 o'clock. No flowers. No mourning.

BOYCE.—On Aug. 8, 1930, suddenly, at Alford, Aberdeenshire, Thomas Wekin Boyce, formerly of Ely, Cambridgeshire, beloved husband of Annie A. Boyce, 36, Drummond-place, Edinburgh.

CATTY.—On Aug. 12, 1930, at a nursing home, Richmond, Surrey, Frederick Catty (Arty Fart). Funeral at Teddington Cemetery to-morrow (Friday) at 3 o'clock. No flowers.

CAYFORD.—On Aug. 12, 1930, at Crowborough, Alfred Cayford, only son of the late E. Cayford, aged 63.

CORFIELD.—On Aug. 11, 1930, passed over peacefully, the Rev. Egerton Corfield, Rector of Finchingfield in his 69th year. Funeral at Finchampstead to-morrow (Friday), at 3 o'clock. No mourning.

EDWARDS.—On Aug. 12, 1930, at Moulsford House, Wallingford, Arthur William Henry Edwards, Vicar of Moulsford, 1896 to 1928, in his 87th year. Funeral at Moulsford Church to-day (Thursday) at 3. Memorial service Radnor Church to-day (Thursday) at 2.

EYSTON.—On Aug. 12, 1930, at 12, Billingham-mansions, Kensington, Angela Mary Gaggina, widow of Francis Eyston, of Hendred, Berks, and Rose Hill, Church, E.I.P. Requiem Mass at the Carmelite Church, Church-street, Kensington, at 10 o'clock and funeral at Kensal Green on Saturday, Aug. 16.

GRASEMAN.—On Aug. 12, 1930, at North Cheriton, Somerset, of heart failure after a long illness, Edith Caroline Graseman, aged 57 years. Funeral at Hampstead Cemetery on Saturday, Aug. 16, at 11.30 a.m.

HAWKINS.—On Aug. 12, 1930, at Everdon Hall, Daventry, Northamptonshire, very peacefully, after a long illness patiently borne, Major Henry Hyndes, O.B.E., late 9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers, dearly beloved husband of Dorothy Kathleen Hawkins, aged 54 years. Funeral, Everdon, 3 o'clock, to-morrow (Friday) afternoon.

HERBERT.—On Aug. 12, 1930, at Spring Cottage, Kenley, Jessie Herbert, aged 85. Funeral, Kenley, 2 p.m. to-morrow (Friday). No flowers.

HIPPISLEY.—On Aug. 12, 1930, at Cheltenham, Grace Elizabeth Anne Hippisley, daughter of the late Rev. W. Hippisley, former Rector of Stow-on-the-Wold, aged 80 years.

KIRKMEDE.—On Monday, Aug. 11, 1930, at The Mead, Thundersley, Essex, Miss Louisa Catherine Kirkmede, youngest daughter of the late Rev. W. J. Kirkmede, Rector of Bicester, Cornwall. Funeral at St. Marychurch Cemetery, Rose Hill, Torquay, on Saturday, Aug. 16, at 11 a.m. (Daily papers, please copy.)

DEATHS (continued)

MARSHALL.—On Aug. 13, 1930, at 30, Clifton-hill, N.W., Annie Edith, widow of Henry Marshall, of Sterning, Sussex, aged 79 years.

MARTIN.—On Aug. 12, 1930, at 48, Portman-mansions, W.1, Mary Cecil Martin, daughter of the late Rev. Robert Martin, of Anster Pastures, Leicestershire, aged 60. Funeral, Kensal Green Cemetery to-morrow (Friday), 2.15 p.m.

MILES.—On Aug. 13, 1930, suddenly, at 59, Egerton-gardens, S.W.7, Clarissa Miles. Funeral arrangements later.

MONTEITH.—On Aug. 11, 1930, at Brisbane, Queensland, Henry, son of Henry Monteith, of Glasgow.

MOYES.—On Tuesday, Aug. 12, 1930, suddenly, at Brackendale, 107, Stamford-hill, N.16, Andrew, beloved husband of Hilda A. M. Moyes, aged 60. Funeral, Saturday, Aug. 16, St. Marylebone Cemetery, East End-road, Finchley, 11.30 a.m.

NEWLANDS.—On Aug. 12, 1930, at Barrowfield Lodge, Brighton, Lady Mary Louisa Wellesley, widow of second Baron Newlands, second daughter of the third Marquis of Exeter, aged 72. Funeral at Mauldslie Castle, Carluke, Tuesday, Aug. 19, at 2.30 p.m.

PORCH.—On Aug. 11, 1930, at Orchard Cottage, Chippenham, Margaret, widow of John Albert Porch, of Edzarley House, Glastonbury, in her 90th year. Funeral to-morrow (Friday) at Glastonbury, at 3 o'clock.

REED.—On Aug. 12, 1930, at 4, Guy's Cliffe-road, Leamington Spa, Alice Catherine, widow of Dr. Reed, of Westbury, Wilts.

WALDEGRAVE.—On Tuesday night, Aug. 12, 1930, at Chewton Priory, of heart failure, William Frederick, ninth Earl Waldegrave, aged 79. Funeral arrangements will be announced to-morrow.

WILLIAMS.—On Aug. 12, 1930, at a Bognor nursing home, Elizabeth Mary Williams, widow of Dr. P. H. Williams, of Windsor. Fortified by rites of Holy Church. R.I.P.

WISCHER.—On Aug. 8, 1930, in London, Paul Wischer, beloved husband of Janet E. Wischer, of Melbourne.

WOOD.—On Aug. 12, 1930, at a nursing home in Harrogate, Lorraine Wood, of 1, Sloane-gardens, S.W.1, dearly loved aunt of Emily Wood McKibbin. Funeral private. No flowers, by request.

WOOD.—On Aug. 13, 1930, very peacefully, at Heptonstall, Browning-avenue, Boscombe, Hants, Charles William Wood, late of Godden Grange, Sevenoaks, Ceylon papers, please copy. Funeral private.

IN MEMORIAM ON ACTIVE SERVICE

AMENDT.—In loving memory of Chris, beloved eldest son of the late H. C. Amendt and Mrs. Amendt, killed in Gaza, Aug. 14, 1917.

GOOLDEN.—In tender memory of my beloved younger son, Donald Charles Goolden, 2nd Lieut., 4th Royal Fusiliers, killed in action at Guillemont on Aug. 14, 1916, aged 21.

LLOYD.—In loving and ever-present memory of our dear younger son, S. H. Lloyd, Flight Lieut., R.N.A.S., missing in Flanders while on an offensive patrol, Aug. 14, 1917, aged 19.

PEERLESS.—In ever-loving memory of Charles Stephen Peerless, 2nd Lieut., R.F.A., killed in action on the Somme on Aug. 14, 1916.

HORNE.—In proud and loving memory of General Lord Horne of Stirkoke, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., who died while shooting on Stirkoke Moor Aug. 14, 1929.

HUCKETT.—In ever-loving memory of Fanny Sharman Huckett, Gstaad, Switzerland, Aug. 14, 1928.

WILLIAMS.—In loving memory of my dear husband, William Williams, who died Aug. 14, 1918.

MEMORIAL SERVICE

PROIOS.—A full choral service will take place at the Greek Church, Moscow-road, Bayswater, to-morrow (Friday), at 11.30 a.m., for the deceased Archbishop M. Proios, of Chios, Greece, Student at the University of London, who passed away on Aug. 11, 1929. Friends are invited to attend.

BROOKWOOD CEMETERY.—The Cemetery Beautiful (Estd. 1852). Illustrated Brochure post free. The London Necropolis Co., 121, Westminster Bridge-rd.

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PERSONAL

NO. Seen letter anxious. G. P. not helpful. This Fifth Message Diary grows too fast. Assume return now later than original date. Extremist always without measure or reserve 366.

THE charge for announcements in the Personal Column is 10s. for two lines (minimum) and 5s. for each additional line. Trade announcements 25s. for two lines and 12s. 6d. for each additional line. Lost and Found Notices 2s. 6d. per line (minimum two lines). A line comprises about six words. Private numbers, if added, form part of the advertisement and are charged for. Names and addresses of actual advertisers should accompany all advertisements, not for publication unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith. For index to other classifications see column seven.

SIR JOHN MAXWELL, of Belmont, Dumfries, wishes to THANK his friends for the very many kind letters and telegrams of sympathy, which he will reply to personally in due course.

MRS. V. C. W. AGNEW, who is in a Nursing Home, has been forbidden to attend to any correspondence for some weeks.

MISS CARLIN'S NURSING HOME, 11-12, Beaumont-street, W.1, is closed temporarily until October to instal stretcher lift and additional bed rooms.

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MRS. WM. LEACH-LEWIS, Chapel-Hill, near Marazion, RECEIVES a limited number of CHILDREN; entire charge if parents abroad; special care delicate children; healthy, sunny, riding; invalids.—London.

EDUCATION.—For particulars of private and commercial training establishments see "Educational" Column on pages two and three.

GIRLS' SCHOOL (boarders only), 18 miles London, 300 acres park, beautiful position on the seat of the Earl of Clarendon; total fees £160-£190 per annum include daily use of school ponies.—The Grove, East Watford. Barnet 0335.

MAKE YOUR CHOICE of a CAR from the selection offered in "Motor-cars, &c.," on page two.

THE CRANFORD HOME for elderly or delicate gentlepeople. Branches London, country, seaside. From £100 per annum.—Write Box T.103, The Times, E.C.4.

EASTBOURNE.—Lady desires for her attractive furnished RESIDENCE, September for winter or longer at moderate rent; choice situation, near Sea and Downs; very sheltered; 3 sitting, 6 bedrooms, kitchen, scullery, 2 bath rooms, glass lounges; large terrace garden; garage and every modern comfort.—Write Box Z.855, The Times, E.C.4.

FROM DOCKLAND to the OPEN COUNTRY or seaside.—2,052 children—mothers—from the worst slums from Dockland's most overcrowded slums will be given a day's holiday by the Victoria Dock Mission. We are relying on the generosity of the public to help us to the tune of £50 to cover the cost.—Gifts will be gratefully received by J. R. Reeves, Supt., Foster Hall, Tidal Basin, London, E.16.

EASTBOURNE.—Gentlewoman offers delightful RESIDENCE in her CHARMING HOME to one or two seeking rest and change amid refined environment; choicest situation, overlooking sea; garage if required.—Apply Box Z.854, The Times, E.C.4.

PIANO, Blüthner, Bechstein, or Brinsmead, wanted for cash.—Write particulars to Box A.1898, The Times, E.C.4.

PARK-LANE, FACING PARK.—Two beautifully FURNISHED SERVICE FLATS. Three bed rooms, bath room, two reception; 14gns. per week; four rooms, &c., 10gns. per week; being less than unfurnished rents. August and September.—Write Box J.671, The Times, E.C.4. 'Phone Grosvenor 1874.

ST. MARGARET'S NURSERY COLLEGE (founded 1924). Kippington, Sevenoaks.

DO your SHOPPING and TRAVEL through AIDES-DE-CAMP, Limited, 12, Quadrant-arcade Regent-street, W.1; the Corps of Retired Officers of all branches of His Majesty's Forces.

BABY LINEN.—Exquisite handwork; low prices. Samples sent.—Write Box H.109, The Times, E.C.4.

EXQUISITE LINGERIE, hand made, finest materials, moderate prices; many trousseau testimonials; samples sent.—Write Box H.110, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY PATIENT. Mental (certified or otherwise); 2 very large, country home of lady, fully trained, with competent staff.—Write Box J.851, The Times, E.C.4.

SURREY (London 23 miles).—To Authors or Artists, or admirable for Kennels; Private Property; £800 or offer; well-appointed COTTAGE RESIDENCE in glorious position. Rent £70.—Write Box Z.934, The Times, E.C.4.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA.—Lady has Unfurnished Self-contained FLAT to LET; first floor; charming private house in own grounds facing sea; three bed, one sitting, bath, kitchen, &c.; quite unique; £150 per annum.—Write Box Z.935, The Times, E.C.4.

RIVIERA.—Large FURNISHED VILLA, sunny garden, suitable paying guest house or hotel; 12 bed, three bath rooms; can enlarge. Price £1,000 cash, balance (£5,000) payable £150 yearly like rent.—Can, Cap Martin, Menton.

BE SLIM and FIT.—Swedish Massage. Radiant Heat. —Miss Thomson, 32, Clarges-street, Mayfair 5360.

GENTLEMAN SEEKS desperately LOAN of £150. Generous interest. Will someone please help?—Write N., 7a, Barton-street, London, W.14.

SHOOTING.—Near Haywards Heath. Nice lot of pheasants. TWO GUNS ACCEPTED. Shoot Saturdays.—Write Pheasants, Bookstall, Haywards Heath station.

THE tenderest young grouse have now arrived at Fortnum & Mason from the Yorkshire Moors.—182, Piccadilly, W.1

TAKE your sunbath afloat in one of our inflatable bathing-boats. To seat three adults or four children or two adults and one child, 3 guineas.—Fortnum and Mason, 182, Piccadilly, W.1.

ENORMOUS DEMANDS such as we have for LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S evening dress suits, overcoats, and all discarded clothing. Also for exceptionally high prices for dresses, furs, suits, overcoats, and all discarded clothing. Also household linen, jewellery, &c. Cash or offers same day as goods received. Call or write.—Mayfair 3274.

PETER DEVE, 151-3, Edgware-road, W.2. Padd. 4320.

KENYA.—The Directors of the KENYA TOBACCO Co., Ltd., 7, John-street, Adelphi, London, England, have pleasure in announcing the launch their new ZELPA cigarettes are becoming a great favourite. ZELPA cigarettes include the finest Kenya leaf grown under the rays of the tropical sun. ZELPA cigarettes are pure and delicate and not strong. Sold by Harrods, Selfridge, Army and Navy Stores, and by most tobacconists of repute. Price 5s. for 100, 2s. 6d. for 50, 1s. for 20, 6d. for 10. Buy ZELPA cigarettes, my friend, support your Empire end to end.

FOR GOLF or COUNTRY WEAR.—FENWICK of BOND-STREET (corner of Brook-street).

AIR TAXIS with cabin accommodation from one to 20 passengers; may also be hired from 11th August. AIRWAYS, Ltd., Specialists in Passenger Air Services, 32, Victoria-street, S.W.1; or ring Regent 7861. (Day and Night Service.)

GREATWOOD HOTEL, CHISLEHURST.—New hotel; charming surroundings; near several golf courses; quick train service, 20 minutes Town; excellent cuisine; from 4gns. single inclusive.—Write Proprietor.

AMAZING PRICES for ANCIENT SILVER.—We will purchase up to £300 each for Tankards, £200 for Coffee Pots, £150 for Cake Baskets, £100 for Tea Caddies, Appointments Town or Country.—Write, call, or 'phone, Regent 5923, HARRIS and Co., 37, Piccadilly, London.

CHELSEA.—FLAT, two bed rooms, dining room, large sitting room or studio; usual offices; quiet neighbourhood. To rent fully furnished for one year only, £3 per week.—Write Box Z.1,000, ATKINS, LTD., 37, Wilton-place, S.W.1.

DOLOMITES and ITALIAN LAKES.—Vacancies in small party Sept. 2-17; inclusive cost £25 14s. 6d., rail, hotels, tips, &c.—Dr. Fothergill, Chorley Wood, Herts. 'Phone, Chorley Wood 3.

SUNBEAM CARS.—We have for disposal a few Sunbeam Cars, all of recent manufacture but slightly showroom soiled. These comprise 16 h.p., 20 h.p., and 25 h.p. models, fitted with bodies of both Weymann and Coachbuilt types, and can be seen and tried by appointment. Full particulars and prices on request.—The Sunbeam Motor Car Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton, and 12, Princes-street, Hanover-square, W.1.

PERSONAL

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA AND NEW ZEALAND COMPANIES.

MAIL, PASSENGER, AND FREIGHT SERVICES.

MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, BURMA, CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA.

P. & O. and B.I. Tickets interchangeable, also Tickets of P. & O., Orient, and New Zealand Companies. All sailings subject to change with or without notice.

P. & O.

(Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.)

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	M'seilles.
Malwa ..	11,000	Britten	—	Aug. 16
*Rajputana ..	17,000	Brooke	Aug. 15	Aug. 22
Naldera ..	16,000	Harrison	Aug. 22	Aug. 29
†Mooltan ..	20,000	Hall	Aug. 29	Sept. 5
†Viceroy of India	20,000	Gibson	Nov. 7	Nov. 14

PORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.

From London and Marseilles.

Naldera ..	16,000	Harrison	Aug. 22	Aug. 29
†Mooltan ..	20,000	Gibson	Sept. 5	Sept. 11
*Rajputana ..	17,000	Brooke	Sept. 19	Sept. 25
Narkunda ..	17,000	Parker	Sept. 19	Oct. 2
Malwa ..	11,000	Britten	Oct. 3	Oct. 9
Mooltan ..	21,000	Townshend	Oct. 17	Oct. 24
†Chitral ..	16,000	Rogers	Oct. 31	Nov. 7
Maloja ..	11,000	Downing	Nov. 14	Nov. 21
‡‡Moldavia ..	17,000	Allin	Nov. 28	Dec. 4

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

"One Class" Service at Special Fares. Calling Southampton.

Novara (cargo) ..	7,000	—	Aug. 15	—
Nagoya (cargo) ..	7,000	—	Aug. 29	—
Bangalore (cargo)	8,000	—	Sept. 12	—
†Nankin ..	7,000	Tickell	Sept. 26	—

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Malva ..	11,000	Britten	—	Aug. 15
Khyber ..	4,000	Eastwell	Aug. 21	—
Mooltan ..	21,000	Holland	Sept. 5	Sept. 12
*Benalla (cargo)	11,000	—	Sept. 6	—
*Karmala ..	11,000	Robb	Sept. 19	—
Macedonia ..	11,000	Morton	Sept. 19	Sept. 26

Taking Passengers † for Malta, ‡ for Port Sudan.
* Not calling Southampton.
‡ Taking also 3rd Cabin Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA.

(Under Contract with the Government of India.)

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA AND/OR BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'shro.	Antwerp.	LONDON
*‡‡MUNDRA ..	7,278	—	Aug. 16	Aug. 23
*‡‡WARFIELD ..	4,005	Sept. 2	Sept. 6	Sept. 13
DUMANA ..	8,427	Sept. 24	Sept. 27	Oct. 4
DOMALA ..	8,427	Oct. 15	Oct. 18	Oct. 25

* Cargo steamer. ‡ Calls Port Sudan.
† Calling Karachi before Bombay.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'shro.	LONDON
*‡MARCHA ..	5,278	—	Aug. 16	Aug. 23
*‡‡MANDA ..	4,005	Aug. 29	Sept. 2	Sept. 6
MORVADA ..	8,231	Sept. 5	Sept. 13	Sept. 20
MULBERA ..	9,100	Sept. 17	Sept. 27	Oct. 4

‡ Calls Tangier.

PORT SUDAN, ADEN, AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'shro.	LONDON	M'seilles
MADURA ..	9,047	—	Aug. 27	Aug. 30	Sept. 6
MATIANA ..	9,047	Sept. 6	Sept. 10	Sept. 13	Oct. 4
MALDA ..	9,046	Oct. 4	Oct. 15	Oct. 21	Nov. 1
MODASA ..	9,070	Nov. 1	Nov. 12	Nov. 21	Nov. 29

QUEENSLAND.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'shro.	Immingham	LONDON
A STEAMER ..	—	—	—	—

CHIEF PASSENGER OFFICE,

Manager: F. H. GROVESMON.

P. & O. HOUSE, 14, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.

City Passenger Office, 130, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3. Strand Office, Passage and Freight (A.F. Case, Manager), Australia House, W.C.2. Paris, Société Française P. & O., 36, Boulevard des Capucines. Rome, Cook, Son, Fane, P. & O. Agents, Avenue de Monte Carlo.

FREIGHT OR GENERAL BUSINESS.

P. & O. (F.) LTD., 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.

R.I. Agents:—

GRAY, DAWES & CO., 152, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.

Chr. of Pounds. Steamers. Tons. Destination. Sailing.

Chr. of Pounds.	Steamers.	Tons.	Destination.	Sailing.
£	"ILE DE FRANCE "(c)	..	Aug. 19	Aug. 29
£	"PARIS " (c)	..	Aug. 23	Aug. 29
£	"DE GRASSE " (c)	..	Aug. 26	Sept. 4
£	"PASTEUR " (c)	..	Aug. 30	Sept. 5
£	"ROCHAMBEAU " (c)	..	Aug. 30	Sept. 6
£	"ILE DE FRANCE " (c)	..	Sept. 4	Sept. 10

(c) Express Service First and Second Classes only.
(c) First Cabin and Tourist Third Cabin Service.
Also
HAVRE TO HOUSTON Texas (Cabin Class) MONTHLY.
HAVRE TO
NORTH PACIFIC COAST PORTS
LOS ANGELES, SAN FRANCISCO, SEATTLE, VANCOUVER. (First Class only.)

PLYMOUTH TO WEST INDIES

TRINIDAD, VENEZUELA, COLOMBIA, PANAMA.
S.S. "PELLERIN DE LATOUCHE " .. .. Sept. 8
S.S. "FLANDRE " .. .. Oct. 6
Also SERVICES TO
CUBA, MEXICO, HAITI, &c.,
Ch. Gle., Transatlantique, Ltd., 20, Cockspur-street, S.W.1, and all leading Travel Agents.

UNION S.S. CO. of NEW ZEALAND

LTD., TO NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.
By any Atlantic Line to Canada or U.S.A., thence via VANCOUVER or S. FRANCISCO.

	Tons.	From †Vancouver.	From †San Francisco.
TAHITI		—	Sept. 3
CAMANCHI		Sept. 17	—
MAKUBA		—	Oct. 1
NIAGARA		Oct. 15	—

† Canadian-Australasian Line, via Honolulu, Fiji, and Auckland to Sydney. Through Rail Ticket via Tahiti, Rarotonga, Wellington, to Sydney.
Apply the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. Jones, General Manager), 3, Lombard-street, E.C.3, London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724); or for Vancouver Service any office of the Canadian Railways.

P. & O. BRANCH SERVICE.

FAST STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA,
Via Malta, Port Said, Suez, and Colombo.
ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

	Tons.	London.	Plymouth	Liverpool.
BARRABOOL ..	12,000	—	—	Sept. 20
BALRANALD ..	12,000	Oct. 10	Oct. 11	—
BALLARAT ..	12,000	Oct. 24	Oct. 25	—
BENDIGO ..	12,000	Nov. 7	Nov. 8	—

Also 3rd CABIN BOOKINGS for

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles
R.M.S. MOLDAVIA	17,000	—	Aug. 14
R.M.S. MONGOLIA	17,000	Sept. 5	Sept. 11

Apply P. & O., 130, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3, 14-16, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1, or Australia House, Strand, London, W.C.2.

AUSTRALIA BY THE ORIENT LINE

Under Contract to carry His Majesty's Mails.
Through Tickets to NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIA.
Through bookings and other privileges.
HOLIDAY TRIPS TO SPAIN, MOROCCO, RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT, and CEYLON.
CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

	Tons.	London	Toulon.	Naples.
ORMONDE ..	15,000	Aug. 16	Aug. 22	Aug. 24
ORVIETO ..	15,000	Sept. 6	Sept. 12	Sept. 14
ORONTES ..	20,000	Sept. 13	Sept. 19	Sept. 21
ORONSAY ..	20,000	Sept. 27	Oct. 3	Oct. 5
OTRANTO ..	20,000	Oct. 11	Oct. 17	Oct. 19
ORFORD ..	20,000	Oct. 25	Oct. 31	Nov. 2
OTRANTO ..	20,000	Nov. 8	Nov. 14	Nov. 16
ORSOVA ..	12,000	Nov. 22	Nov. 28	Nov. 30

Managers, ANDERSON, GREEN and Co., Ltd., Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Branch Offices, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

ELLERMAN LINES

CITY HALL

BUCKNALL

FAST AUTUMN PASSENGER SERVICE
LIVERPOOL, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date.	Destination.
City of Valencia ..	5,000	9 Sept.	Bombay and Karachi
City of Calcutta ..	7,879	Sept. 15	Colombo and Calcutta
City of London ..	4,956	Sept. 16	Bombay and Karachi
City of Nagpur ..	10,133	Sept. 23	Bombay and Karachi
City of Exeter ..	9,447	Oct. 1	Colombo and Calcutta
City of Simla ..	9,488	Oct. 4	Bombay and Karachi
City of Canterbury	9,447	Oct. 15	Madras and Calcutta
City of Paris ..	10,902	Oct. 14	Bombay and Karachi
City of Venice ..	8,308	Oct. 28	Bombay and Karachi
City of Marseilles	8,287	Oct. 29	Colombo and Calcutta

Calls (a) Marseilles. (b) Port Sudan. (c) Madras.
(d) Special sailings direct from Marseilles.

LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA.

City of Pretoria ..	7,465	Sept. 2	Cape, East London
City of Cairo ..	7,827	Sept. 11	Bay, East London
City of Karachi ..	5,273	Nov. 21	and Natal.

MARSEILLES TO SOUTH AFRICA AND JAPAN.

Regular freight service with limited accommodation for passengers at reduced rates. Sailings on application.
Managers, ELLERMAN'S WILSON LINE, LTD.
LONDON: 104-6, Leadenhall-street, E.C. Tele., Ave. 2240
LIVERPOOL: Tower-bldgs., Water-st. .. Cent. 3840
GLASGOW: 75, Bothwell-street .. .. Cent. 9225

BIBBY LINE.

THE FIRST CLASS ONLY FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE OF TWIN-SCREW OIL-DRIVEN MAIL VESSELS TO LIVERPOOL, EGYPTIAN PALESTINE PORT SUDAN, CEYLON, BURMA, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS AND SOUTHERN INDIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing Liverpool.	Sailing Marseilles.
Gloucestershire ..	12,000	—	Aug. 16
Cheshire	15,000	Aug. 22	Aug. 30
Yorkshire	13,000	Sept. 5	Sept. 13
Leicestershire ..	13,000	Sept. 19	Sept. 27

BIBBY BROS. and Co., 26, Chapel-street, Liverpool 22, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. Tele., Regent 8086, 8087.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM MARSEILLES (Services Contractuels).
CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN
POSTAL SERVICE, Aug. 28 and Sept. 11 .. CHENONCEAUX
BOMBAY, MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS.
EX. GRADUATE SERVICE, Aug. 30 .. DJEMNAH
PIRAEUS, ISTANBUL, SMYRNE & HEYDOUCK
PIERRE LOTI .. Aug. 21 and Sept. 4 .. LAMARTINE
EGYPT, PALESTINE, BEYROUH.
ARAMON .. .. Aug. 19 and Sept. 2 .. LOTUS
For rates and all particulars apply:—
LONDON: 9, Fenchurch-street, or 62, Pall Mall, and all Passenger and Tourist Agents.

N.Y.K. LINE.

(JAPAN MAIL.)

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE to COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles	Naples
FUSHIMI MARU ..	11,950	Aug. 15	Aug. 22	Aug. 24
HAKOSAKI MARU	10,500	Aug. 29	Sept. 5	Sept. 7
TERUKUNI MARU	11,500	Sept. 11	Sept. 18	Sept. 20

REDUCED SUMMER FARES TO GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, NAPLES, AND PORT SAID.

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER SERVICE FROM SAN FRANCISCO, via HONOLULU, to JAPAN & CHINA. Through Bookings from Europe.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, 4, Lloyd's-avenue, E.C.3. Tele.: Royal 8844-9.
(A Limited Company Incorporated in Japan.)
West End Agency, Cunard Line, 26-27, Cockspur-st., S.W.1.

SHIPPING (continued)

CUNARD LINE.

U.S.A.—CANADA.

SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—NEW YORK.

BERENGARIA - - AUG. 16
*CARONIA .. Aug. 16 MAURETANIA .. Aug. 23
* Via Havre and Cobh; not Cherbourg.
LIVERPOOL—COBH—NEW YORK.
*FRANCONIA - - - AUG. 16
‡SCYTHIA .. Aug. 23 CARINTHIA .. Aug. 30
‡ Calls Boston.
* Calls Belfast; not Cobh.
SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.
ALAUNIA - - - - AUG. 16
AUSONIA .. Aug. 23 *AURANIA .. Aug. 30
* Calls Cobh.
LIVERPOOL—GLASGOW—BELFAST—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.
ANTONIA - - - - AUG. 15
†LETITIA .. Aug. 23 ANDANIA .. Aug. 29
† From Glasgow previous day.
Apply Cunard Line, London, 21, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, 25-27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; Liverpool, Pier Head; and principal passenger agencies.

OCEANIC HOUSE, 1, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.

WHITE STAR
AUGUST HOLIDAY CRUISE.
CALGARIC (16,000 tons).
AUGUST 20th .. NORTHERN CAPITALS AND ATTRACTIVE BALTIC RESORTS.
Two weeks from £21.

THE "BIGGEST SHIP" ROUTE.
SOUTHAMPTON-NEW YORK via Cherbourg

Majestic ..	Wed., Aug. 20	Olympic ..	Wed., Sept. 3
Homeric ..	Wed., Aug. 27	Majestic ..	Wed., Sept. 10

LIVERPOOL—BOSTON—NEW YORK.
Via Queenstown.

Cedric ..	Sat., Aug. 16	Britannic ..	Sat., Aug. 30
(1)(2) Adriatic	Sat., Aug. 23	(2) Baltic ..	Sat., Sept. 6

(1) Via Belfast and Glasgow instead of Queenstown.
(2) Not calling Boston.

LIVERPOOL—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

Doric ..	Fri., Aug. 22	Laurentic ..	Fri., Sept. 5
Albertic ..	Fri., Aug. 29	Arabic ..	Fri., Sept. 12

SOUTHAMPTON—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.
Megantic .. .. .. Sat., Aug. 23
LONDON—NEW ZEALAND, via Panama.
Mataroa (Passengers from Southampton only). Fri., Aug. 15
RED STAR TO NEW YORK.
FROM SOUTHAMPTON & CHERBOURG.
(4) Pennland .. .. Aug. 16
(5) Lapland .. .. Aug. 23
TO CANADA.
SOUTHAMPTON TO HALIFAX, N.S.
(4) Pennland .. .. Sat., Aug. 16
(4) Westernland .. .. Sat., Aug. 30
From Antwerp previous day.
(4) Tourist Third Cabin and Third Class Passengers only.
(5) Cabin, Tourist Third Cabin, and Third Class Passengers.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

LONDON'S LARGEST LINERS.
LONDON to NEW YORK
Via Boulogne.
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.
*Minnewaska .. 21,716 tons .. .. Aug. 15 | Sept. 13
*Minnetonka .. 21,998 tons .. .. Aug. 30 | Sept. 27
TOURIST THIRD CABIN PASSENGERS ONLY.
*Minnekahda, 17,281 tons .. .. Sept. 6 | Oct. 4
* Carrying also freight, including refrigerated cargo.
Apply also Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or Local Agents.

FRENCH LINE C.G.T.

UNSURPASSED SERVICES
by the Non-stop Route
PLYMOUTH DIRECT TO
NEW YORK.
"THE ROUTE THAT CUTS OFF THE CORNER."
BY AVOIDING A PASSAGE DOWN CHANNEL.
EXPRESS LUXURY LINERS
CARRYING FIRST AND SECOND CLASSES ONLY.
FAST "CABIN" LINERS
CARRYING CABIN AND TOURIST THIRD CABIN CLASSES ONLY.

	From Plymouth.	Due New York.
"ILE DE FRANCE "(c)	.. Aug. 19	Aug. 29
"PARIS " (c)	.. Aug. 23	Aug. 29
"DE GRASSE " (c)	.. Aug. 26	Sept. 4
"PASTEUR " (c)	.. Aug. 30	Sept. 5
"ROCHAMBEAU " (c)	.. Aug. 30	Sept. 6
"ILE DE FRANCE " (c)	.. Sept. 4	Sept. 10

(c) Express Service First and Second Classes only.
(c) First Cabin and Tourist Third Cabin Service.
Also
HAVRE TO HOUSTON Texas (Cabin Class) MONTHLY.
HAVRE TO
NORTH PACIFIC COAST PORTS
LOS ANGELES, SAN FRANCISCO, SEATTLE, VANCOUVER. (First Class only.)

PLYMOUTH TO WEST INDIES

TRINIDAD, VENEZUELA, COLOMBIA, PANAMA.
S.S. "PELLERIN DE LATOUCHE " .. .. Sept. 8
S.S. "FLANDRE " .. .. Oct. 6
Also SERVICES TO
CUBA, MEXICO, HAITI, &c.,
Ch. Gle. Transatlantique, Ltd., 20, Cockspur-street, S.W.1, and all leading Travel Agents.

ANCHOR LINE LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY & KARACHI.

CALLING AT GIBRALTAR, PORT SAID, and SUEZ.
*CILICIA .. Aug. 23 | BRITANNIA .. Sept. 24
*TUSCANIA .. Sept. 12 | *CASTALIA .. Oct. 10
* First Class Passengers only. Specially low fares.
† Calls Port Sudan. ‡ Leaves Marseilles Oct. 1.
(1) First Class and Third Cabin Passengers only.
Vessels recognised by Indian Government.
Indian Government Vouchers accepted.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

New S.S. CALIFORNIA, 17,000 TONS.
Carrying FIRST CLASS and THIRD CABIN passengers, sails from LIVERPOOL Oct. 21, MARSEILLES Oct. 28.
All First Class state rooms are fitted with Punkah Louvres and with fans. This vessel has exceptionally fine Third Cabin accommodation.

GLASGOW TO NEW YORK.

CALIFORNIA .. Aug. 29 | CALEDONIA .. Aug. 29
CAMERONIA .. Aug. 23 | TRANSYLVANIA .. Aug. 6
ANCHOR LINE, 48, FENCHURCH-STREET, E.C.3, and at 26 and 27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE (Hapag).

ACCELERATED PASSAGE—7 days.
SOUTHAMPTON TO NEW YORK.

NEW YORK	.. Aug. 16
DEUTSCHLAND	.. Aug. 23
RESOLUTE	.. Aug. 27
HAMBURG	.. Aug. 30

SHORT SEA TRIPS.
Southampton to Hamburg. Aug. 21, Aug. 28.
WONDER WORLD CRUISE
of the
"RESOLUTE" 20,000 tons.
S.S. January, 1931.
140 Days. 33 Countries Over 38,000 miles.
TO TRINIDAD and CENTRAL AMERICA

Magdalena from Southampton	Sept. 10
Orinoco from Southampton	Oct. 8
Rugia from Plymouth	Aug. 28

COLOMBO, STRAITS, and FAR EAST.
Regular Fortnightly Sailings from Hamburg, Rotterdam, and Genoa.
Apply to Wm. H. MULLER and Co. (London), Ltd., 66-68, Haymarket, London, S.W.1.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD BREMEN. NEW YORK.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON and CHERBOURG.
COLUMBUS .. .. August 19
Carrying First and Second Class, also Tourist Third Cabin.
FROM BOULOGNE and SOUTHAMPTON

BERLIN ..	Sept. 5	

Carrying Cabin, Tourist Third and Third Class.
MOXON SALT and Co., Ltd.,
11a, Lower Regent-street, S.W.1; Berk's Marks House, E.C.3; Royal River Building, Liverpool; or to General Agency, Norddeutscher Lloyd, 1, Rue Scribe, Paris.

NELSON LINE. SOUTH AMERICA.

LARGEST & LATEST LINERS FROM LONDON TO RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AIRES.
SUNSHINE TRIPS TO SPAIN, PORTUGAL and CANARY ISLANDS.

	Sailing Liverpool.	Sailing Marseilles.
		Sat.
M.V. HIGHLAND BRIGADE ..	.. Aug. 23	
M.V. HIGHLAND HOPE ..	.. Sept. 6	

Full details on request to:—
Head Office: 98, LEADENHALL-STREET, E.C.3.
West End Agency, 11, (Lower) Regent-street, S.W.1.

UNION-CASTLE LINE.

SOUTH AFRICA, EAST and WEST AFRICA.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

	London.	Southampton
*EDINBURGH CASTLE ..	—	Aug. 15
†DARTH CASTLE ..	Aug. 21	—
*SAXON ..	—	Aug. 22
†RAMPTON CASTLE ..	Aug. 28	—

Via Las Palmas, Teneriffe, Ascension, and St. Helena.
† To Mauritius via West and South African Ports.
Apply to the Head Office, 3, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3, West End Agency, 125, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE (Hapag).

ACCELERATED PASSAGE—7 days.
SOUTHAMPTON TO NEW YORK.

NEW YORK	.. Aug. 16
DEUTSCHLAND	.. Aug. 23
RESOLUTE	.. Aug. 27
HAMBURG	.. Aug. 30

SHORT SEA TRIPS.
Southampton to Hamburg. Aug. 21, Aug. 28.
WONDER WORLD CRUISE
of the
"RESOLUTE" 20,000 tons.
S.S. January, 1931.
140 Days. 33 Countries Over 38,000 miles.
TO TRINIDAD and CENTRAL AMERICA

Magdalena from Southampton	Sept. 10
Orinoco from Southampton	Oct. 8
Rugia from Plymouth	Aug. 28

COLOMBO, STRAITS, and FAR EAST.
Regular Fortnightly Sailings from Hamburg, Rotterdam, and Genoa.
Apply to Wm. H. MULLER and Co. (London), Ltd., 66-68, Haymarket, London, S.W.1.

SHIPPING (continued)

SOUTH AMERICA by THE ROYAL MAIL LINE, BRITAIN'S LARGEST & FASTEST LINERS to PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, and BUENOS AIRES Via France, Spain, and Portugal.

Vessel	Gross Tons.	From Southampton	From Liverpool.
*ALMANZORA ..	15,551	Aug. 15	—
†DEMERARA ..	11,484	—	Aug. 16
ALCANTARA (M.V.)	22,181	Aug. 29	—
*ARLANZA ..	14,622	Sept. 12	—
DARRO	11,484	—	Sept. 13
†ORITA	9,208	—	Sept. 18
ASTURIAS (M.V.)	22,071	Sept. 26	—
DESEADO	11,477	—	Sept. 27

* Calls Madeira. † Omits Cherbourg.
‡ Proceeding West Coast via Straits of Magellan.
EUROPE—NORTH PACIFIC.

THE PACIFIC LINE TO WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.

CHILE, BERMUDA, HAVANA — Via France, Spain. — PERU, PANAMA CANAL.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From London.
ORCOMA	11,580	Aug. 23
ORDUNA	15,507	Oct. 4
OROPESA	14,075	Oct. 16
ORBITA	15,495	Oct. 30

TOUR ROUND SOUTH AMERICA.
ORDUNA, January 6, 1931.
CRUISES BY
R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS."
TO
MALAGA, ATHENS, RHODES, HOLY LAND, & EGYPT.
From SOUTHAMPTON, OCTOBER 10.
28 Days. Fares 49 Guineas and upward.
SPECIAL CHRISTMAS CRUISE to VILLEFRANCHE, NAPLES, BARCELONA, PALMA, ALGIERS, &c.
From SOUTHAMPTON, DECEMBER 19.
19 Days. Fares 38 Guineas and upward.
Unsurpassed Cuisine.
LONDON { America House, Cockspur-street, S.W.1. Royal Mail House, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
LIVERPOOL—Govee, Water-street.
PARIS—12, Boulevard des Capucines. Or Local Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC CANADA & U.S.A.

SOUTHAMPTON
TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL
(via Cherbourg).

METAGAMA	..	Aug. 14
EMPRESS OF FRANCE (Quebec only)	..	Aug. 16
MONTCALM	..	Aug. 21
EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA (Quebec only)	..	Aug. 23

LIVERPOOL
TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.

DUCHESS OF YORK (B.,G.) ..	..	Aug. 15
DUCHESS OF RICHMOND (B.G.) ..	..	Aug. 21
DUCHESS OF ATHOLL ..	..	Aug. 23
DUCHESS OF BEDFORD ..	..	Aug. 29

(B.) via Belfast. (G.) via Greenock.
GLASGOW TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.
MELITA .. Aug. 15 DUCHESS OF YORK Aug. 16

JAPAN AND CHINA

VIA CANADA (from Vancouver).

EMPRESS OF JAPAN (via Honolulu)	Sept. 4
Latest connecting steamer from Southampton	Aug. 29
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Sept. 18
Latest connecting steamer from Southampton	Sept. 6

NEW ZEALAND & AUSTRALIA

Via Canadian Pacific and Canadian Australasian Mail Service from
Vancouver to Honolulu, Suva, Auckland, and Sydney.
AORANGI .. Sept. 17 NIAGARA .. .. Oct. 15
When travelling always carry Canadian Pacific Express Travellers' Cheques.
SIX WEEKS' SUN-RAY CRUISE TO THE WEST INDIES
VENEZUELA AND PANAMA
By s.s. DUCHESS OF RICHMOND (20,000 tons oil-burner). A glorious escape from the English winter. From Liverpool, 21st Jan., 1931 (first), 22nd Jan.). First Class throughout. From £95.
APPLY CANADIAN PACIFIC,
62-65, Charing Cross, London, S.W.1;
103, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3;
Royal Liver Building, Liverpool;
31, Mosley-street, Manchester;
4, Victoria-square, Birmingham;
Canute-road, Southampton;
58, Augustine's-parade, Bristol;
25, Bothwell-street, Glasgow; or Local Agents.

AUSTRALIA IN 29 DAYS.

ONE CLASS ONLY.
Calling at Port Said and Colombo.

Moreton Bay	14,145 tons	from Southampton Sept. 3
Hobsons Bay	14,130 tons	from Southampton Oct. 1
Esperance Bay	14,164 tons	from Southampton Oct. 29

Fares from £60 to £70.
ABERDEEN and COMMONWEALTH LINE.
Apply 2, Australia House, Strand, W.C.; 14, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; or principal Booking Agents.

NEW ZEALAND VIA PANAMA CANAL.

THE ONLY DIRECT ROUTE.
SHAW SAVILL & ALBION LINE.
Through Bookings to Australia.

*MATAROA ..	12,500 tons	from Southampton	15 Aug.
†TAINUI ..	11,029 tons	from Southampton	12 Sept.
*TAMAROA ..	12,500 tons	from Southampton	10 Oct.
*CORINTHIC ..	12,500 tons	from Southampton	7 Nov.
†IONIC ..	12,554 tons	from Southampton	5 Dec.

* Oil burner. 1st and 3rd class only.
† First Class and Third Cabin only.
Apply to the Company, 14, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or to any office of the WHITE STAR LINE.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.

ALFRED HOLT and Co., Liverpool.
PASSENGER SERVICES.
FROM LIVERPOOL AND MARSEILLES TO PORT SAID, THE STRAITS, AND CHINA.
Holidays at Sea to the Near East.—Two Cruises from Egypt.
Special Summer Return Rates:—Marseilles £22, Port Said £25. Next Sailings:—

ANTENOR ..	16 Aug.	ASTYANAX ..	11 Oct.
HECTOR ..	13 Sept.	AGAMEMNON ..	8 Nov.
ANCHISES ..	27 Sept.		

London Agents, John Ellerman and Sons, Ltd., 8, Billiter-square, E.C.3, or Principal Travel Agents.

BLUE FUNNEL AND WHITE STAR ABERDEEN, JOINT SERVICE TO SOUTH AFRICA & AUSTRALIA.

A Combined Service offering Unequalled Facilities at Moderate Rates.

	From Liverpool	
(2) S.S. CERAMIC ..	..	23rd AUG.
(1) S.S. ASCANIUS ..	Liverpool	13th SEPT.
(3) S.S. THEMISTOCLES ..	Liverpool	10th OCT.

(1) First Class only. (2) Cabin Class only.
(3) First and Third Class.
For full particulars apply to:—
BLUE FUNNEL LINE, India Buildings, Water-street, Liverpool; 101, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; 93, Buchanan-street, Glasgow.
WHITE STAR LINE, 30, James-street, Liverpool; 1, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1; 14, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.

FABRE LINE.

Marseilles, Alexandria, Jaffa, Beyrut.

"CANADA " ..	Aug. 23	Aug. 27	Aug. 29 Aug. 30
"SINAIA " ..	Sept. 6	Sept. 11	Sept. 15 Sept. 13
"CANADA " ..	Sept. 13	Sept. 17	Sept. 19 Sept. 20
"PROVIDENCE " ..	Sept. 20	Sept. 30	Oct. 2 Oct. 3
"PATRIA " ..	Oct. 11	Oct. 15	Oct. 18 Oct. 17
"PROVIDENCE " ..	Oct. 21	Oct. 25	— —
"ALGERIA " ..	Nov. 2	Nov. 6	Nov. 4

* Calls MALTA Oct. 30.
THROUGH RATES FROM LONDON.
Apply JAPP HATCH and Co., Ltd., 166, Piccadilly, London, W.1. Tele., Gerrard 4434.

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

HARRISON LINE.
BARBADOS, GRENADA, TRINIDAD, DEMERARA.
KINGSMILL .. Sailing Aug. 15 LONDON
ISANDA .. Sailing Sept. 12 LONDON
Six weeks' Round Voyage £67 inclusive.
Apply J. D. HEWETT and Co., Ltd., 11 (Lower) Regent-street, S.W.1. THOS. and JAS. HARRISON, Clock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3. Monument 4231.

YACHTING IN CORSICA.

By the luxurious PRAISSINET LINER "ILE DE BEAUTE," which came into service this year.
Speed: 20 knots—oil burner.
WEEKLY CRUISES along the enchanted shores of PROVENCE and CORSICA.
Facilities to stop over in Corsica for stays of varied duration.
NEW HOTELS with all modern comfort.
FISHING. SHOOTING. GOLF.
Arrangements for Tours apply to all Travel Agencies.

ROYAL HOLLAND LLOYD.
SOUTH AMERICAN SERVICES
from SOUTHAMPTON, via

SPAIN.	PORTUGAL.	LAS PALMAS.
PERNAMBUCO	S.S. "GELRIA	21 AUG.
BAHIA	S.S. "ZEELANDIA "	4 SEPT.
RIO DE JANEIRO	S.S. "ORANJA	18 SEPT.
SANTOS	S.S. "FLANDRIA "	2 OCT.
MONTEVIDEO	For passage and full information	
BUENOS AIRES	Apply to the Agents,	

D. H. DRAKEFORD, 60, Haymarket, S.W.1.
WAINWRIGHT BROS. and Co., Ltd., 21, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3, or 20, Queen's-terrace, Southampton.

CRUISES, MEDITERRANEAN NORWEGIAN FJORDS
Cruise Summary Post Free.
PICKFORDS
TRAVEL SERVICE
53-54, HAYMARKET, S.W.1.
Regent 8

EDUCATIONAL (continued)

THE LESSER PUBLIC SCHOOLS.
There are a good many perfectly equipped smaller Public Schools which give a thoroughly efficient education at a quite reasonable cost. We shall be blessed to send free of all charges prospectuses and full information of such schools on hearing the age of the boy, locality preferred, and rough idea of fees it is desired to pay.
J. and J. PATON, Educational Agents, 143, Cannon-street, London, E.C.4.

WELLINGTON SCHOOL, SOMERSET.
Applications are invited for entry for an ADDITIONAL THIRTY BOYS for September owing to opening of new House.—Apply Headmaster's Secretary, School House, Wellington, Somerset.

YOUNG FRENCHMAN (18), diplôme, desires POST. This man is not in English family; would teach French in exchange for English conversation; excellent references; free September 15.—Lefrancois, 25, Rue Hyacinthe, Lanches, Rouen.

20 GNS. Term.—Few VACANCIES in Good House Preparatory School of 44 Boys (Thanet). Sole charge if desired.—Headmaster, BM/MCP, London, W.C.1.

CONTINENTAL EDUCATION

FOR SOUND INFORMATION CONSULT
MONDOVER,
EDUCATIONAL ADVISERS,
12, Rue d'Agueseau,
PARIS.
Specialists in Schools and Families abroad. Publishers of "Continental Schools," post free, 3s.

BRUSSELS.—First Class FINISHING SCHOOL offers TWO VACANCIES at reduced fees October 1st, to daughters of Clergy or Service men.—For fuller particulars apply Miss Isabel Hawtrey, 47b, Piccadilly, W.1.

LE COLLEGE FEMININ
DE BOUFFEMONT,
MODERN COLLEGE FOR
FOREIGN and FRENCH GIRLS.
12 miles North of Paris.

Three Châteaux in a Park of 75 Acres.

SOUND TUITION in the French language, history of art, dressmaking, sewing, millinery, domestic science, &c.
ALL SPORTS. In the park a Golf Course of 9 holes reserved for the use of the College Feminin.
Open-air Swimming Bath. Rhythmic Dances. Horse Riding. Basket-ball. Hockey, several Tennis Courts. Gymnastic and Physical Exercises under the direction of trained mistresses.
For particulars apply to Madame B. PICHON, Principal, College Feminin de Bouffemont (Seine-et-Oise), France.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE

3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

A BLOCK SERVICE FLATS, in high-class West London district, for SALE, with contract and goodwill; same hands 21 years; badly neglected by aged owner, retiring; recently doing £8,000 per annum; wonderful opportunity for business man; large reception rooms also easily added; 14 years' lease; nominal price £9,750. Write first instance, "Service," Box U.103, Willings, 86, Strand, W.C.2.
AT ONE OF THE BEST HOTELS, SUITE HOUSES, Tea & Rooms, Restaurants.—Call on WAY and WALLER, 5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8022 (10 lines).
A FIRST-CLASS MOTOR SHOP, fully equipped, complete with 5 h.p. motor, lathe, drilling machine, power hacksaw and grinder, all in perfect running order; also car-servicing wealing plant and cutter; situation valued at £950, or offer.—Write Box N.1969, The Times, E.C.4.
BRIGHTON.—Fashionable DRESSMAKERS; finest position, sea front; old established.—ERNEST COHEN, Auctioneer, 58, Preston-street, Brighton.
FIRST-CLASS, old-established, well Furnished TEA ROOMS, with attractive licensed bar, for disposal, owing part of fashionable Kentish Coast resort; owner, being anxious to retire next month, will accept best offer over £350, to include lease 16 years and nearly new fittings and utensils.—Box 6016, Willings, 86, Strand, W.C.2.
GUEST HOUSE, PADDINGTON. Fourteen furnished rooms. Rent 21 guineas p.a. Long lease. £2,750.—Write Box 6178, Rays, Cecil-court, W.C.2.
HIGH-CLASS LUNCHES and HOME-MADE CAKES business occupying excellent position in leave BERKS town. Long lease at £60 per annum. Net profits over £6 per week. Price £275 or near offer.—Apply 12, Market-place, Reading.
HIGH-CLASS TOY STORE, Central Kent; rent £150 per annum; turnover £3,500; thoroughly genuine concern open to every investigation. Price for immediate possession £1,750; s.a.v., about £1,000. Free for possession, £1,250; s.a.v. £1,000; a.v. No offers.—Write Box Z.907, The Times, E.C.4.
HYDE PARK.—Well-appointed GUEST HOUSE in best class district; accommodation for TWENTY GUESTS; takings £1,800 per annum; plenty of room for improvement. Price, including very tasteful appointments, £1,250. An attractive and easily run property.—GALWAY and PARTNERS, 20, Bloomsbury-square, W.C.1. Museum 0431.
LANCASTER-GATE.—An unusual bargain, established GUEST HOUSE, occupying a choice position, containing 16 letting bedrooms, 4 reception rooms, public rooms, two private rooms; servery with lift, &c. Lease 25 years. Rent £200 per annum. Price only £1,650 all in. Sole Agents, H. MARTIN and Co., F.A.I., 7, Bloomsbury-street, W.C.1. Museum 0722.
PRIVATE HOTEL or GUEST HOUSE, Eastbourne. First Class position, facing Lawns; imposing premises on high ground, in 3 Acres of gardens; 50 rooms; 2 lifts; electric light throughout; for sale by Auction, 27th September, unless sold privately before. Illustrated Particulars from Messrs. KILLICK and SON, Auctioneers, Eastbourne.
QUEEN'S GATE (Kensington).—Unique and exceptional in the way of a BED and BREAKFAST HOUSE which is beautifully appointed and produces an actual and estimated net income of £599 per annum; could be managed by resident proprietress under supervision; a proper investment for £7 years' lease at £7 per week; suitable for diarrical on moderate terms which include goodwill.—BAXTER, PAYNE and LEPPER, 14, Sackville-street, W.1. Gerrard 0016.
SUITE HOUSE in best WEST END position, a few minutes from Oxford Circus; every one of the 17 letting rooms fitted with modern hot and cold water services; suite extremely well furnished; four bath rooms, staff accommodation; central heating, gas fires, and electric radiators; offers are invited for the sale of the lease, goodwill, and sole investment. Long Lease at only £95 per annum ground rent, £4,500 cash down and balance mortgage.—WAY and WALLER, 5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8022 (Extn. 2).
SURREY.—PRIVATE HOTEL, facing River; fine views of Home Park and Hampton Court; 11 bed rooms; 3 bath rooms; large dining, drawing and morning room, &c.; good garden; excellent business; well furnished; takings about £1,500 per annum. Price for lease, goodwill, furniture, &c., £1,250.—HAMMERSLEY, KENNEDY and Co., 33, Davies-street, Berkeley-square, W.1.
HIGH-CLASS CAFE, historical premises, East Anglian town; attractively equipped first floor, seating 40-45; trade over £15 per week; £250.—HAMMERSLEY, KENNEDY and Co. as above.

WANTED

URGENTLY REQUIRED, within 70 minutes of London by road, a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL; price up to £15,000. Genuine buyer.—"Colonial," Bay House, Alfwick, Berwick.
WANTED, unlicensed RESIDENTIAL HOTEL in country within 50 miles London; converted mansion with about 6 grounds; must be good district Surrey or Hampshire for preference.—Write Box 01494, The Times, E.C.4.
WANTED, UP-TO-DATE DAIRY; good district; possibilities for extending; about £2,000; substantial net profit; no agents.—Write Box Z.909, The Times, E.C.4.
THE "BUSINESS OFFERS" Column will be found on the Front Page.

CINEMAS FOR SALE

3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

CINEMA, ESSEX.—13,000 people; unopposed; certified profits £1,600 per annum. PRICE £2,500.—KING and NEWMAN, 115, Shaftesbury-avenue, W.C.

ARTICLES FOR SALE AND WANTED

Private Announcements 3 lines 6s. (minimum); Trade 3 lines 9s. (minimum)

ANTIQUES, CURIOS, &c.

EXECUTORS, Collectors, and others having RARE OLD and SILVER COINS for DISPOSAL are requested to COMMUNICATE with SPINK and SON, Ltd., 5, 6, and 7, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1, who have dealt in large sums of all countries for over a century. The very highest parchase prices guaranteed, whether for a few coins or for a large collection.

FURNITURE

PEDESTAL DESKS.—British-made Oak Pedestal Desks, size 5ft. by 3ft. 2in. Strongly constructed and nicely finished £5 15s. each. A full range of all types of desks; both new and second-hand, always in stock.—EDGLEYS, Limited, 151, Fleet-street, E.C.4. Phone, Central 1746.
WRITING TABLE.—Very fine quality pedestal Writing Table, 4ft. 2in. by 2ft. 2in. Fitted two pedestals each of four drawers and a centre drawer; ends of pedestals each with four shaped legs, top lined with maroon leather. In new condition. £16 10s.—EDGLEYS, Limited, 151, Fleet-street, E.C.4. Phone, Central 1746.
OFFICE FURNITURE.—We hold the largest stock in London of all office and library furniture, both new and second-hand. Call and view it when you are next in the City.—EDGLEYS, Limited, 151, Fleet-street, E.C.4. Phone Central, 1746.

TEA AND PROVISIONS

THE best Household Tea is sold at 2s. 2d. by HUGHES' CITY OF LONDON TEA COMPANY, Ltd., 75b, Cheapside, E.C. C.O.D. London. Pound sample by post 2s. 8d.—1, Bank-head, Great Tower-street, E.C.3.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES

TO American visitors and others.—For SALE, a quantity of OLD OAK PANELLING, 1,000 superficial feet, of a private owner. The panelling was removed from an historic house in the locality and formed a furnished room in the owner's private house. May be viewed by appointment at Messrs. Wallard and Sparkes, Ltd., 98 and 87, High-street, Oxford.
IMPORTANT for YOUTHS.—Good SECOND-HAND PLANT for SALE in one or more lots, equipped for weaving cotton and silk fancy goods; most excellent for experimenting and practising for youths and others. Price £5 each at Lancashire railway stations.—A. Parkinson, 516a, New Hall-lane, Preston, Lancashire.

PUBLIC NOTICES

4 lines 16s. (minimum)

LONDON BUILDING ACT, 1894. HEIGHT of BUILDINGS. PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION Co. Re Nos. 117 and 118, HADDENHALL-STREET, abutting also upon ST. MARY AXE.
Pursuant to the 48th section of the above Act Notice is hereby given that the London County Council DID on the twenty-ninth day of August, 1929, CONSENT to a DEVIATION from the PLANS approved on 21st July, 1924, under Section 47 of the London Building Act, 1894, for the erection of the building so far as relates to the erection of an additional tank room on the roof.
Plans and particulars of such deviation and a copy of the consent of the Council may be inspected between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. (10 a.m. and 12.30 p.m. Saturdays) at the office of the Superintending Architect, The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1.
Dated the thirteenth day of August, 1930.
(Signed) COLLCUTT and HAMP, Architects.
126, Wigmore-street, W.1.

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY

3 lines 7s. 6d. ; 2s. 6d. per line after

LATEST models by Parisian Dressmaker. Also own materials; high class; moderate.—Louise Mastica, Maison Française, 40, Queen's-road, W.2. Park 4262.
MISS Mary Finch highly recommends her new Parisienne Dressmaker, exquisite taste; exceptional finish. 1, Fernande, Flat 1, Ground Floor, 17, Prince-gate, W.8.

CHARITIES AND APPEALS

THE BLINDED
SOLDIERS AND SAILORS
trained at
ST. DUNSTAN'S
are now taking their place in the world as skilled workers. Subscriptions for the After-Care of these men should be sent to the Treasurer, ST. DUNSTAN'S, INNER CIRCLE, REGENT'S PARK, N.W.1.
St. Dunstan's is registered under the Blind Persons Act, 1920.

CHARITY COMMISSION NOTICES

CHARITY COMMISSION.
In the Matter of the Charity known as the WANDERERS' HOME for BELIEVING and INQUIRING JEWS, in the County of London.
Notice is hereby given that an ORDER has been made by the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales, ESTABLISHING A SCHEME for the REGULATION of the above-mentioned CHARITY.
Copies of the Order and Scheme may be inspected during a period of one calendar month from the first publication of this Notice at the Office of the Commissioners, Ryder-street, St. James's, S.W.1, where copies may be purchased at the price of 1s. 8d. each.
Dated the 8th day of August 1930.
H. D. S. LEAKE, Secretary.

CONTRACTS AND TENDERS

4 lines 20s. (minimum)

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY — SWANSEA DOCKS.
KING'S DOCK—NEW ENTRANCE LOCK.
The Great Western Railway are prepared to receive TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of a NEW ENTRANCE LOCK to the KING'S DOCK at SWANSEA.
The Specification, Schedule, Form of Tender, and other particulars can be obtained from Sir Alexander Gibb and Partners, Queen Anne's Lodge, London, S.W.1, and drawings can be inspected at the same address, on or after 15th August, 1930.
A deposit of £15 15s. will be charged for the documents, and this will be returned on receipt of a bonafide tender by the date below mentioned.
Sealed tenders, endorsed "Tender for New Entrance Lock, Swansea," must be delivered to the Secretary of the Great Western Railway Company at Paddington Station, London, W.2, not later than Tuesday, 16th September, 1930.
The Company do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

SPORT AND GARDEN

3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

ATTRACTIVE BARGAIN.—Best mixed DAFFODILS 2gns. 1,000, 47 5,000; Emperor, Empress, 30s. Pheasant Eye, 40s. 1,000.—A. Leon, St. Mary's, Scilly Islands.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

A COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION for one or more APPOINTMENTS as NAUTICAL SURVEYOR will be held in London on 4th November, 1930. Limits of age, 22-25. Salary £300-£500, plus bonus (at present £123 on £300). Every candidate must possess a foreign-going Master's or Extra Master's Certificate of Competency and must have been in command of a foreign-going merchant steamship.—Apply to Senior Staff Officer, Establishment Department (Mercantile Marine Branch), Board of Trade, Great George-street, London, S.W.1, for further details and application form. Last date for receipt of completed application forms 12th September, Board of Trade, 29th July, 1930.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.
FORTHCOMING EXAMINATIONS :—Aircraft Apprentices and Apprentice Clerks (15½-17) in the Royal Air Force, 28th September, 1930.—Boy Clerkships in the General Post Office, London (15-17), 17th September. The qualifications prescribed above are the latest on which application forms can be received. Regulations and particulars, together with the forms on which applications must be made, will be sent in response to requests (if addressed in England and Scotland) addressed to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, Burlington-gardens, London, W.1.

CORNWALL COUNTY COUNCIL.
EDUCATION COMMITTEE.
ASSISTANT LECTURERS IN AGRICULTURE.
APPLICATIONS are invited for the POSTS (2) of ASSISTANT LECTURERS in AGRICULTURE at salaries in accordance with the scale laid down in the Burnham Award for Secondary Schools: Graduates £231-£15-£480; Non-Graduates £186-£12-£384.
The lecturers must have a good knowledge of general agriculture, and also a practical knowledge of farming, including dairying.
Particulars and form of application (which must be returned not later than 5th September, 1930) may be obtained by forwarding a stamped addressed foolscap envelope to:
F. B. PASCOE, Secretary for Education.
County Hall, Truro, 11th August, 1930.

MINISTRY of TRANSPORT.
ROADS DEPARTMENT.
APPLICATIONS are invited for a POST as ASSISTANT at the Ministry's Road Experimental Station at Harmondsworth, near Colnbrook, Middlesex, on the scale of salary £175-£15-£235, plus the usual Civil Service bonus. Duties to relate to the work of the Station, living index figure. The present bonus on £175 is £90, which will be reduced to £84 on the 1st September next. The selected candidate would enter the scale at the minimum.
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The London Advisory Committee invite APPLICATIONS for the APPOINTMENT of HEAD of the BOTANY DIVISION.
Candidates should have a degree in science of a recognised British University with Honours in Botany. They should possess a sound knowledge of Economic Botany and Plant Breeding. Previous tropical experience, not necessarily on rubber, would be considered an additional recommendation.
The position offered is a Grade 1 post, carrying with it in the first year a salary of £1,000 per annum (£1,400 per annum). There are various allowances attaching to the post, including $100 per mensem car allowance. Every candidate will be expected to join the Provident Fund.
Further particulars may be obtained from the Secretary, London Advisory Committee, Rubber Research Institute of Malaya, 2-4, Idol-lane, Eastcheap, London, E.C.3.

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PUBLIC School Man (23) desires lucrative occupation several evenings weekly.—Write Box H.158, The Times, E.C.4.
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JOURNALISTS, PRINTERS, &c.

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EDUCATED Lady requires interesting Secretarial post, whole or part time; shorthand, typing, French, some Italian.—Clarke, 29, Claverton-street, S.W.1.
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BROWN Owl as Music Mistress, Junior Girls' Boarding School, South Coast, required; willing help generally; accustomed supervision; sympathetic, firm disciplined; attractive personality; definite Christian; state training, experience, moderate salary, resident, first letter; age under 35.—Write Box Z.869, The Times, E.C.4.
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WEST African Merchants and other Tropical employers.—Advertiser, 15 years' experience Nigeria, clean record, smart, alert, enjoys excellent health, and has held senior positions for years, thoroughly acquainted with buying and selling native commodities and capable managing branches, prepared accept ANY post with prospects after proving abilities.—Write Box W.1021, The Times, E.C.4.
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LADY seeks Secretarial Post, England or abroad; German, French, knowledge Danish and

Sporting News

CRICKET

SURREY OUTPLAYED

PARKER IN FORM AGAIN

Gloucestershire had very much the better of their match against Surrey at Cheltenham yesterday, and at the close of play they were 205 runs ahead of Surrey's total of 79, with six wickets in hand.

Parker took eight wickets for 38 runs, and when Gloucestershire went in D. N. Moore, Sinfield, and Dacre batted well enough to put their side in a position to force a win. Although the weather was very dull and gloomy, a large crowd watched the match.

The fact that so astute a tactician as P. G. H. Fender won the toss and decided to bat first argues that the wicket was not quite so difficult as the Surrey score of 79 would suggest, and if Parker, like Hammond, had been given a rest it is quite possible that Surrey would have batted until tea-time at any rate. Sinfield and Barnett opened the bowling to Sandham and Ducat, as Hobbs was resting, and the confidence with which Ducat hit Barnett for two 4's in one over, a straight drive and a square cut, suggested that he, at any rate, thoroughly approved of his captain's decision. At 16, however, Parker came on, and Surrey's troubles began, although it was Goddard who took the first wicket by bowling Ducat off his pads with the total at 24. Eleven runs later D. R. Jardine played forward speculatively at Parker, and was caught at first slip, and at 38 both Sandham and Shepherd were out. Sandham was leg-before-wicket to a ball which pitched on his middle stump, and which Sandham, under the apparent impression that it would break away sharply enough to miss the off stump, made no attempt to play. Shepherd was very well caught at short-leg by Stephens, who took a ball that was swinging away from him very low down with one hand.

The story of the rest of the innings is the story of the failure of the Surrey batsmen to find the proper strokes to counter the attack of a bowler like Parker, who has a sufficient command over length and spin to turn a wicket which was too slow to excuse any total under 150 into an unplayable one. S. A. Block made one or two enjoyable hits, and Peach hit three 4's in his 16, but Fender was not only bowled before he had scored but was missed as well, and R. S. Machin played the kind of stroke that is not a stroke at all and was caught at silly point. Before luncheon the innings was over for the deplorable total of 79.

The truth that the state of the wicket very much depends on the bowlers you have on your side was very clearly illustrated as soon as Dipper and Sinfield began the Gloucestershire innings. Dipper, it is true, made one involuntary four through the slips off M. J. C. Allom, but for the most part the ball was met truly with the middle of the bat, and Sinfield twice had time to wait for balls of Gover's that by no means deserved the indignity of being called long-hops and play them round to square leg. With the total at 45, however, Dipper played on to Fender, and, without another run being added, Smith played a rash stroke at the same bowler and was caught at first slip. Gregory could not make the ball turn as Parker had done, and, after waiting for a leg break and cutting it for 2, Sinfield beat both cover-point and the extremely slow outfield in forcing a good length ball of Fender's away for 4.

Moore, who is perverse enough to be at his best when the ball is turning, scored more quickly than he usually does, and a pull off Fender to mid-wicket had about it the force and decision of a man who is determined that an early advantage shall well and truly be rubbed in. He and Sinfield put on 116 runs before Sinfield was caught at the wicket of Shepherd, but Dacre, who hit Shepherd for a 6 and a 4 off successive balls, and Moore went on ruthlessly to point out the handicap under which Surrey laboured in having no spin bowler of the class of Parker. Dacre seemed likely to catch up Moore and possibly to reach his 100 first, when Moore backed up extravagantly and had his wicket broken before he could turn and get back.

Score:—

SURREY.—First Innings

Sandham, l.-b.-w., b. Parker	10
Ducat, b. Goddard	15
R. E. Jardine, c. Stephens, b. Parker	4
Shepherd, l.-b.-w., b. Goddard	2
S. A. Block, b. Parker	14
Gregory, l.-b.-w., b. Parker	3
P. G. H. Fender, b. Parker	0
Peach, b. Parker	16
M. J. C. Allom, st. Smith, b. Parker	1
R. S. Machin, c. Sinfield, b. Parker	0
Gover, not out	7
Byes, 3; l.-b., 2; n.-b., 3	8
Total	79

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—First Innings

Sinfield, c. Machin, b. Shepherd	60
Dipper, b. Fender	22
Smith, c. Shepherd, b. Fender	0
D. N. Moore, run out	98
Parker, b. Gover	4
Byes, 7; l.-b., 6; n.-b., 3	16
Total (4 wkts.)	281

Nagle, F. J. Seabrook, Barnett, Goddard, Stephens, and Parker to go in.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

SURREY.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Sinfield	17	11	23	1
Barnett	4	3	6	0
Goddard	17	11	22	2
Parker	24.4	9	28	8

UMPIRES.—Flint and Hardstaff.

WARWICKSHIRE'S BAD START

Rain interfered with play in the match between Somerset and Warwickshire at Weston-super-Mare yesterday, when at the close of play Somerset had scored 8 runs in reply to Warwickshire's modest total of 185.

Warwickshire made a poor start, for they lost four of their [illegible] in less than an hour for 38. The pitch was on the soft side and probably helped the bowlers to begin with. At any rate Hunt and Robertson-Glasgow made the most of their opportunity. At luncheon time there were 91 runs on the board, Bates and Kilner being undefeated. These two added 70 runs in 75 minutes, enabling Warwickshire to recover in some extent from their disastrous start. Bates went yards out to White and was easily stumped at 137. Later Kemp-Welch, who started carefully, made some powerful drives. When at 163, Santall was bowled off his pads, White took his hundredth wicket. In every season since the War the Somerset captain has obtained 100 or more wickets. For the hour before the tea interval the cricket was very quiet, and when the players went in, 10 minutes before the usual time owing to rain, Warwickshire had 174 runs on the board with eight men out.

The rain continued and play was delayed for an hour and 20 minutes. Warwickshire were all out for 185, the innings having lasted exactly four hours. Robertson-Glasgow took five wickets for just over nine runs each.

Score:—

WARWICKSHIRE.—First Innings

Smith, c. Lomaire, b. Hunt	6
Croom, l.-b.-w., b. Hunt	13
Bates, st. Stephens, b. White	70
Kilner, c. Marshall, b. R. Glasgow	3
Rev. J. H. Parsons, b. R. Glasgow	0
Kemp, l.-b.-w., b. R. Glasgow	37
G. D. G. Kenrick, b. White	15
Hon. F. S. G. Calthorpe, b. Young	3
Santall, b. White	11
Mayer, c. Maitland, b. R. Glasgow	0
Paine, not out	8
Byes, 9; l.-b., 2; w., 4	15
Total	185

SOMERSET.—First Innings

Young, not out	3
Lomaire, not out	5
Total (no wkt.)	8

R. A. Ingle, F. R. C. Stevenson, J. C. White, C. C. Case, J. Hawkins, Weigand, G. G. Marshall, Hunt, and R. C. Robertson-Glasgow to go in.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

WARWICKSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Weigand	5	1	10	0
Hunt	25	8	57	2
Robertson-Glasgow	25.5	8	47	5

	O.	M.	R.	W.
White	28	14	29	3
Young	28	8	37	1

UMPIRES.—Stone and Buswell.

MARLBOROUGH SPORADICS' TOUR

SPORADICS, 91 for 9 wkt. (O. J. Grace 41, H. R. Grace 30); ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE, did not go in. MARLBOROUGH SPORADICS, 91 (Hartnett 7 for 35). At Cambridge.—SPORADICS, 147 for 7 dec. (Hartnett 79, Lund 37); CLARE COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE, 142 (Hartnett 79 for 5, Grace 3 for 25). At Cambridge.—SPORADICS, 91 (Hartnett 7 for 35); CLARE COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE, 142 (Hartnett 79 for 5, Grace 3 for 25). At Cambridge.—MARLBOROUGH

Sporting News

(Continued from page 4)

RACING

KEMPTON PARK MEETING

VICTORY OF LADY MARJORIE

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

Racing again was not begun until 3 o'clock at Kempton Park yesterday, and, judging by the number of people in the less expensive ring at any rate, the experiment once more was a success on a mid-week half-holiday.

The programme, without being at all notable, provided some interesting racing on going that was well covered with grass, and a good deal firmer than some judges had expected after so much rain. Bright Beacon, to start with, upset calculations by the way in which he won the Feltham Selling Plate over a mile. Perryman got him away well and kept him in front all the way, Tulchan making his challenge too late and having to rest content with the passing of Moloney on the post. Even then Tulchan was a length and a half behind the winner. In the Vauxhall Selling Plate Motor-boat had to make a second effort in the race in order to beat Valid in the last hundred yards or so, and then only by a head, with Don Patrick, another of the numerous outsiders, racing up splendidly into third place. Motor-boat was bought in at 450 guineas.

Antiquary and Annaly, and especially the former, ran a very disappointing race in the Greenwood Stakes. Great Scot, in fact, had practically only Virgo to contend with very seriously from the turn onwards. Antiquary made an effort in the last furlong, but finished a moderate third.

The International Plate over five furlongs was the most important race, and there was a good deal of interest, financial and otherwise, shown in the meeting of such a promising filly as Lady Marjorie and Unlikely, who, up to the point when he was unbalanced and lost a race at Hurst Park by a bare head, had been successful on three successive occasions. Another slightly fancied animal, Creme Brulee, led the way for nearly three furlongs, but then was passed by Unlikely, who always was well placed and who looked likely to be the winner a furlong from the finish. Lady Marjorie, however, was gathering speed in every stride, and her final dash past both Unlikely and Creme Brulee was at quite a remarkable pace. She won by a length. The start of the race had been delayed by the determined efforts of Unco Guid to throw her jockey; eventually she succeeded and bolted triumphantly in an opposite direction. Naturally she took no part in the race, but for all that was accounted to have come under the starter's orders.

Baytown appeared with an obvious chance in a field of four and on going exactly to his liking in the August Plate, over a mile and a half. For a few moments after turning into the Straight Strephon II., the only other seriously considered horse, forced Baytown to gallop really hard, but once the latter had got in front he drew away steadily enough to win by two lengths. The French horse, Roi des Enfer, who had met with some success over the water, was third, but 10 lengths away from the beaten Strephon II. Finally Carslake rode what appeared to be a perfectly balanced and judged race on Don Pat in the Bedfont Plate over seven furlongs. Perhaps his task was made unexpectedly easy by the inability of the fancied Barrack Law ever to get within striking distance.

TO-DAY'S PROSPECTS

2.0.—TEDDINGTON SELLING PLATE (7f.).—FOLLOW THRU looks to hold a better chance than at Lewes when he finished second to Gazonit. Fallen Angel is likely to be the danger.

3.30.—MORTLAKE SELLING PLATE (5f.).—Va Poule's victory by a head over Whinnie Brae filly at Bath may not have meant a tremendous lot, but in this particular event the form looks fairly satisfactory. There also is Wheelrace, however, who is expected to improve considerably upon his running at the Newmarket July Meeting. I take VA POULE to win from Wheelrace.

4.0.—PRINCESS STAKES (5f.).—Konda seems fairly well in the race at 7st. 9lb., though the top weight, Canfield, certainly would have a chance if started and in his best form. Phonemeter is another with a clear chance and well handled may well go closer than when he ran third behind Stingo and Oak Ridge at Liverpool. I take PHONEMETER to win from Konda and Canfield.

4.30.—ROUND COURSE PLATE (2m.).—Arctic Star should run into a place, but may find the task of allowing a couple of stones to MEDARLIN too much for anything better. Medarlin has the further advantage of having been galloped with animals like Grease Paint and Garnock.

5.0.—MAIDEN PLATE (5f.).—This race, as often as not, proves the most interesting of the day, and it will, in fact, be very interesting to see if Royal Ulster can run up to his brilliant form in a moderate field at Liverpool, or whether Royal Rufus will establish the fact that he was unlucky in his last race, or whether Lampeto, who has missed several races for this, will improve upon her running second to Pasca at Goodwood. Seascape, too, is a filly of possibilities, and Celtic II. is expected to run sufficiently well to be concerned in the finish. Quite conceivably the market will indicate which of Royal Ulster and Lampeto is considered to hold an outstanding chance. It is rather an open question, but I prefer LAMPETO.

5.30.—ST. JAMES' PLATE (1m.).—SMOKED SALMON has yet to win a race, but he has gone near in at least as good a field as this is likely to be. If he is started he probably will win. In his absence I prefer Grey Bachelor.

NEWMARKET PROSPECTS

(FROM OUR NEWMARKET CORRESPONDENT)

Although our runners will be few at Kempton Park to-day, we shall be fairly well represented in the chief races.

Our only runner in the Teddington Selling Plate will be ALOUIE, who is a better horse than when he ran at the Newmarket July Meeting, so he may want beating.

The Princess Stakes.—Post Haste is an improving animal and Konda is fancied, but she comes from a stable that has been out of form all this season. I shall expect Landsong to prove our best.

Lemon Car runs for the Round Course Plate. He may not be at his best yet, and I shall look to our other runner, TELESCRIPTOR, to win.

In the Maiden Plate nothing trained here should beat SEASCAPE, who has made great improvement since she ran at Sandown Park.

Our runners in the St. James's Plate will be Smoked Salmon, Grey Bachelor, Spinnaker, Canfield, and Doryphoros. They are all fancied by their connexions. I doubt if any one of them has gone so well as GREY BACHELOR, who may prove the winner.

DEATH OF MR. J. B. BLETSOE

The death took place at Holcot, Northamptonshire, on Tuesday night of Mr. J. Bernard Bletsoe, who for many years was a well-known breeder and trainer of steeplechasers at Denton, Northamptonshire.

Mr. Bletsoe won many important races, and in 1901 he achieved a victory in the Grand National with Gradon, a horse of his own breeding. Among other well-known horses which he owned were Tribune, Mother Shipton, Roughside, and Old Times. He was 84 years of age, was the father of Mr. H. B. Bletsoe, who is at present training at East Ilsley, and Captain Morgan Bletsoe, formerly a prominent cross-country jockey.

KEMPTON PARK PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived.)

2.0.—The TEDDINGTON SELLING PLATE (High-Weight Handicap) of 200 sovs.; for three-year-olds only. Seven furlongs.

	St	lb
aTULCHAN (Mr. J. F. Hornung) ..... B. Jarvis	9	0
BLUE LINE (Mrs. E. Wallace) ..... J. Beary	9	0
aALOUIE (Sir R. Garton) ..... Walters	8	8
EASTERN SONG (Mr. E. C. de Mestre) De Mestre	8	6
JAPONESA (Mrs. M. B. Reardon) ..... J. Reardon	8	6
FALLEN ANGEL (Mr. J. K. Carson) ..... Peel Yates	8	5
BROKEN ICE (Mr. J. Bates) ..... Thrale	8	4
SCULPTOR (Mr. D. F. Nicoll) ..... Cundell	8	4
BRAVE KATE (Mr. H. Smyth) ..... H. Smyth	8	1
TRANSITIVE (Brigadier-General C. T. Lambton) ..... T. Cannon	7	13
NORMAN DUCHESS (Mr. P. Ellison) ..... Butchers	7	11
MR. CYNICUS (Mr. H. C. Barder) ..... J. Beary	7	11
ACHARN (Mr. Friend Sykes) ..... Morris	7	11
FOLLOW THRU (Mr. C. Glorney) ..... Sneyd	7	9
MISS MONTH (Mr. S. Wootton) ..... S. Wootton	7	9

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

BLUE LINE, —; ALOUIE, R. James; EASTERN SONG, C. Ray; JAPONESA, —; FALLEN ANGEL, H. Wragg; BROKEN ICE, —; SCULPTOR, L. Tidey; BRAVE KATE, R. Smyth; TRANSITIVE, T. Weston; NORMAN DUCHESS, —; MR. CYNICUS, —; ACHARN, F. Herbert; FOLLOW THRU, G. Richards; MISS MONTH, —.

3.30.—The MORTLAKE SELLING PLATE of 300 sovs.; for two-year-olds only. Five furlongs.

	St	lb
SWARDORA c, by Trespasser (Mr. A. Douglas-Pennant) ..... Douglas-Pennant	9	0
GALLANT GIRL (Mr. J. H. Keep) ..... H. Smyth	8	11
VA POULE (Mr. J. Rhodes) ..... J. Rhodes	8	11
AYLESBURY (Mr. A. R. Smith) ..... V. Smyth	8	11
KROONER C, by Vendim (Mr. A. Cochrane) ..... East	8	9
IRISH MIST, by Mame (Sir W. Cooke) ..... Read	8	9
TELNELL (Mr. E. Martin) ..... Martin	8	9
PHANTOM CYNNIE C, by Jazz Band (Contessa di Frasso) ..... F. Hartigan	8	9
CHALKLANDS (Mrs. E. Wallace) ..... J. Beary	8	9
INKERMAN (Mrs. J. Weld) ..... J. Beary	8	9
BIRD (Mr. A. Cochrane) ..... East	8	6
CRESSON F, by Milesian (Mr. L. A. Cundell) ..... Cundell	8	6
ARIADNE F, by Greenback (Mr. F. W. Dennis) ..... Templeman	8	6
LADY LLAMA F, by Simon Pure or The Visier (Mrs. T. Gallehy) ..... Hamshaw	8	6
WHEELRACE (Mrs. J. B. Joel) ..... C. Peck	8	6
MISS PUTT (Mr. C. M. Leigh) ..... Alden	8	6
KNOCK O' MORN (Sir C. McLeod) ..... Higgs	8	6
HEREDIUM (Captain L. Montagu) ..... De Mestre	8	6
SYBIL'S CHOICE (Mr. F. Robson) ..... Wilmot	8	6
KAMARA (Mr. D. Wauch) ..... D. Wauch	8	6
FALSE DOCTRINE (Mr. C. W. S. Whitburn) Cottrill	8	6

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

GALLANT GIRL, R. Smyth; VA POULE, H. Beasley; AYLESBURY, —; KROONER COLT, —; TELNELL, I. Martin; PHANTOM CYNNIE COLT, T. Burns; CHALKLANDS, —; RED, —; CRESSON FILLY, J. Wheelrace, R. Carslake; KNOCK O' MORN, G. Richards; HIRELING, C. Ray; SYBIL'S CHOICE, C. Richards; FALSE DOCTRINE, R. Jones.

4.0.—The PRINCESS STAKES (High-weight Handicap) of 2 sovs. each, with 300 sovs. added; second to receive 50 sovs. Five furlongs.

	Yrs	st	lb
CANFIELD (Baron F. de Tuyll) F. Hartigan	a	9	9
RASSA (Mrs. J. Howeson) ..... W. Nightingall	a	8	12
PHONEMETER (Mr. E. G. de Mestre) De Mestre	a	8	9
KONDA (Mr. C. J. Ryan) ..... Loftus	3	8	3
CYLLAROS (10th. ex.) (Mr. F. W. Wilmot) Griffi	3	8	3
VENSKYE (Mr. R. Farquharson) Farquharson	3	8	2
SPAGNOLETTO (Mr. D. M. Cant) ..... W. P. Lowe	3	7	12
POST HASTE (Sir R. Garton) ..... Walters	3	7	11
TETRAPODOS (Mr. J. M. Woodville) ..... Sneyd	3	7	11
RAFFY CHINK (Colonel H. Williams) I. Anthony	3	7	10
DOCTOR (Sir C. McAlpine) ..... J. M. Bell	3	7	10
aKONDA (Mr. A. Sevastopulo) ..... R. Day	4	7	9
aSAN PAULO (Mr. J. C. Denison-Pender) Gilpin	3	7	5
aLANDSONG (Major A. E. Gould) ..... J. Colling	3	7	4

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

CANFIELD, T. Burns; RASSA, R. Dick; PHONEMETER, C. Ray; THE DOMINIE, H. Beasley; VENSKYE, M. Beary; SPAGNOLETTO, C. Richards; POST HASTE, R. James; TETRAPODOS, I. Martin; HARRY CHINK, F. Fox; DOCTOR, DOUGLAS, K. Robertson; KONDA, J. Dines; SAN PAULO, G. Baines; LANDSONG, T. Weston.

4.30.—The ROUND COURSE PLATE (High-Weight Handicap) of 300 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
ARCTIC STAR (Lady Curzon of Kedleston) W. Nightingall	6	9	8
aLEMON CAR (Major J. C. Lewis) ..... Wal Griggs	4	9	2
GIGOLO (7lb. ex.) (Captain J. Fielden) ..... O. Bell	5	8	5
FOR ME (Mrs. S. Wills) ..... Bruce	5	8	5
EAGLE'S PRIDE (Mr. F. T. Hale) W. Nightingall	a	8	2
PUTSEY (Mr. R. Thornton-Smith) ..... Templeman	4	7	9
MESSENGER (Mr. C. Hyde) ..... Scobie	4	7	7
FIRST FLIGHT (Sir H. Wernher) Boyd-Rochfort	5	7	7
PROSPICE (Mr. S. Wootton) ..... S. Wootton	a	7	6
MIRENESS (Lord Astor) ..... Lawson	a	7	6
YU SHAN (Mrs. S. Whitburn) ..... Cottrill	4	7	6
ORANGE TIP (Mr. G. C. Sneyd) ..... Sneyd	4	7	6
aTHESCRIPTOR (Lady A. Compton-Vyner) Cole	4	7	6
BLUE BELL (Mrs. T. Walton) ..... Killalee	5	7	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

ARCTIC STAR or EAGLE'S PRIDE, R. Dick; LEMON CAR, F. Lee; GIGOLO, H. Wragg; TOR, H. Beasley; PUTSEY, T. Foot; MESSENGER, F. Sharpe; PROSPICE, —; RISSPUL, J. Sirett; TELESCRIPTOR, W. Alford; BLUE BELL, —.

5.0.—The MAIDEN PLATE of 500 sovs.; for two-year-olds; second to receive 75 sovs. Five furlongs.

	St	lb
ROYAL ULSTER (Mr. H. L. Cottrill) ..... Cottrill	9	0
CELTIC II. (Mr. C. J. Ryan) ..... Loftus	9	0
aWOODBOROUGH (Sir L. Richardson) ..... G. Sadler	8	10
ROYAL RUFUS (Mrs. Alastair Mackintosh) ..... F. Hartigan	8	10
ALLEVIATION (Mr. J. L. Jarvis) ..... H. Leader	8	10
DECORUM (Mr. R. Farquharson) ..... Farquharson	8	10
CHOSEN MEASURE (Major L. B. Holliday) ..... De Mestre	8	10
ELIXIR (Lady Cunliffe-Owen) ..... Leach, sen.	8	10
VENTURE (Mr. H. Cunliffe-Owen) ..... O. Bell	8	10
PAGAN SACRIFICE F, by Golden Myth (Mr. F. H. Boucher) ..... Gwill	8	7
CATHERINE OF CLOVES (Mr. J. A. Dewar) ..... F. Hartigan	8	7
CARTOUCHE (Sir C. Hyde) ..... Scobie	8	7
aSEASCAPE (Mr. S. B. Joel) ..... Earl	8	7
BALANCE BOY (The Aga Khan) ..... R. Dawson	8	7
LAMPETO (Major McCalmont) ..... Perse	8	7
aMINGOOMED (Mr. P. Nelson) ..... Pickering	8	7
aPORZELLA (Mr. S. Tattersall) ..... Lawson	8	7

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

ROYAL ULSTER, Perryman; CELTIC II., G. Richards; WOODBOROUGH, B. Carslake; ROYAL RUFUS, T. Burns; DECORUM, M. Beary; CHOSEN MEASURE, C. Ray; ELIXIR, H. Wragg; SEASCAPE, F. Fox; LAMPETO, H. Beasley; MINGOOMED, H. Jellis; PORZELLA, R. Jones.

5.30.—The ST. JAMES'S PLATE of 200 sovs.; for three-year-olds only. One mile.

	St	lb
GOLDEN DAWN (Mrs. A. Bendir) ..... E. Harper	9	0
GOLDEN FAIR (Mr. H. G. Bisgrove) ..... Bisgrove	9	0
JACKYLLIS (Lieutenant-Colonel T. Carbery) ..... S. Wootton	9	0
SMOKED SALMON (Mr. E. Esmond) ..... Jarvis	9	0
BEAU PERE (Sir J. B. Jardine) ..... Leach, sen.	9	0
aGREY BACHELOR (Mr. A. Lowry) ..... H. Powney	9	0
aMERRIDITH (Mr. S. Tattersall) ..... Lawson	9	0
SPINNAKER (Captain J. S. Wills) ..... Cole	8	11
aSHOOTING STAR (Mr. F. Conneli) ..... Cole	8	11
THE GREAT PYRAMID (Major F. J. C. Hosmer) ..... Hosmer	8	11
VALENTINE (Prince Aly Khan) ..... J. Beary	8	11
aCRISTEA (Mr. S. D. Pickering) ..... Pickering	8	11
TEPTUT (Sir J. Rutherford) ..... R. Day	8	11
GUICACHE (Mrs. E. Wallace) ..... J. Beary	8	11
aDORYPHOROS (Mr. D. L. Wilson) ..... R. V. Waugh	8	11
SIRTOS NORN (Lord Woolavington) ..... F. Darling	8	11
CHEVY STEME (Lord Woolavington) ..... Gilpin	8	11

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

GOLDEN DAWN, —; GOLDEN FAIR, C. Richards or J. Collins; JACKYLLIS, F. Field; SMOKED SALMON, H. Jellis; GREY BACHELOR, T. Weston; MERRIDITH, R. Jones; SHOOTING STAR, J. Evans; CARNERA, F. Winter; DORYPHOROS, —; SISTER NORAH, F. Fox.

ACCEPTANCES

PRINCE EDWARD HANDICAP, MANCHESTER.—Old Orkney, Cacao, Arctic Star, West Wicklow, Montauk, Pasca, Carol, Gaffa, Troubadour, Joyous Greeting, Putney, Medarlin, Cherry King, Master Mist, Calvados, Boss of the Show, Glenlosme.

GUARDIAN PARI-MUTUEL PRICES

(2s. UNIT—STAKE AND WINNING)

3.0.—Bright Beacon, Win 9s., Place 2s. 9d.; Tulchan, Place 2s. 6d.; Moloney, Place 2s. 9d.

3.30.—Motor Boat, Win 6s. 9d., Place 2s. 6d.; Valid, Place 12s.; Don Patrick, Place 4s. 9d.

4.0.—Great Scot, Win 9s., Place 6s.; Virgo, Place 7s. 9d.

4.30.—Lady Marjorie, Win 5s., Place 2s. 6d.; Unlikely, Place 3s.; Creme Brulee, Place 2s. 6d.

5.0.—Baytown, Win 2s. 6d.

5.30.—Don Pat, Win 14s. 6d., Place 4s. 3d.; Corsette, Place 2s. 9d.; Royal Lad, Place 7s. 6d.

AFRICAN DOUBLE, 3.30 and 5.0.—Motor Boat and Baytown, 21s. to 2s.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS

GRUCHACK STAKES (YORK).—Strathallan (at 9 a.m. yesterday).

CONVIVIAL PLATE (YORK).—Lady Maderly.

COVENTRY NURSERY HANDICAP (BIRMINGHAM).—Manura filly.

LOWTHER WELTER HANDICAP (REDCAR).—Great Sand.

LEICESTERSHIRE HANDICAP.—Chestnut Oak.

GREAT YARMOUTH MAIDEN PLATE.—Lucy Glitters.

HURST PARK ENGAGEMENTS.—Clear Cash.

ALL ENGAGEMENTS IN MR. E. ST. G. STEDALL'S NAME.—Glowing Cinder.

ALL ENGAGEMENTS IN SIR R. GARTON'S NAME.—Gallando.

ALL ENGAGEMENTS IN AUGUST.—Star of Egypt.

ALL ENGAGEMENTS.—Burnley Belle and Dick Swiveller.

POLO

DEAUVILLE

At the Deauville Polo Club, in the semi-final round of the Meantry Cup tournament, Lord Louis Mountbatten's Royal Navy team (received 2½) beat the Mosquitoes team by 8½ goals to eight.

The teams were:—

ROYAL NAVY.—Lieutenant-Commander C. R. W. Gairdner, No. 1; Lieutenant E. G. Heywood-Lonsdale, No. 2; Lieutenant-Commander Lord Louis Mountbatten, No. 3; and Lieutenant-Commander C. E. Lambe, back.

MOSQUITOES.—A. W. Mosenthal, No. 1; G. A. Soutman, No. 2; Captain H. G. Morrison, No. 3; and Major P. Magor, back.

CIRENCESTER JUNIOR CUP

In the semi-final round of the Cirencester Polo Club's Junior Cup tournament the Starboard Lights team yesterday beat the Warrens Gorse team (received 2½) by seven goals to 6½.

The teams were:—

STARBOARD LIGHTS.—Sir Edward Durand, No. 1; A. P. Phillips, No. 2; Captain D. J. Mitchell, No. 3; and W. Holman, back.

WARRENS GORSE.—W. F. Butler, No. 1; H. Adamthwaite, No. 2; T. Price, No. 3; and Captain H. P. Leschallas, back.

AMERICAN BASEBALL RESULTS

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—The results of the principal baseball matches played in the United States yesterday were:—

NATIONAL LEAGUE.—Pittsburg 8, Philadelphia 7; Pittsburg 8, Philadelphia 3; Chicago 5, Brooklyn 2; St. Louis 3, Boston 2.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.—New York 6, Detroit 5; Philadelphia 9, Cleveland 1; Philadelphia 7, Cleveland 0; Boston 9, Chicago 4; Boston 5, St. Louis 4.—*Reuter.*

MOTOR-BOAT RACING

GRAVENHURST (ONTARIO), Aug. 13.—Miss M. B. Carnain's motor-boat Estelle V., one of the craft which is to challenge for the British International Trophy at Detroit on August 30 and September 1 and 2 next, to-day made a new record for this side of the Atlantic. In a trial run on Lake Muskoka the boat attained a speed of 94.5 miles an hour, as compared with the previous highest speed of 93.123 reached by Commodore Gar Wood.—*Reuter.*

KEMPTON PARK RESULTS

3.0 (3.4).—The FELTHAM SELLING PLATE of 400 sovs.; for three-year-olds. One mile.

BRIGHT BEACON, ch g, by Galloper Light—Crusade (Mr. A. de Rothschild) ..... R. Perryman 1

TULCHAN, ch c, by Buchan—Appleby (Mr. J. F. Hornung), 8st. 9lb. ..... F. Fox 2

MOLONEY, ch g, by Marten—Lovely Toy (Mrs. Hartigan), 8st. 11lb. ..... C. Richards 3

Damory Court (Major McCalmont), 8st. 11lb. ..... H. Beasley 0

Prargent (Mrs. A. B. Cornelius), 8st. 11lb. J. Sirett 0

Papireto (Mr. S. Wootton), 8st. 6lb. ..... S. Magee 0

Rackstraw (Lady Currie), 8st. 9lb. ..... T. Barber 0

Collingwood (Lord Glanely), 8st. 9lb. ..... G. Richards 0

Sea Hussar (Mr. J. Brown), 8st. 6lb. ..... F. Lane 0

Knotwood (Sir Wm. Cooke), 8st. 6lb. ..... P. Beasley 0

(Winner trained by Watson, at Newmarket)

STARTING PRICES.—9 to 2 agst Moloney, 5 to 1 Tulchan, 11 to 2 each Prargent, Bright Beacon, and Collingwood, 10 to 1 Papireto, 100 to 8 Damory Court, 33 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES (each unit represents 2s. stake).—Win dividend, 7s.; places, 3s. 3d., 3s. 6d., 3s. 3d. Total win pool, 3,821 units; total place pool, 3,086 units. Won by a length and a half; half a length separated second and third. Prargent was fourth and Damory Court last.

The winner was sold to Mr. B. Warner for 670 guineas.

3.30 (3.33).—The VAUXHALL SELLING PLATE of 300 sovs.; for two-year-olds. Six furlongs.

MOTOR-BOAT, ch c, by Limosin—Argosine (Mrs. Dodd), 9st. ..... J. Leach 1

VALID, br f, by Chosroes—Valesa (Mr. H. P. Nickalls), 8st. 6lb. ..... L. Tidey 2

DON PATRICK, b c, by Milesian—Riverside Fairy (Sir H. Hirst), 8st. 9lb. ..... F. Fox 3

Vixen's Pet c, by Allenby (Mr. B. Warner), 9st. ..... T. Barber 0

Arolla (Colonel R. Crawford), 8st. 11lb. ..... C. Richards 0

The Veil c, by Craig an Eran (Mr. O. S. Ambrose), 8st. 9lb. ..... R. James 0

Ulster Queen c, by Papyrus (Sir W. Cooke), 8st. 9lb. ..... C. Ray 0

Like Magic c, by Forerunner (Mr. G. F. Hartigan), 9st. ..... G. Richards 0

Falla (Sir D. Llewellyn), 8st. 9lb. ..... H. Wragg 0

The Ring (Lady Ludlow), 8st. 9lb. ..... R. Dick 0

Image (Mr. F. Darling), 8st. 1lb. ..... W. Heavey 0

Habibi f, by Santorb (Mr. J. B. Joel), 8st. 6lb. ..... B. Carslake 0

Grisnez f, by Roi Herode (Mr. H. Persse), 8st. 6lb. ..... H. Beasley 0

(Winner trained by Briscoe, at Longstowe)

STARTING PRICES.—6 to 4 agst Motor-boat, 7 to 1 each The Veil colt and Arolla, 10 to 1 each The Ring, Ulster Queen colt, and Don Patrick, 100 to 8 each Valid and Like Magic colt, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 6s. places, 2s. 9d., 7s. 3d., 5s. 3d. Total win pool, 4,074 units; total place pool, 4,136 units.

Won by a short head; one length separated second and third. Grisnez was fourth and Habibi fifty last.

The winner was bought in for 450 guineas.

4.0 (4.3).—The GREENWOOD STAKES (high-weight handicap) of 5 sovs. each, with 300 sovs. added; second to receive 50 sovs. One mile and a quarter.

GREAT SCOT, ch c, by Grand Parade—Dalkeith (Mrs. C. Beatty), 4 yrs, 8st. 8lb. B. Carslake 1

VIRGO, b f, by Zodiac—Pinwheel (Mr. H. Martin), 4 yrs, 7st. 11lb. ..... J. Simpson 2

ANTIQUARY, b c, by Archon—Madam Curie (Major J. S. Courtauld), 5 yrs, 8st. ..P. Fox 3

Annaly (Lord Rosebery), 3 yrs, 8st. 1lb. H. Wragg 0

Grand Prince (Lord Glanely), 4 yrs, 7st. 11lb. G. Richards 0

Bill Sykes (Mr. D. M. Gant), 4 yrs, 7st. 7lb. C. Richards 0

Soldan (Mrs. E. Wallace), 4 yrs, 7st. ..... R. Sherwey 0

(Winner trained by T. R. Leader, at Newmarket)

STARTING PRICES.—5 to 2 agst Antiquary, 11 to 4 Great Scot, 3 to 1 Annaly, 5 to 1 Bill Sykes, 10 to 1 Virgo, 100 to 8 Grand Prince, 20 to 1 agst Soldan.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 4s. 9d.; places, 4s. 3d., 8s. 6d. Total win pool, 5,072 units; total place pool, 2,419 units.

Won by half a length; the same distance separated second and third. Soldan was fourth and Annaly last.

4.30 (4.37).—The INTERNATIONAL PLATE of 500 sovs.; for two-year-olds; second to receive 75 sovs. Five furlongs.

LADY MARJORIE, b f, by Sansovino—Florena (Mr. M. H. Benson), 8st. 7lb. ..... G. Richards 1

UNLIKELY, b g, by Blandford—Lady Southampton (Baron F. de Tuyll), 8st. 12lb. ..... H. Wragg 2

CREME BRULEE, ch g, by Bruleur—Miss Cwendish (Lord Astor), 8st. (car. 8st. 11lb.) ..... R. Dick 3

Dayboy (Mr. B. Davis), 8st. 10lb. ..... F. Winter 0

Backward Glance (Mr. M. Markham), 8st. 10lb. ..... J. Leach 0

Icarus (Mr. H. Johnstone), 8st. 10lb. ..... C. Richards 0

Watch Light (Mr. H. J. Joel), 8st. 7lb. ..... W. Wells 0

Bedshead (Mr. H. Bottomley), 8st. 7lb. ..... R. Perryman 0

Unco Guid (Mr. A. H. Stockler), 8st. 7lb. ..... J. Kirby 0

Clever Putt (Mr. D. A. Jackson), 8st. 3lb. ..... C. Pinder 0

(Winner trained by M. Hartigan, at Curbourne)

STARTING PRICES.—5 to 4 agst Lady Marjorie, 2 to 1 Unlikely, 100 to 30 Creme Brulee, 100 to 6 each Dayboy and Bedraggled, 33 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 9s. 6d.; places, 2s. 3d., 2s. 3d., 2s. 3d. Total win pool, 7,572 units; total place pool, 6,811 units.

Won by a length; the same distance separated second and third. Icarus was fourth and Watch Light last.

5.0 (5.3).—The AUGUST PLATE of 200 sovs. One mile and a half.

BAYTOWN, gr h, by Achtoi—Princess Herodias (Sir C. Hyde), 5 yrs, 8st. 7lb. ..... B. Carslake 1

STREPHON II., ch h, by Saltash—Soldier's Love (Mr. Mo. Green), 5 yrs, 9st. 3lb. ..G. Richards 2

ROI DES ENFERS, b h, by Zarreus—Rive du Rhin (Major A. Bonsor), 5 yrs, 8st. 10lb. H. Wragg 3

Cupbearer (Lord Glanely), 4 yrs, 7st. 10lb. C. Richards 0

(Winner trained by Scobie, at Whitsbury)

STARTING PRICES.—6 to 4 on Baytown, 7 to 4 agst Strephon II., 100 to 8 Roi des Enfers, 20 to 1 agst Cupbearer.

TOTALISATOR PRICE.—Win dividend, 3s. 3d. Total win pool, 4,754 units.

Won by two lengths; 10 lengths separated second and third.

5.30 (5.35).—The BEDFONT PLATE (high-weight handicap) of 200 sovs. Seven furlongs.

DON PAT, ch h, by Lemnos—Pansie (Mr. C. B. Rowe), 6 yrs, 9st. 7lb. ..... B. Carslake 1

CORNETTE, b f, by Clarion—Furry Dance (Mr. E. A. Wigan), 4 yrs, 7st. ..... T. Lowrey 2

ROYAL LAD, b c, by Herodor—Eaton Lass (Mr. S. Wootton), 4 yrs, 7st. 9lb. ..... W. Bullock 3

Barrack Law (Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen), 4 yrs, 9st. 3lb. H. Wragg 0

The Factor (Mr. J. Sharp), 6 yrs, 8st. 4lb. ..R. James 0

Dundrave (Major D. Dixon), 3 yrs, 7st. 13lb. G. Richards 0

Plucky Bill (Mrs. A. B. Cornelius), 4 yrs, 7st. 11lb. J. Sirett 0

Just So (Sir R. Wilmot), 4 yrs, 7st. 1lb. ..... T. Brown 0

(Winner trained by C. Chapman, at Lavant)

STARTING PRICES.—7 to 4 agst Don Pat, 5 to 2 Barrack Law, 11 to 2 Royal Lad, 6 to 1 Just So, 7 to 1 Cornette, 10 to 1 The Factor, 100 to 8 Dundrave, 20 to 1 agst Plucky Bill.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 13s.; places, 4s., 5s. 3d., 8s. Total win pool, 5,659 units; total place pool, 4,150 units.

Won by a length and a half; a length separated second and third. Barrack Law was fourth and Just So last.

THE EMPIRE GAMES

A FULL PROGRAMME

HAMILTON (ONTARIO), Aug. 13.—The official programme of the British Empire Games has now been announced, following upon official approval being given by the various national governing bodies.

The rowing events are to be held on Tuesday and Wednesday next, the doubles and eights on Tuesday and single sculls and fours on Wednesday. The fours include fours with coxswain and without.

The rest of the programme is as follows:—

SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, at 2.30 p.m.—The opening ceremonies will be held at the stadium, in the presence of the Governor-General, Lord Willingdon, the Prime Minister, Mr. Bennett, and also of Mr. Ferguson, the Premier of Ontario. The games will be begun with the 220 yards, both heats and finals; followed by the 440 yards hurdles, heats and finals; 880 yards, heats only; the six miles run, the discus throw, and hop, step, and jump. At 8.30 p.m. the scene will shift to the municipal swimming pool, with the 440 yards free style for men, fancy spring-board diving for men, 100 yards back-stroke for women, and 200 yards breast-stroke for women.

AUGUST 17.—10 a.m., Empire lawn bowling and Canadian canoe championships; 2 p.m., Empire lawn bowling and Canadian canoe championships; 3 p.m., Empire high diving; 3.30 to 6 p.m., Empire swimming, 1,500 yards free style for men, 100 yards back-stroke for men, 440 yards free style for women, 400 yards relay for women.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 19.—10 a.m., Empire lawn bowling, international canoe championships and international yachting; 2 p.m., Empire lawn bowling; 2.30 p.m., international canoe championships, international yachting and Canadian women's athletic championships; 3 p.m., international rowing; 6.30 p.m., Empire rowing, the eight-oared event and double sculls; 8.30, swimming, 100 yards free style for men, 80 yards relay for men, 200 yards breast-stroke for men, 400 yards free style for women, and fancy spring-board diving for women.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20.—10 a.m., International yachting and Empire bowling; 2 p.m., Empire bowling; 3 p.m., International rowing; 6.30 p.m., Empire rowing, single sculls, four-oared shells with coxswain and without cox; 8.30 p.m., Empire boxing and wrestling.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 21.—10 a.m., International yachting and Empire bowling; 2 p.m., Empire bowling; 4.30 p.m., Empire marathon; 5 p.m., Empire athletics; 100 yards heats, 120 yards hurdles heats, 440 yards heats, 880 yards finals, the three mile race, putting the shot, high jump, discus and hammer throwing; 8.30 p.m., boxing and wrestling.

FRIDAY, AUG. 22.—10 a.m., lawn bowling and Canadian schoolboy championships and international skiff races; 2 p.m., Empire bowling; 8.30 p.m., Empire boxing and wrestling.

SATURDAY, AUG. 23.—The final day of the games. At 10 a.m. the international skiff races will be held, and at 3.30 p.m. the remaining Empire athletics events, with the 100 yards final, 440 yards final, 120 yards hurdles final, steeplechase, 440 yards relay, one mile relay, broad jump, javelin throwing, pole vault, and the one mile run.—*Reuter.*

QUEBEC, Aug. 13.—The English athletes who are to take part in the Empire Games at Hamilton, Ontario, landed here this morning. The team made a short tour of the city this afternoon as guests of the Quebec Athletic Association.—*Reuter.*

SUDDEN DEATH OF MR. JOHN KENNEDY

Notification has been received here that Mr. John Kennedy, a member of the Scottish bowling team for the British Empire Games, who had been visiting friends in Buffalo, has died suddenly in that city.—*Reuter.*

HUMBER BRIDGE SCHEME

LOCAL AUTHORITIES IN CONFERENCE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

HULL, AUG. 13

A conference at which the Hull City Council, the Lindsey County Council, the East Riding County Council, the Grimsby, Hessle, Barton, Cleethorpes, Scunthorpe, Cottingham, and Brigg Rural District Councils, the Beverley Town Council, and the Withernsea and Hornsea Urban District Councils were repres

Letters to the Editor

BRITISH AIMS IN INDIA

IMPORTANCE OF PUBLICITY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Referring to my letter which you printed in your issue of August 4, I have been favoured with some correspondence on the subject, including a letter from Lord Baden-Powell, in which he sends me a leaflet on the Simon Commission Report containing a statement by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, which was made public in America on June 30, 1930.

This statement, which I herewith enclose, is a brief *résumé* of the Commission's Report and is admirable so far as it goes. It is obvious, however, that far more than this sort of thing is required. It cannot be hammered home too frequently to the people of these islands that the Indian Round-Table Conference is going to be one of the big events in the world. Putting aside the well-being of over 300 millions of people in India, it is not realized what the trade of a peaceful India means to Great Britain; bear also in mind that we already have 2,000,000 unemployed. In this connexion it may be asked what our big associations—such as the Cotton and the London Chamber, who are so vitally interested—are doing.

In his letter Lord Baden-Powell remarks as follows:—

Incidentally I feel that if our Government would only follow your idea and develop propaganda, not merely abroad, but more especially throughout India, to counter the exaggerated and untruthful reports spread by opponents, it would have powerful effect on the situation. But at present the authorities appear to be letting things slide to a dangerous degree.

The question of propaganda in India itself is, of course, of far greater importance, and the Simon Commission laid special stress on the subject of counteracting untruthful statements, but if anything has been done we do not know of any special steps. I merely put forward the trial of the Indian railways cinemas as that was a cheap way of trying something novel and easily tried. There are, of course, other methods by which the Indian public could be approached, but these require money and what is known in India as "bundobust"—*i.e.*, careful staff work. Yours faithfully,

P. C. SHERIDAN.

Oriental Club, Aug. 12.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I have had the advantage of reading the address of the Governor of Bombay to the Bombay Legislative Council of July 17, 1930. May I beg the hospitality of your columns to draw the attention of the British people to this address?

Written at a time which followed events of a most important character in the Bombay Presidency in connexion with the agitation against the British people and the British Government, it contains no word of bitterness and no tinge of rancour. I feel sure that this address should be known not only to all the British people but to the world generally.

I would ask leave to quote two paragraphs only from it. On page 9 of the address, the Governor says, "But the way to reconciliation is never closed." The last sentence on page 13 is worthy of note:—"You and I, gentlemen, are privileged to be participants in events which may, according to the part we now play in them, stand out for ever in the history of India and the world. Let us all join our forces so that, in all that depends on us, posterity may say that we have helped and not hindered this vital stage of India's progress to nationhood."

It is said that lookers-on see most of the game. For the past 30 years no one has had better opportunities of looking on at what has been happening in the Bombay Presidency than I have. Some of my memories are very sad ones, but I venture to say that this address of the Governor of Bombay will show not only the British people but the world that there is no nation in the world more fitted to govern India than is Britain to-day.

Your obedient servant,

G. TURVILLE BROWN.

11, Little College-street, Westminster.

LOSS OF CAPITAL RESOURCES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In your masterly review of the loss of capital resources in *The Times* of August 11 you refer to investment trust companies and under-estimate the amount of support they have afforded both new and old enterprises—by taking large blocks of prior securities, such as debentures and preference shares, not always with successful results.

Trust companies very frequently combine in underwritings, and also taking a part firm of their commitments, and have thus assisted many companies in arranging their finances.

In addition, another group, not to be confounded with investment trust companies—I refer to finance companies—have played a very large part in financing both old and new companies by market flotations, which is part of their real business activities. Nevertheless, these adventitious aids can only do very little to offset the penal taxation which, as you justly remark, "has denuded the country of fresh capital resources." Unemployment naturally follows.

Your obedient servant,

Reform Club. FELIX ROSE.

RETAILING OF FRUIT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—"Amateur Gardener" is right in his surmise that prices of fruit must vary for the different varieties of fruit. Furthermore, the price must vary by reason of different localities, distance from producing centres, positions in towns with their differences of rent and rates. Then, again, there is a difference in selling fruit and shooting it into a woman's apron or basket, and sales where delivery is made and credit is given.

No good purpose would be served by trying to give an estimate of gross profit needed to run the multitudinous varieties of businesses from the basket hawker's to the West End store. The public can rest assured that the competition in every section, and between sections, is so keen that prices are kept at the lowest possible level; in many cases the price wars between fruiterers' shops, hawkers, grocers dabbling in fruit, market stalls, and co-ops. are so intense that prices and profits have gone far below truly economical levels.

If "Amateur Gardener," or any others, will take the trouble to read the report of Lord Linlithgow's Committee, or the report of the Food Council on Weight and Measure of Foods, they will find that the organized retailers of fruit and vegetables were quite open with those bodies and proved that, while they had many difficulties to contend with, they did not take more from the commodities they handled than the services they rendered warranted. They would also find that while retailers were often victims of short weight in the packages they bought wholesale, there was no evidence that they passed such weight on to the public.

After these inquiries and their verdicts, coupled with the fact that we have time and again met allegations made by irresponsible persons, who when challenged could not adduce any concrete facts, we feel that we should be allowed to conduct our business without this constant stream of unfounded allegations.

We know our business with all its harshness, hard work, wastage and losses; we must needs work strenuously for long hours if we must survive. There may be "Amateur Gardeners," but anyone trying to be an amateur fruiterer and greengrocer would soon seek some easier and pleasanter hobby.

Yours faithfully,

T. E. METCALFE, Secretary,
The National Federation of Retail Fruiterers, Florists, and Fishmongers,
5, Great Homer-street, Liverpool, Aug. 11.

Correspondents are again asked to type or to write their letters on one side only of the paper.

THE EGYPTIAN UNREST

WAFD'S ECONOMIC POLICY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Apart from the grave constitutional, and possibly political, issues involved by the present crisis in Egypt, may I, as a former Minister of Finance, be permitted to deal, in the dispassionate language of facts and figures, with the purely financial aspect of the present unrest in Egypt?

According to all reports from Egypt, business is completely at a standstill and the financial position at its worst owing to the present unsettled condition of the country. Doubtless, the financial position will be much worse a month or two hence when the Wafd campaign for non-payment of taxes will take full effect. Taxes will begin to be due by next October, and it seems certain that the success of the Wafd's campaign cannot but be promoted by the present financial misery of Egyptian taxpayers, mostly of the peasant class. The suppression of newspapers is of no avail, for the Wafdist organizations, including Parliamentarians and provincial councillors, are actually propagating the new doctrine of non-cooperation. Although summer is considered to be the dead season in Egypt and the one most propitious for *coups d'Etat*, the present summer has proved very agitated indeed, belying all anticipations! What will the position be next autumn, when political activity will be considerably intensified?

The prospects are indeed very grave, and no useful purpose is served by not facing facts. If anything, trade and business prospects are graver still, affected as they usually are by the mere atmosphere of trouble, even if no trouble actually takes place. In the words of a distinguished British financier in Egypt, business will be impossible.

The Wafd's economic policy has lately been the object of severe criticism in some quarters here. Such criticism, as I will attempt to show, is grossly, though unintentionally, unfair, being based on misinformation and wrong data. Apart, however, from the merits or demerits of the Wafd's policy, one thing is certain: that none but the Wafd can give stability and tranquillity to Egypt. In recent years popular disturbances have never occurred except on the eve or after the suspension of Parliamentary life. Wafdism, being associated in the popular mind with constitutionalism, is alone the surest guarantee of order and tranquillity and, therefore, of trade and prosperity in Egypt. For it cannot be denied that stability is trade's bread and butter, and none but the people's Government can give it. The present Ministry claim that by armed force, suppression of meetings and of daily and weekly newspapers of the Wafd, they have re-established a momentary calm. Is this tranquillity or the very reverse?

As regards the Wafd's actual economic policy, criticism has chiefly been directed against their so-called squandering of the Reserve Fund and their cotton policy. It is alleged that £E.14,000,000 has been withdrawn from the Reserve Fund for purchasing Egyptian Unified Debt Bonds. It will, however, be realized how fantastic and absurd the story is when the £E.14,000,000 dwindles only to £E.300,000, which is the sum actually paid out for buying such securities. It was, in fact, a mere routine operation for investing surplus money at a profitable interest, varying from 5 to 6 per cent.

Not only Egyptian securities but also British War Loan Bonds have been purchased by the Egyptian Government in pursuance of Parliament's decision, with the result that during the last few years about £E.7,500,000 has been invested in British securities and £E.9,000,000 in Egyptian ones. The Reserve Fund, far from being squandered, is profitably employed, as will appear from the following rough figures:—

About £E.18,000,000	..	Egyptian, British, and foreign securities.
„ £E.5,000,000	..	In cash.
„ £E.13,000,000	..	In cotton (bought this year and in 1926).
„ £E.4,000,000	..	Agricultural and industrial loans, &c.
„ £E.40,000,000	..	Total of the Reserve Fund.

Owing to the exceptional purchase of cotton, I gave orders that the strictest economy should be observed, with the result that just before the Ministry's resignation I was informed by the permanent staff that instead of a Budgetary deficit of about £E.8,000,000, we may have a surplus of £E.1,000,000 or £E.2,000,000.

The whole story about squandering the Reserve Fund is thus a pure fiction. Would to God that the same thrift would be shown now, when Parliament's vigilant eye is removed!

As regards Government's intervention in the cotton market, I would point out that, apart from the advantages or disadvantages of such intervention, it was financially impossible for our Government not to continue intervention after the Adly Ministry had already decided intervention and actually bought considerable quantities of cotton, just as much as the present Sidky Ministry had to continue intervention during the months of June and July after the resignation of the Wafd Ministry. On my taking office as Finance Minister, not only my technical staff, but also leading business men, Egyptian and foreign—including some distinguished British financiers who had previously expressed their opinion to the Adly Ministry against the advisability of Government intervention—all without exception were of opinion that, after actual intervention by the previous Ministry, our withdrawal from the cotton market would cause such a panic in the market as to bring about its collapse.

But it has been alleged that I declared my intention of intervening in the market next Session. No such declaration was ever made by me or by any member of the Ministry. On the contrary, I declared in the Senate two days before the Ministry's resignation that we intended to adopt a stable cotton policy, and not one of makeshifts, and that such policy would tend to protect prices against artificial factors and fraudulent speculation. With this object in view the Wafd Ministry succeeded, within the incredibly short time at its disposal, in introducing a Bill setting up an agricultural bank for the help of small peasants and agricultural cooperatives, and in drawing up a scheme of reform for the Minet-el-Bassal Exchange, after consultation with leading members of the Alexandria Produce Association. Furthermore, I was fortunate in obtaining the services of a British cotton expert, Professor Todd, who was to study the cotton question in Egypt during this summer and report to me on the matter.

It will be seen from the above account that the Wafd's economic policy, which also covered the introduction of the new tariff law and other financial measures of importance, was the most constructive policy followed so far in Egypt. Besides promoting Egyptian interests, it was distinctly friendly to foreign and particularly British interests, as is shown by the many important transactions concluded with British firms, including an unprecedented monopoly to a British motor-omnibus company.

In conclusion British and foreign trade does not merely thrive, but cannot even be carried on except in the stable conditions afforded by Parliamentary régime in Egypt. For it must be realized that constitutionalism has come to stay in Egypt; and, one may add, what a blessing that it has!

MAKRAM EBEID, Minister of Finance, Egypt, in the last Cabinet.

Hyde Park Hotel, Knightsbridge, S.W., Aug. 8.

ORIGIN OF THE DYNAMO

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In your issue of August 5 you refer to "the discovery by Michael Faraday of electromagnetic induction, in which lies the origin of the dynamo and which is the starting point of the utilization of electric power for the purposes of man."

But the dynamo did not have its origin from the discovery made on August 29, 1831, of what Faraday himself called "volta-electric induction," but from the much more significant discovery made by him on October 17 of what he called "magneto-electric induction." The first discovery led, among other things, to the transformer, but could not have produced the dynamo, which had its beginning in the movement of a bar magnet in and out of a coil of wire: or in the movement of a coil of wire into and out of the "lines of force" surrounding the poles of a magnet.

Faraday's own account of this second and greater discovery, as first communicated to his friend Mr. R. Phillips, may be worth quoting here, as in it he not only gives the first intimation of his discovery, but announces the name he has chosen for the same. Faraday, after describing the discovery of August 29, proceeds as follows:—"Then I found that magnets would induce just like voltaic currents, and by bringing helices and wires and jackets up to the poles of magnets electrical currents were produced in them; . . . Hence the evolution of electricity from magnetism. . . . These two kinds of induction I have distinguished by the terms volta-electric and magneto-electric induction."

Yours faithfully,

THOS. G. PHILLIPS.

Wesley Manse, Atholl-street, Peel, Isle of Man.

LOUIS PHILIPPE AND DANTON

LIGHT ON THE SEPTEMBER MASSACRES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Louis Philippe connected '89 and the July Days together in more than one way, and it is well known that he had an interview with Danton. Of that interview, the exact date of which does not seem quite clear, Louis Philippe was fond of speaking, but the apologists for Danton, though many of them seem to have known of this interview, have not to the best of my knowledge ever dealt with the remarkable account of it which I make no apology for transcribing; possibly because it is buried away in a preface. The only writer who seems to have used it is M. Lambert de St. Amand in his book on Louis Philippe and Marie-Amélie. It was written down by the diplomatist M. de Bacourt on returning from the party at which it was given by the King.

"J'ai eu, dit le roi, une singulière entrevue avec Danton en 1793. Après la bataille de Jemmapes on me fit quitter l'armée de Kellermann, à laquelle j'appartenais, et on me donna l'ordre de me rendre à Strasbourg dont on m'annonçait que je serais nommé commandant. J'arrivai à Paris pour réclamer contre cette décision et je me trouvais en solliciteur chez le ministre Servan lorsque Danton y entra. Dans un intervalle de conversation, il me fit signe de m'approcher de lui et, me prenant à l'écart, il me dit:—"A quoi bon solliciter cet imbécile de Servan? Venez demain matin chez moi et vous me direz ce que vous voulez."

J'y fus effectivement; c'était a l'hôtel de la chancellerie, place Vendôme. Dès que j'entrai, Danton me dit:—"Eh! eh! jeune homme, vous ne voulez donc pas vous rendre à Strasbourg?"

"Non, je préfère rester à l'armée de Kellermann où je connais à peu près tout le monde et où je suis connu de chacun, je désire rester avec mes camarades."—"Eh, c'est précisément pour cela que nous voulons vous envoyer ailleurs; votre influence dans cette armée ne nous convient pas, surtout en ce moment; nous savons que vous vous avisez de tenir des propos sur le gouvernement et sur ses mesures."

Je n'ai tenu aucun propos, j'ai seulement blamé les massacres du 2 Septembre et, je ne crains pas de vous le dire, c'est un événement qui me fait horreur.

"Bah! bah! ne vous échauffez pas tant sur ce sujet; c'est moi qui ai ordonné ces massacres, je ne m'en repens pas et vous devriez m'en remercier. En exterminant tous ces nobles, tous ces aristocrates qui étaient dans les prisons, j'ai brûlé les vaisseaux de ceux qui défendent nos frontières; pour eux, il n'y a plus d'autre ressource que de vaincre ou de mourir: car ils savent bien maintenant que, s'ils étaient battus, nos ennemis leur feraient cruellement expier les massacres de Septembre. Quant à vous, souvenez-vous bien que tous ceux qui ont péri alors étaient vos ennemis, ceux de votre père et de votre race entière. La haine remontait au Régent. Tenez-vous donc pour dit que vous n'avez rien à espérer d'eux, ni de la ligue des rois; leur haine et leur vengeance vous poursuivront par tout; si vous êtes sage vous vous tiendrez tranquille et vous vous préparez au rôle que l'avenir vous réserve peut-être."

"Je vous remercie de cette recommandation, mais, ce que je veux, c'est d'aller défendre mon pays et me faire tuer si l'occasion m'est favorable, car je suis rempli de dégoût pour tout ce que je vois."

Sur cela Danton me congédia en riant et me disant: "Soyez raisonnable, ou gare à vous." Je ne le revis plus, et je rejoignis l'armée de Dumouriez au lieu d'aller à Strasbourg.

This account of the famous interview is simpler, and therefore more convincing, than some which have appeared. It is also practically a first-hand authority. All that can be said is that if we accept it there can be no further argument as to the responsibility for the massacres of September.

I am, &c.,

W. A. J. ARCHBOLD.

Selwyn Croft, Cambridge.

CIVIL SERVICE BONUS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The writer of the letter signed "Employer" in your issue of August 5 is evidently under a misapprehension as to the basis on which the Civil Service bonus is calculated. He appears to think that when the bonus is calculated on a cost-of-living figure of 65 all Civil servants receive an addition of 65 per cent. to their basic salaries. This is very far from being the case, as the full percentage is paid only on salaries which do not exceed £91 5s. per annum. Above that figure the percentage falls rapidly, and on basic salaries of £2,000 and over no bonus is payable. The position will be made clear by the following table:—

Basic Salary £	Bonus based on cost-of-living figure of 65 £	Percentage of basic salary
100	65	65
150	77	51
200	92	46
250	103	41
500	159	32
750	182	24
1,000	190	19
1,500	173	11
2,000	Nil	0

It will be seen from these figures that Civil servants, far from being placed "in a position more favourable than that enjoyed by them before the War," are in a much worse position. The bonus payable under the cost of living agreement of 1920 would be inadequate to compensate them from the changed value of money in all but the lowest grades of the Service, but in the case of Civil servants receiving basic salaries in excess of £500 the inadequacy of the compensation was greatly accentuated by the "super-cut" imposed in 1921, under which the bonus was drastically reduced and in the case of the highest salaries entirely abolished. Figures have been submitted to the Royal Commission on the Civil Service which show that Civil servants have received far less compensation than the community generally for the decrease in the value of money since the War. These figures are published on page 730 of the Minutes of Evidence of the Commission for June 3, 1930.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

CECIL MAUDSLAY, Chairman of the Higher Grades Conference of Civil Service Organizations.

Board of Education, Whitehall.

THE BANTUS IN RHODESIA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The interesting telegram in *The Times* about the discoveries of the Italian Scientific Expedition in Northern Rhodesia raises the question as to when the Bantu migration took place.

From 1901 to 1910 I made continuous researches into this matter in North-Eastern Rhodesia, basing my inquiries largely on the genealogies of the Wemba chiefs, and I came to the conclusion that the first Bantu immigrants—now represented by the Wa Unga and Wa Wisa tribes, who preceded the first Wa Wemba—were not more than 400 years ago. Before their advent the country was described as uninhabited except for a few Wa Twa (swamp inhabitants akin to the pygmies).

In the next decade I continued these researches among the Alunda in the north-west corner of the territory, and the evidence I obtained there corroborated my former estimate.

Yours faithfully,

F. H. MELLAND.

The Hill, Caterham Valley, August 12.

YEAR'S RAINFALL

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The rainfall records of South-West England may be of interest after reading Mr. J. Hunter's letter in your issue of August 12.

The rainfall this year to July (inclusive) is below the average—namely, 29.58in., whilst the average is 30.50in., and this year 10.67in. fell in January alone. The number of days with rain (*i.e.*, .01in. or more) is about the average, February being notably under (only eight days, average 18) and July being over (22 days instead of 16). The number of wet days (*i.e.*, with .04in. or more) is on the whole normal.

July this year had very slightly above the normal fall, but rain fell on 22 days instead of 16. It must be remembered that July never has less than 12 days with rain; thus it will be seen that July is a very treacherous month.

The greatest amount I have ever recorded in three consecutive months is 43.13in., from November, 1929, to January, 1930 (inclusive). This amount was just double the average.

Yours faithfully,

HENRY EDGCUMBE.

Oakfield, Yelverton, S. Devon, Aug. 12.

Points from Letters

PAYMENT FOR IMPORTS

There always seems to me an unnecessary confusion of thought in this matter which has come about by the statement that goods must be paid for by goods, or imports by exports. Only one step further has enabled public men to state that it is good to buy imported motor-cars, &c., as it encourages our exports. It would be equally true to say of a private individual that the more goods he bought the wealthier he would be, since he would have to increase his income to pay for them. A nation must pay in some way for the goods it imports just as must an individual, but it can pay for them in the following ways:—(1) Out of income—namely, by immediate exports; (2) out of capital—namely, by selling securities abroad or at home. That is why we have to-day large holdings in foreign and Dominion loans, railways, &c.—Mr. A. M. P. HODSOLL, Stilemans, Munstead Heath, Godalming.

AIRSHIP TRANSPORT

The R 100 and R 101 were designed to test out commercial possibilities. Trials have shown that over the projected Atlantic route no paying load can be carried, and that enough fuel cannot be carried to reach the objective except under conditions of air current less than normally unfavourable. In other words, the airships have failed in the very respects foretold by "Neon" and other critics. We are now told that bigger airships are required for commercial success. This alone is an acknowledgment of the failure of R 100 and R 101, and may be true; but surely the matter should be put to the test by commercial enterprise and not by the taxpayer.—ADMIRAL SIR WILLIAM H. HENDERSON, Hakoné, Alverstoke, Hants.

RATIONALIZATION

Many Englishmen have fallen victim to a fatal word. The Germans do not now use the word *Rationalisierung* lest it should call to mind instances of capital wasted, and factories laid idle during a long period of uncertainty in the Reparation question. They speak rather now of *Sanierung*, meaning a healthy reconstruction of industry on economic and humane lines, and such a policy has everywhere the hearty encouragement of all classes of employed. We Englishmen are not working and have never worked under the uncertainties of an indeterminate debt, and there is no reason therefore why we should not proceed with the healthy reconstruction of our industries without regrets for undue waste of capital or idle factories in the past. If it be objected that private enterprise is thereby strangled, let statistics be cited of America and Czechoslovakia, where the old and the new giant industries may be found, to show that small businesses were never so flourishing as now.—Mr. R. ARTHUR MILLS, Associate Member, International Management Institute, Grossenbaum, kr. Düsseldorf.

HELP FOR WHEATGROWING

With the present crop prospects and current prices for cereals the position of the arable farmer is impossible, and unless some immediate assistance is given hundreds of farmers must come to the end of their resources and face ruin. The only remedy is to give immediate help, and this could be done by giving a subsidy or bonus of 10s. a quarter on all wheat grown in this country. With the consent of all political parties (who all express their anxiety to help agriculture) this could be available from September 1 next. The cost to the nation on the coming crop would be about £3,500,000. The advantage of a subsidy is that there would be no interference with the ordinary marketing, milling, or importation of foreign cereals, which the fixing of an artificial price for English wheat would bring about.—Mr. J. PERCY CLOVER, The Hall, Dedham, Essex.

ROMAN ROADS IN ENGLAND

It is somewhat disturbing to read that remains of Roman roads in the Forest of Dean are being turned into plantations and lost. Some part of the money now, or until recently, being spent on new arterial roads and widening of existing main roads would, I think, be much more usefully applied in restoring some of the old lines of Roman road which have degenerated into narrow lanes or fallen into disuse. In particular the Fosse Way, which used to run from Exeter to Lincoln, offers a magnificent through route, avoiding all large towns except Leicester, from south-west to north-east. Over a good deal of the route it is still a main road, that is, from south-west of Cirencester to Halford, near Stratford-on-Avon, and in quite recent years it has been completely reconstructed between Leicester and Lincoln. The map shows that the gap still exists as an almost continuous line of narrow highway between Halford and Sapcote, a few miles south-west of Leicester.—Mr. H. LANGFORD LEWIS, 5, New-square, Lincoln's Inn.

MODERN ENGLISH PAINTING

Mr. Wyly Grier voices a feeling which, though not yet very articulate, has been growing among art lovers for some time. The trouble lies in modern haste: painters and writers, too, are anxious to arrive too quickly. The very intensity of competition makes them hurried. The result is over-production. The dealers buy these pictures in large quantities. The artist himself thinks that a succession of one-man shows will make an impression and help the "boom." Having once acquired the stock, naturally the dealers interested do all they can to uphold its reputation.—Mr. A. WARREN DOW, R.B.A.

PRONUNCIATION OF EROS

The battle was already lost before the B.B.C. turned traitor. Eaross (and not Errohs) is the Greek name for the God of Love, just as Veenus (and not Vennus) is the Latin name for the Goddess of Love; it is too late to try to change either now. I am sorry for Mr. Pott, but the modern pronunciation of classical names is settled without considering the feelings of reactionary and incurable pedants like himself and me.—Mr. E. J. H. EDENBOROUGH, Aldbury, Pyrford, Surrey.

HOLIDAYS IN CORSICA

I feel it my duty to issue a caveat about another possible danger in Corsica. May I recommend all who contemplate a visit to Corsica to be inoculated against typhoid first? I am informed that Corsica has been known in medical circles as a source of the evil in Southern Europe for the last two years. May I add that though I write with the ignorance of a layman the information given was obtained direct from medical advisers interested in the subject.—Mr. H. D. K. DAVIES, 386, Devon Buildings, Tooley-street, Bermondsey, S.E.1.

SOCIAL SERVICES AND CHARACTER

For many years past the amelioration of conditions has been deemed of more importance than the building up of the nation's character. To-day we are but reaping the fruits of that policy. We undoubtedly wish to help others to bear their burdens, and rightly. But has the trend of our legislation done so wisely? In the Englishman of 50 years ago I remember a proper pride in self-reliance and independence, in good work honestly and thoroughly done, in a readiness to sacrifice the pleasure of the moment for the securing of the future. As a nation is that our tone to-day?—GEO. H. NORMAN, Rowfant, Exmouth.

MODEL OF THE VICTORY

The very beautiful scale model of Nelson's Victory, made by that well-known artist and marine expert Wing-Commander Harold Wyllie, has been lent during the summer holidays by Lieutenant-Commander Lord Louis Mountbatten to this museum, where it is now on show. The model is unique in the exact replica of details, internal as well as external, and shows the ship as she was in 1778, flying the flag of Admiral the Hon. Augustus Keppel. It took four years to make and is a masterpiece of patient ingenuity.—CAPTAIN E. ALTHAM, Secretary, Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall, S.W.1.

SIGNALS AT CROSS-ROADS

It would not be difficult, one imagines, for electrical engineers to devise a contact signal which would indicate to drivers on by-roads that a vehicle was proceeding along the main road within a given distance of the crossing, and entering the main road while the signal was down would be made an offence. If this is not feasible hand-operated signal boxes could be introduced. Such a system admittedly would be impracticable on very busy roads (because the signal would be down all the time), but it would, I suggest, greatly increase safety in country districts, where driving is faster and the majority, perhaps, of fatal accidents occur.—Mr. A. J. R. FRASER TAYLOR, 42, Selborne-road, Hove.

CALIFORNIAN THISTLE

Mr. Campbell Wiss writes that he discovered several patches of the dreaded Californian thistle on Hampstead Heath. Evidently Mr. Wiss failed to recognise one of the English farmers' worst weeds, the old corn thistle, which in its migration around the earth is called by various names. In spite of drastic laws, strictly enforced by an army of inspectors, it has spread nearly all over New Zealand, particularly on river flats liable to flood, where the seeds have a good chance to germinate in the fresh-laid silt. On dry or hilly pastures this pest is but of little trouble, and not nearly so bad as ragwort.—Mr. J. C. ALPASS, Te Hongi, Longford, Gloucester.

THE KENT AIR DISASTER

OPEN VERDICT AT INQUEST

"CAUSE UNKNOWN"

Mr. E. C. Harris, the coroner for Sittingbourne, yesterday resumed the inquest on the bodies of the six people who were killed on July 21 when an aeroplane belonging to the Walcot Air Line, Limited, flying from Le Touquet to Croydon, crashed at Meopham. The victims were:—The Marquess of Dufferin and Ava, Viscountess Ednam, Sir Edward Ward, Mrs. Henrik Loeffler, Colonel George Lockhart Piercey Henderson (pilot of the machine), and Mr. Charles D'Urban Shearing (the reserve pilot). Since the disaster pearls and jewels, which it is believed belonged to Lady Ednam and Mrs. Loeffler, have been found in the neighbourhood, and only a few days ago Mrs. Loeffler's hat was found in a field at Luddesdown, about three miles from where the crash occurred.

None of the relatives of the victims was present yesterday. For the first time a model of the wrecked machine was in Court. There was again an assembly of experts on the technical side of aviation.

The jury found "That the victims met their death through falling from an aeroplane, the cause of the accident being unknown."

Mr. Dawson Cotton, representing relatives of the Marquess of Dufferin and Ava, asked whether a statement could be made on behalf of the Air Ministry as to an inquiry on the technical side. His instructions were not to press at the inquest the question whether there was negligence or not. That was a matter entirely for the Air Ministry to investigate in the interests of the public. The Air Ministry would have an inquiry and make a report in any case.

A GOVERNMENT INQUIRY

Major Cooper, Inspector of Accidents, Air Ministry, who again sat with the Coroner, said the Secretary of State for Air had decided to refer the whole of the evidence available to the Aeronautical Committee and to refer the further investigation to that body.

Mr. Cotton.—I think it will be sufficient if the Air Ministry make all the inquiries as to the stability of the machine and everything connected with the journey. They can do it more expeditiously and probably from a more expert point of view. I do not think we need trouble the jury in that respect at all.

The CORONER.—The Air Ministry will deal with the more highly technical points of the inquiry. I think we can confine ourselves to the evidence as to the proper working of the machine—whether it was in proper working order—and evidence that we know there is no conjecture about, and ask the jury to find a more or less open verdict as to the cause, leaving it free for the Air Ministry if they can to find one.

Mr. Cotton.—I think that would be a much better course and would probably shorten the inquiry.

STORIES OF EYE-WITNESSES

Mr. Alfred Ernest Parsons, of Leylands, Meopham, said he was working in his garden when he heard an aeroplane making a strange noise, and looking up saw some object come from the clouds. The noise was like the shrieking of a whistle. He heard a loud report and then something rushing through the air towards him. He ran three or four yards and saw the blade of an aeroplane propeller crash through the hedge. He looked up again and could see the aeroplane rushing through the air with only one wing. It would be about 150ft. high. He ran to where the machine fell and helped to release the pilot. On returning to the garden he found the engine in the drive. The blade of the propeller which fell in the hedge would be about 40 yards away from where the engine fell.

The CORONER.—What I want to make clear is whether the blade of the propeller parted from the engine before or after the engine struck the ground?—I should say it was when the machine struck the ground.

Mr. R. B. D. Brooks, for relatives of the pilot and reserve pilot.—You assisted to extricate Shearing (the reserve pilot). Do you know if there were any straps round him?—I cannot say, but there must have been something to keep him in his seat, because the seat was upside down.

Mr. T. S. Wilding (who appears for several interested parties).—How was the aeroplane flying when you saw it—in a normal position or not?—I think it was going on a level keel.

Mr. D. H. Corsellis (representing Junkers).—Did you hear this screeching noise before the aeroplane came into sight?—Yes.

Did you see the airmen wave?—No.

Mr. George Seager, of Meopham, said that the first sight he caught of the machine was when it was flying towards Croydon. It passed quite close to where he was working and was flying all right. The next thing he heard was like a tearing noise coming from behind the clouds. The machine was flying low over Meopham and must have gained height, as when he looked up on hearing the noise he could not see it. The first thing he saw dropping from the clouds was one of the wings. The whole of the machine was in pieces. He saw the tail follow the wing, and the fuselage was the last to crash to the ground. From the time the aeroplane passed over his head until he heard the noise in the clouds about three minutes elapsed. The noise was like the tearing of tin followed by two or three cracks.

Answering Mr. Wilding, Seager said that he believed the machine came down in spirals.

Major Cooper commented that at that stage a wing was off and the tail was off. It was not very material exactly how the aeroplane then fell. It was under the law of gravity, that was all.

A juryman said he saw the machine coming straight down. It was not gliding down.

Mr. S. M. Haslip, for the Walcot Air Line, questioned Seager as to his estimate of the time that elapsed between when the machine disappeared above the cloud and the time when he heard the tearing noise. If three or four minutes elapsed, as the witness had said, the machine would in that time have travelled miles away.

A juryman said that the machine might have made a tremendous circle above the cloud.

Seager said that the smaller objects that fell came through the cloud first.

MAJOR COOPER'S EVIDENCE

Major Cooper said that the efforts of a section of the public in endeavouring to remove parts of the wreckage as souvenirs had added materially to his difficulty in trying to salvage the whole of the machine. On the day after the accident an attempt was made to trace all the wreckage, and the position in which the parts were found was charted on a large-scale Ordnance map. A preliminary inspection showed that the wreckage of the aircraft was scattered in a more or less straight line over a distance of one and a half miles. The parts found in the most westerly direction were the accumulators and the body of a passenger, and at the other end of the line there was a certain portion of the fuselage. The distance from the point where the engine and the air screw fell and the radiator and the bodies of the occupants were found to where the main portion of the machine fell was about 350 yards. The tail unit of the machine was found about 230 yards from the main portion.

It seemed that the heavier items were found in an extreme westerly direction, and the lighter articles were found in an easterly direction, having been carried by the wind. That was what was to be expected from a complete structural failure accruing at a given point. The wreckage was collected and taken to Croydon. During the next three weeks a minute examination was carried out of all the parts, both before and after they had been pieced together.

"This examination has revealed no evidence of faulty material or bad workmanship in the construction of the aircraft. In my opinion it has established beyond reasonable doubt a certain number of facts. First, that the port main plane was wrenched from the machine in an upward direction. The wing folded or collapsed directly upwards at the junction of the centre portion of the plane. Secondly, the engine, complete with its bearers, had broken out of the machine across a line from the leading edge of the plane up to the front of the cockpit. The tail unit had broken off in the air on the port side. The passengers in the machine were thrown through the port side of the cabin."

There was evidence, said Major Cooper, that the cowling over the engine had pulled it back over the top of the fuselage; but that was only a secondary matter to the engine coming adrift. He was perfectly satisfied that the whole of the air screw fell to the ground with the engine. The possibility of a blade of the propeller coming off in the air had been fully explored, and he had come to the definite conclusion that no such thing had happened. Both blades of the propeller had struck the ground with the engine, and one of the blades shot into a hedge. The engine was driven into the ground about 18in. From the examination which had been made of the wreckage and from statements which he had taken from eye-witnesses, he was of the opinion that the aircraft had been seen flying normally in the direction of Croydon at a height of between 800ft. and 1,000ft. The machine had been flying on the fringe of the clouds, and passed from the sight of people on the ground. He estimated that from the time it disappeared until the crash 15 to 20 seconds would have elapsed. The aeroplane entered the clouds flying normally, and then came out in a broken condition.

He had so far been unable to arrive at a final conclusion as to the sequence in which the various parts of the machine broke, and it was that problem which the Minister of Air had decided to refer to the Aeronautical Research Committee. He had gone into the question of loading, and was satisfied that the machine was not overloaded.

GERMAN CERTIFICATES

An English certificate of airworthiness was not issued in connexion with this machine as it had a German certificate. The three log books were in order, as also was the German certificate of airworthiness contained in a pocket with the list of passengers and the daily certificate of safety. The last named was quite in order and was countersigned by the pilot. It was actually signed before the flight from Croydon.

The CORONER said that, having regard to the fact that there was to be another inquiry, the witness should not be expected to divulge too much of a technical character.

Mr. Corsellis asked Major Cooper whether he found any defect in the material or workmanship of the machine and whether they complied with the law.—No doubt the machine complied with the law in Germany.

Would any one of the three major breakages be enough to account for the others?—That is the crux of the problem, to fit in the sequence of one cause and the other cause. It is a highly technical problem which the Aeronautical Research Committee is to investigate.

Technical though not inexplicable?—No, we hope it will be solved.

Mr. Valentine Holmes, appearing for the representatives of Sir Edward Ward and Mrs. Loeffler, questioned Major Cooper as to the constitution of the Aeronautical Research Committee.

Major Cooper said it was a body of experts and scientists outside the Air Ministry to whom the Ministry referred problems on which it desired advice. He could not say at present whether relatives of the victims would be able to attend and ask questions, but it was quite definite that the conclusions arrived at by the committee would be published. All material evidence would be gladly accepted.

Mr. Holmes.—It is essential that at some time the representatives of the people who were in this aeroplane should have an opportunity of asking questions to ascertain how the accident happened. At the present moment Major Cooper alone is informed on the subject. If this is to be my last chance to question him I must ask to examine him on technical matters.

Major Cooper.—I think there is no question about your having an opportunity of putting questions, advancing theories, or obtaining any information you require at the meetings of the committee.

Mr. Holmes asked the Coroner whether it was his intention to conclude the inquest that day or to adjourn it until after the Research Committee had reached decisions.

The CORONER replied that his present intention was to close the inquest that day.

Mr. Holmes asked whether the Coroner would adjourn the inquest until after the Aeronautical Research Committee had submitted their report.

The CORONER replied that he desired to grant all facilities for an open inquiry, but he could not see that an adjournment would really help. They were not a tribunal that could sit in judgment on a technical matter.

QUESTION OF NEGLIGENCE

Mr. Holmes.—But a technical inquiry will not be in the least concerned whether there has been negligence on the part of any one person or company, and that is what I want to find out.

Major Cooper.—I have stated definitely that I found no evidence of negligence in any shape or form.

Mr. Holmes.—At the present moment you say that, Major Cooper, but I want to test it.

Major Cooper.—Whatever the cause of the accident it does not appear to me at present to be due to negligence on the part of anyone.

The CORONER.—The negligence which would be important in this inquiry would be criminal negligence. If it is a matter of civil negligence, that is another thing altogether and can be tested at any time through the Courts.

Mr. Holmes.—I quite appreciate that, but this is a very extraordinary accident and there is no explanation of it at the moment.

THE MURDER OF AGNES KESSON

NEW EVIDENCE AT INQUEST

MR. DEATS RECALLED

The inquest on the body of Miss Agnes Kesson, the waitress, who was found strangled in a ditch near Epsom on the night of Derby Day (June 4), was resumed at Epsom yesterday by Mr. G. Wills Taylor, the West Surrey Coroner.

Agnes Kesson, who was a Scottish girl, 20 years of age, was employed at the tea-rooms kept by Mr. and Mrs. Deats at Burgh Heath. The last sitting of the Coroner and jury was on July 8.

The first witness called yesterday was Sidney Harrison. He said he was a coal merchant, of Abbey-road, Carshalton. After he had been identified by Mr. Deats as the man he had referred to at the last sitting, the witness went on to say that he met Agnes Kesson on only two occasions. The first time was in the King's Arms, Carshalton, on a Sunday evening, when she was with Bob Harper. That was about March or April. The last time he saw her was about the beginning of May. Mrs. Young asked him if he would drive to see Agnes Kesson. He drove to the tea-rooms. Mr. Deats was there with Bob Harper and Mrs. Deats.

Harrison said that he had seen Harper on several occasions. On June 3 he saw him in the King's Arms, Carshalton, where, he said, he had come to see Agnes Kesson. He said he did not know whether she had arrived there, and they went in and saw Mrs. Young. The witness spoke to the proprietor of the hotel and to the cook, who said that neither Agnes Kesson nor her boxes had arrived. Then Mrs. Young and Bob Harper walked in, and Bob Harper passed a remark, to which Mrs. Young replied, "Don't you dare lay a hand on her."

Mr. Deats was called to the Coroner's side and the CORONER said: "You have mentioned Mr. Harrison's name. If he can throw any further light on Agnes Kesson's death let us know what is in your mind."

Deats.—My mind was more on Mrs. Young because Mrs. Young seemed to be the one who was drawing her away from our place.

The CORONER.—There is nothing more than that about Mr. Harrison?—No, except that I saw Mrs. Young always with Mr. Harrison. I do not think Agnes would have anything to do with Mr. Harrison.

The CORONER (to Deats).—Do you think Mr. Harrison knows anything about it?

Deats.—Not unless Mrs. Young told him anything.

GIRL SEEN AT EPSOM

The next witness was Charles Edward Gorringe, an elderly man, who gave an address at Brighton and also in Hammersmith-road, London. He said that on the morning of Tuesday, June 3, the first day of the Epsom Summer meeting, he left London at 6 a.m. and arrived at Burgh Heath about 9.30. During the morning he went into Mr. Deats's tea-rooms, and Agnes Kesson—he now knew her name—served him. He knew Mr. Deats by sight, and also Mrs. Deats. He stayed talking about racing matters for some time, and said he would come back later on. In the afternoon he went away about a quarter-past 4 and arrived back about five minutes to 7.

"About 3.30 to 3.45 on Tuesday afternoon," Mr. Gorringe continued, "I met the young lady in the case—I know her name now, I did not previously," he said. "I was standing on the corner by St. Dunstan's marquee, and they passed. She was with a young man. When I saw the couple I thought, 'This is the young lady from the tea-rooms,' but I did not pass any remark. The man who was with her—I will try to describe him the best I can—was dressed in a grey suit, he had a soft collar and tie, brown shoes, and what you would call fancy socks. I particularly noticed that he was a man with very dark hair, and as he was passing he took his cap off and passed his hand over his head.

"After the last race was over I strolled quietly up to Tattenham Corner. I passed along the new road and after about 100 yards I turned to the left and went across a footpath up to the stile. I was waiting for a few friends who happened to have backed a winner or two. (Laughter.) I sat on the stile when I saw two people coming along, exactly the same two people I saw between 3.30 and 3.45."

The CORONER.—You had no doubt about that?

Mr. Gorringe.—Not a shadow of doubt. I got off the stile to let them pass. I was going to make a remark, but I did not say anything. They got over the stile, and they stood and conversed for a few minutes, and then they took the left-hand turning and went in that direction.

NIGHT AT THE GARAGE

Continuing his story, Mr. Gorringe said that on the Tuesday evening he went to bed at Mr. Deats's house about 10 o'clock. There were two beds in the room he occupied, and he noticed a brown attaché case on the dressing table. It looked as if the case had been packed in a hurry, because there was a rope of imitation pearls hanging from it. "I may have heard someone pass underneath the bedroom window during the night," he added, "or it may have been someone in the house. I could not be sure. I soon fell off to sleep."

Mr. Gorringe said that he stayed again at the Deats's tea-rooms on the Wednesday night, but on the Thursday left. He first heard of the death of Agnes Kesson on the Friday night, when he saw her photograph in the papers. He did not communicate at first with the police because they asked for anyone who had seen her on the Wednesday to come forward; when they asked for the old man who stayed at the tea-rooms he immediately went to the police station.

Asked about the young man he had described, Mr. Gorringe said he had come to the conclusion that he lived in that district. He had a vivid recollection of having spoken to him before, but whether he told him (the witness) that he lived at Sutton or Kingswood he did not know.

THE TAP AT THE WINDOW

Mr. Deats was then recalled to the witness-box, and the CORONER, addressing him, said:—Now I want to remind you of what you said about going for that search warrant. You remember you went to Wallington to get the search warrant. I asked you what for, and you said, "To get my book." The book was an account book which you said you had lost a few days before. On the Tuesday you said you went to the police station to get a warrant to find that book. I asked you why you went and you said, "In case my book was in the box." Suppose a witness comes into this Court and says on oath that you knew where that book was on the Sunday, what do you say?

Mr. Deats.—He or she is telling a lie.

The CORONER (to Deats).—You definitely say that you lost the book and you wanted to find it, and that was the reason why you wanted to search Agnes Kesson's box?—Not only for the book.

What other things did you expect to find?—Other things may have been there. We did not miss anything until after that day. We have missed photographs—a lot of them—and other small items.

The CORONER then questioned the witness closely about his statement that on the Wednesday night he heard a tap at the window and a man asked him to go to Sutton to pick up a Mrs. Greenhalgh, whom he knew as Mrs. Smith.

The CORONER.—You told the jury you did not see this person who tapped at the window?

Deats.—I just saw his face with a cap.

Have you seen him since?—No. The window was on the side of the house, and anybody walking along the Brighton road would just be able to see the light in the window. It must be somebody who knew that I let cars on hire, and somebody who knew Mrs. Smith of Cannon-lane.

There is one little point, to do yourself justice, you might explain. You said that on the same night the telephone bell rang and somebody asked you to pick them up at Kingswood Station, and you said no. Can you explain how it was that you refused this offer?—I already had the other. One would have been 5s. and the other 2s. 6d.

Again referring to the tapping on the window, the CORONER asked: "Can you produce that person?"

Deats.—No, I cannot.

The CORONER.—I am quite sure you realize the seriousness of this. It is necessary or desirable for you to produce the person who you say gave you that order.

Deats.—Well, I took it as a wild-goose chase.

Further pressed, the witness said:—"I think it was done for devilment because they knew I was a bit ratty that night."

Again asked if he had any idea who it was, the witness replied, "I say Stanley. They are opposition people to me." He added that he had mentioned the matter to the police, but not to the Coroner. Mr. Stanley was the only person he could think of. He had had opposition from the Stanleys ever since he went into the premises at Burgh Heath.

MISSING ACCOUNT BOOK

The CORONER questioned Deats about the conversation he said he had had with Agnes Kesson before she left his tea-rooms. The witness said Scotland was distinctly mentioned. That was why he telephoned to Bob Harper. He went to see Mrs. Young that night, but did not give her a message from Agnes Kesson then. He did that on the Wednesday.

The CORONER.—On the Wednesday morning something happened. Mrs. Deats said, "I expect she has gone to Scotland"?—I did not know that.

Yes you did. You were there when she said it. Is there anything else that is not clear in your mind?—No.

Further questioned by the CORONER, Mr. Deats said it was an accident that he did not mention before that Mr. Gorringe stayed with him that night of the tapping at the window. He remembered it on the Sunday following, and saw Superintendent Brown, who put an advertisement in the newspapers. Before stepping down the witness said he knew of a young man who had never been at his place at Burgh Heath since the Tuesday in Derby week. His name was Martin. He was often talking to the girl, but he (Deats) did not think he would do anything wrong.

The next witness was Winifred Annie Woodhouse, of Station-road, Tadworth. She said she was a shorthand-typist and used to do Mr. Deats's books. She said that on the afternoon of Saturday before Miss Kesson left he helped in a search for a memorandum book showing the amount due from a particular customer. They did not find it. On Sunday, June 1, Mr. Deats asked her if she knew that Agnes was leaving, and she said she did not.

Mr. Deats was cross about it. He said he had found the missing book that morning in the grate, burned but intact. On the Tuesday Bob came for her and said that Agnes had gone. Mr. Deats went to search Agnes's box.

Miss Woodhouse said that Bob Harper and Bob Deats left her house about 12.5 a.m. on Wednesday, June 4. "Scotch Bob" was worried about Agnes, but not much was said about her.

The CORONER.—How did Agnes Kesson get on with the Deats family?—She did not, that is just it. Mrs. Deats was not very comfortable in her company, nor was the daughter nor the son. Bob was very fond of her, and Mr. Deats seemed to put himself out to be nice to her.

The CORONER again recalled Mr. Deats, and addressing him said:—Miss Woodhouse has sworn that on Sunday, June 1, you went to her house in the afternoon, and she asked you if you had found the book. She said that you said, "Yes, burned in the grate, but intact."

Deats.—I did not say that. I must have said something similar. I was paid on the Monday morning, June 2, in respect of an account in the missing book.

Miss Woodhouse said that she knew that Agnes Kesson was friendly with Mrs. Young and a boy called "Mark" something, whom she used to talk to often.

MEETING A TRAIN

Mrs. Elsie Louise Greenhalgh, of Cannon-lane, Burgh Heath, who said that her maiden name was Smith, next gave evidence. She said that her mother, Mrs. Smith, died about five years ago, and there was no other Mrs. Smith living in Cannon-lane. Mr. Deats asked her if she knew a Welshman or had one lodging with her. He said someone had tapped on the window and asked him to meet Mrs. Smith of Cannon-lane. He, thinking it was something to do with the witness, said that he went to meet a train at Sutton Station. She told him that she was not expecting anyone. Deats then said, "I was out late that night with the car," and added that he would like her to say she was expecting somebody. She mentioned a letter she had received from one of her brothers, and Mr. Deats then said, "Mind, it would be a great help to me if you would say he was coming."

Since that date Mr. Deats had sent messages over by her children asking if she had any gentlemen to see her, and when she went to the relieving officer, who attended at Deats's shop, Mr. Deats waylaid her, but she took no notice of him. The following Thursday when she went to the shop, Mrs. Deats "flew" at her and asked her what she meant by not waiting to see what Mr. Deats had to say to her. She also accused her of telling lies, and said, "I have been a good friend to you, and you will suffer for this."

After witness's evidence had been read over, Deats denied that he said: "It would be a great help to me if you could say he was coming."

Mrs. Deats was called to the witness stand, and Mrs. Greenhalgh's statement was read to her. She said there were two lies in it, and asked Mrs. Greenhalgh, "Did I say to you that Mr. Deats wants to see you a minute?" "No, not to my knowledge," Mrs. Greenhalgh replied.

When a part of Mrs. Greenhalgh's statement was being read, Mrs. Deats interjected, "Cut that out."

The CORONER said that since the last adjournment fresh evidence had been forthcoming, and it might be that a further adjournment might produce still further evidence. After consulting the jury and Police Superintendent Brown, he adjourned the inquest until Tuesday, September 16, at 2 p.m.

THE BRITISH MOTOR INDUSTRY

INCREASED OUTPUT IN 1929

The Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders has decided to issue their Annual Summary, known as "The Motor Industry of Great Britain," in May of each year, from 1931, instead of in October as hitherto.

Publication earlier in the year, it is believed, will prove of greater assistance to members of the industry by presenting to them tables brought as near to the end of the calendar year as possible. In order to bridge the transition period, the statistical and information department of the society has issued a booklet entitled "British Motor Industry: Summary, 1930," in which statistics are given of road transport in Great Britain, the British motor market and exports of other producing countries.

According to the official statistics, the total mileage of all roads in Great Britain in 1929 was 179,095, compared with 178,914 in 1928. The total vehicles registered in the United Kingdom at the September census, 1929, was 1,450,732, as against 1,333,771 in 1928. Private cars numbered 998,489, an increase of 97,932. In 1929 the total consumption of motor spirit was 918,600,000 gallons, of which 826,279,000 gallons were gross imports in a refined state and 171,257,245 were home-refined and retained for consumption. A further 28,857,063 gallons of home-refined spirit were exported.

The output of British motor-vehicles in 1929 totalled 238,805, of which 182,347 were private cars and 56,458 commercial vehicles. The figures for 1928 were 211,877, of which 165,352 were private cars. The total number of motor-vehicles exported from the United Kingdom in 1929 was 42,021, of a total value of £8,439,157, compared with 32,777 vehicles of the value of £7,146,148 in the previous year.

ILLEGAL MONEYLENDING

MAGISTRATE AND EAST-END EVIL

Two women who were summoned at Old-street Police Court yesterday for obtaining money from a registered moneylender by false pretences were stated to have got into serious financial difficulties through borrowing, in the first place, from unregistered lenders.

Mr. CLARKE HALL (the magistrate), in binding the women over, said that he was very glad to note that his brother magistrate, Mr. Campion, had recently made some strong comments on the subject of illegal moneylending.

"I entirely agree with everything Mr. Campion said," he declared. "If the Inland Revenue authorities will take the trouble to find out the people who are carrying on this illegitimate business, I for one will do my best to see that they are properly punished. The law provides for a maximum fine of £100 in such cases, and I should certainly exact very substantial penalties. Unregistered moneylenders are ruining hundreds of women in this district. I have been informed that 180 per cent. is the rate of interest quite commonly charged by these people, many of whom are women."

Two London ex-Mayoresses were buried within a few yards of each other at Charlton Cemetery yesterday. They were Mrs. Donald McCall, four times Mayoress of Greenwich, and Mrs. W. J. Squires, twice Mayoress of Woolwich. Mrs. McCall died on Sunday at Blackheath, aged 75, and Mrs. Squires at Charlton on Saturday, aged 82.

GORDON MEMORIAL COLLEGE

TROPICAL RESEARCH IN THE SUDAN

General Sir Reginald Wingate presided at a meeting of the trustees and executive committee of the Gordon Memorial College Fund, held at the offices of Messrs. Glyn, Mills and Co., 67, Lombard-street. The meeting accepted with regret the resignation of Major-General Lord Lovat, and Captain Sir George Arthur was elected to the vacancy thus created on the executive committee and took his place on the board.

In the absence of Sir John Maffey (President of the College and Governor-General of the Sudan) Mr. J. G. MATTHEW, Director of Education in the Sudan and Principal of the College, reviewed its activities during the last year. He mentioned particularly the points to which the Commission which inspected the College early in 1929 had drawn attention, and described the measures taken to put its recommendations into effect. The points dealt with by Mr. Matthew were particularly relevant in view of a recent letter from Sir James Currie drawing attention to certain criticisms that the Commission had made.

Dealing with the Wellcome Tropical Research Laboratories, Mr. Matthew mentioned that Sir John Farmer had visited the Sudan and reported fully on the research organization, and that his report, which was now under consideration, would be available for submission to the trustees and the executive committee at a later date. He said that the erection of new buildings for the laboratories was a matter of great importance. The wing in the Gordon College now occupied by the laboratories was required for scholastic purposes, and in any case the work of the scientific staff was impeded by lack of space. The idea at present was that new laboratories should be erected on the other side of the Gordon College playing fields, but within the College precincts.

DR. H. S. WELLCOME said that it was now, and had always been, his intention to erect a suitable building for those tropical research laboratories when the space they now occupied in the College was required for scholastic purposes. During the 30 years since the laboratories were founded they had been most fortunate in having highly efficient medical scientists, expert in tropical research, as directors in control—Drs. Balfour, Chalmers, and Archibald—whose records showed marvellous results. The Sudan, at the time of the reconquest, was completely devastated. The peoples, animal and plant life were stricken with tropical diseases. The death rate at Khartum was about 50 or 60 per 1,000, and within a remarkably short time after the establishment of those medical research laboratories it was reduced to about seven per 1,000; thereby Khartum became not only the healthiest city in Africa, but one of the healthiest cities in the world. The extensive irrigation scheme recently carried out for the cultivation of cotton in the Sudan had created innumerable breeding places for malarial mosquitos. This had greatly increased the work of the laboratories. It was of the greatest importance that the tropical medical research in those laboratories should be maintained at the same high standard as in the past.

MAJOR R. G. ARCHIBALD, director of the laboratories, gave an account of the work carried out during the last year and described the system of cooperation with the medical service, which had made possible striking results in reducing the incidence of malaria and bilharzia in the irrigation of the Gezira cotton scheme. Those diseases, if unchecked, might go far to ruin the scheme. He said that 25,000 cases of malaria and spleno-megaly had been treated. The malarial splenic rate had been reduced from 70 per cent. to 35 per cent. during the last six months, special attention having been paid to the treatment of children. The campaign against bilharzia had proved effective; the incidence of this disease among the 34,000 natives examined had been reduced from 5 per cent. to 0.2 per cent.

NATIONAL BUSINESSMEN'S ASSOCIATION

HELP FOR INDIGENT MEMBERS OF MIDDLE CLASS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MANCHESTER, AUG. 13

Mr. Larmuth, of Manchester, who has become chairman of a new organization called the National Businessmen's Association, with headquarters in this city, states that the object of this body is to focus public attention on the present position of the large portion of the middle classes in this country. From half a million to a million people outside the two million unemployed workers are, he says, also unemployed and suffering from acute poverty which neither the State nor the State Insurance Scheme does anything to mitigate. They have not been insurable under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, and therefore cannot get the dole, and they have no resources.

Mr. Larmuth says that in Manchester alone there are about 10,000 such middle-class people unemployed, and men and women who have been accustomed to incomes of from £300 to £2,000 a year are now without means owing to lack of employment, for which they are in no way to blame. He has collected details of a number of striking cases of hardship of this kind, hardship that has led in one case at least to death by starvation. He says the National Businessmen's Association has been formed to help persons of the middle class who are in distress of this kind. All the work of the association is done by voluntary helpers. Charity is not wanted, nor any donations except from men or women who are actual members of the association. A large membership, Mr. Larmuth says, would be a source of power and influence for the association, and would enable it to do something effective on behalf of a class which is quite unable to derive any assistance from the State.

MAGISTRATE AND INCOME-TAX COLLECTOR

COSTS AGAINST SUCCESSFUL APPELLANT REFUSED

Mr. MEAD, one of the Marlborough-street Police Court magistrates, sitting at the Westminster Police Court yesterday, had a number of summonses for the non-payment of income-tax to deal with. In one the collector stated that the tax had been discharged on appeal, but 3s. costs were asked for.

The MAGISTRATE.—Why should I allow costs? I cannot give costs unless I make an order. Costs are supplementary to the order. Costs cannot exist unless there is something on which they can be made to exist. Will you withdraw?

The Collector.—An appeal was lodged, Sir, and the tax discharged.

Mr. MEAD.—So you have said. It shows you were wrong from the beginning, and now you ask for costs! I have no power apart from the merits. Will you withdraw it?

The Collector.—Yes, Sir.

HULL AND GRIMSBY NEWSPAPERS

It was announced last night that negotiations have been completed whereby Northcliffe Newspapers, Limited, have acquired from Provincial Newspapers, Limited, the controlling interest in the *Hull Daily Mail* and the *Grimsby Daily Telegraph* groups of newspapers. A new company, Hull and Grimsby Newspapers, Limited, has been formed, of which the directors are:—Mr. William A. McWhirter (managing director, Northcliffe Newspapers), chairman; Mr. H. G. Lane and Mr. F. Gibbens, representing Northcliffe Newspapers; and Mr. H. B. Grotrian and Mr. J. C. Akerman, representing Provincial Newspapers.

WELSH TRANSPORT DEVELOPMENTS

As a result of the amalgamation of the Great Western Railway Company with the Wrexham and District Motor Transport Company and the Corris Railway Company, the Wrexham company will take over the G.W.R. motor omnibus service throughout a very wide area. This will affect the transport facilities of a large portion of North and Mid Wales, and the border counties of Cheshire, Shropshire and Flintshire north of Aberystwyth, and the West Coast to Wrexham and Chester. Among the improvements decided upon are the opening of new depôts at Wrexham and Oswestry. At the latter place the old drill hall has been acquired for the purpose.

THE BY-ELECTION IN BROMLEY

MR. CAMPBELL AND EMPIRE TRADE

CONFIDENCE DESTROYED BY SOCIALISTS

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

BROMLEY, AUG. 13

In the early part of a holiday month there has been some reluctance to ask the electors of Bromley to give their attention to political issues, but the candidates who are to contest the Parliamentary seat left vacant by the death of Lieutenant-Colonel Cuthbert James realize that if the poll is to be taken on September 2 their campaigns must now be actively conducted. Mr. E. T. Campbell, who has been adopted by the Conservative and Unionist Association of the constituency, held his first public meeting last night and was cordially received. Mr. W. G. Fordham, the young hope of the Liberal Party, returns from Cornwall tomorrow and will address the electors in the evening. The Labour Party has opened a committee room at Bromley Common and it is expected that Mr. Albert Ashworth, who secured over 10,000 votes when he stood at the General Election, will be in the field at the beginning of next week.

Since the hurried, and it may be premature, announcement made by Colonel H. V. Combs on the day of the death of Lieutenant-Colonel James, that he would fight the seat on the programme of the United Empire Party, nothing further has been heard of his promised participation in the by-election. It is now stated that a meeting of the Bromley branch of the United Empire Party will be held on Friday, when the question of whether a candidate shall be nominated will be settled. All that can be said at present is that there are no outward signs of any preparations for an independent intervention in opposition to Mr. Campbell.

Mr. Campbell to-day issued his election address. This contains no direct reference to Empire free trade as expounded by Lord Beaverbrook, but there are firm pronouncements on safeguarding and Empire policy.

SAFEGUARDING

On safeguarding the Conservative candidate states:—

"I welcome our leader's declaration that one of the first acts of a Conservative Government would be to restore any safeguarding duties which the Socialist Government had removed with deplorable effects on the industries concerned and on British enterprise in general. The Conservative policy of extending safeguarding to all industries suffering from unfair foreign competition where the imposition of a duty would increase employment in this country, receives my wholehearted support. This policy has been so widely endorsed that public opinion may now be said to be overwhelmingly in favour of it as a means of attacking the disease of unemployment at its source."

Mr. Campbell declares that ever since he returned from the East—he spent 21 years in the Dutch East Indies as a merchant—he has done his utmost to further the cause of Empire. "I am convinced," he says, "that if this country is to regain her position amongst the great nations of the world she must do so through getting into closer touch with our Dominions and self-governing Colonies. It is my personal opinion that the Conservative Party ought to be given an entirely free hand to negotiate with the Dominions and to make any bargains with them in regard to manufactured articles, raw materials, or taxation of imported foreign food, provided they obtain equivalent compensations which will be to the mutual benefit of this country and the Empire. Such negotiations can only be successful and advantageous if they are carried out by the Conservative Party, and as a loyal member of that party, I would support the leader in whatever procedure he, and his colleagues, thought best."

TRADE DEPRESSION

It is urged in the address that, owing to the acute depression in almost every section of industry and enterprise, this by-election has a national as well as a local importance, as it will enable a representative constituency to express its condemnation of the Socialist Government, which is largely responsible for the ills from which the country is suffering. The rise in the unemployment figures to more than 2,000,000 is pointed out, and Mr. Campbell submits that, far from introducing measures to remedy this serious position, the Socialists have aggravated it by increasing taxation, abolishing the safeguarding duties, and borrowing large sums for fresh benefits. Both by what they have done and left undone the Government, he considers, have destroyed the confidence and the sense of security upon which hopes of trade recovery depend.

While the Conservative platform campaign is only beginning, the important work for which the party organization must be responsible is well advanced. Women members of the Bromley association have already completed the clerical drudgery needed to ensure the distribution throughout the constituency of Mr. Campbell's address and other printed matter. Arrangements have also been made for the showing of posters in all seaside resorts around the coast, from Herne Bay to Brighton, which will call the attention of Bromley electors to the date of the election and ask them to get in touch with the local divisional Conservative associations. It is proposed that cars shall be sent to bring to the polling stations all the voters who intimate their willingness to give up a few hours of their holiday in order to vote.

LULWORTH CASTLE

DECISION TO REBUILD

Lulworth Castle, which was reduced to a skeleton by fire last year, is to be rebuilt. The external walls of the historic Dorset mansion still stand on the rising ground which gives a beautiful view of the sea at the famous Arish Mill Gap.

The castle has been the seat of the Weld family since the sixteenth century, and Mr. Herbert Weld stated yesterday that it was intended to rebuild the interior within the old walls, which, notwithstanding the fire, were found to be sound. The external character of the castle would therefore be preserved. While the design of the old interior would probably be followed as far as possible attention would be given to modern conveniences. Some years, he added, might elapse before the work was carried out, but the ground floor of the building, which was not greatly damaged by the fire, was being restored, and he hoped that this part of the castle would be ready for occupation in a few months.

NEW LIFEBOAT FOR SCILLY ISLANDS

A new motor lifeboat was dedicated at St. Mary's, Isles of Scilly, on Monday in the presence of Lord Onslow and other visitors. The boat is a gift from the Cunard Steamship Company to the Royal National Life-Boat Institution and cost £8,500. Lieutenant-Commander Wheeler, R.N., handed her over, and she was accepted by Mr. Moyle, the chairman of the local committee. He said that since Scilly first became a lifeboat station about 84 years ago nearly 500 lives had been saved by the successive lifeboats in the islands.

ARAB SEAMEN AND POLICE

Further charges arising out of the recent seamen's rioting were heard at South Shields yesterday, when two Arab firemen, IBRAHIM AHMED and MOHAMED AHMED, who are on remand charged with rioting, were charged with wounding Police-constables Gash and Addison with knives. Detective-inspector Wilson said he arrested them when they were bailed out on the rioting charge, and, in reply to the charge, one of them said, "No stab nobody; no knife; no nothing." They were remanded in custody. Police-constable Gash, whose life was at one time despaired of, is recovering.

THE CASUAL POOR

PROPOSED CHANGES IN RELIEF METHODS

The Minister of Health yesterday issued to the local authorities concerned the report of a Departmental Committee appointed "to inquire into the administration of the laws relating to the relief of the casual poor and to make recommendations with special regard to the assistance of persons seeking work and to persons suffering from physical or mental disability." (Cmd. 3640, 1s. 6d. net.)

The Committee consisted of the Rev. L. R. Phelps (chairman), Mr. J. A. Dale, Mr. Douglas Hacking, M.P., Sir Arthur Lowry, Mr. A. C. Parsons, M.R.C.S., Mr. A. Paterson, Mr. Arthur Shepherd, M.P., and Mrs. Wintringham.

The following is a summary of the provisions the Committee consider necessary:—

(1) Proper arrangements for bathing, sleeping, cleansing, feeding, and work.
(2) Properly qualified staff to give casuals the personal attention they need.
(3) Regular medical inspection.
(4) Cooperation, by means of vagrancy committees, of neighbouring councils.
(5) Cooperation by means of advisory committees representing the vagrancy committee, the standing joint committee or watch committee, the Ministry of Health, the employment exchange, and the voluntary bodies in the area specially interested in the assistance of destitute wayfarers and their restoration to the ranks of industry.

"NO SPECTACULAR CHANGE"

The Committee state:—"If our recommendations are adopted there will be no spectacular change in the methods by which casuals are at present relieved or in the general arrangements in the best managed casual wards to-day. Casuals will, however, receive a less restricted dietary and will know when they enter a ward that, unless they hold vacant tickets, they will be required to remain for two nights and to work in the wards on the intervening day. Any medical or other treatment they need will be supplied and will be pressed upon them if necessary. They will be encouraged to keep themselves presentable in appearance, and every opportunity will be given them by the officers of casual wards, by members of local authorities, or by voluntary workers, to forsake a life of vagrancy and to enter whatever institution is most likely to benefit them.

"To secure the standard of accommodation, the staff and the voluntary assistance we have in mind will not, however, be easy if past experience is any guide. We give full credit for the improvements which have been obtained since the publication of the Survey made in 1924, and we can well imagine that, during a time of industrial depression and when changes in the structure of the local government system of the country were under consideration, progress in this particular sphere of administration was difficult to secure. But so much remains to be done that we feel it is fortunate our report will be available for consideration at a time when the duty of administration has been transferred to new local authorities, who, in the areas in which improvements are most urgently needed, will approach the subject with a fresh and open mind."

The report that the full cooperation of the general public will be necessary if satisfactory progress is to be secured. Publicity is needed. "The public should be in a position to learn what is being done to help the destitute wayfarers and wanderers of the country and how best to cooperate in this difficult work. By this means we hope that something more will be secured than the removal of any reproach which may justly be directed to the conditions now prevailing in casual wards. We trust that if the relief of casuals is undertaken in the spirit which we have tried to indicate, the result will be to secure an improvement in their physical and moral condition. . . . We look forward to a time when the need for casual wards will be no longer felt, but that time is not yet."

"INFAMOUS CONDITIONS"

The Minister in his circular makes special reference to certain casual wards in which, the Committee find, "the conditions now existing are infamous and intolerable." Some of the members of the Committee had visited wards, the report states, where two men were locked in a small cell that was built for one person and kept there in darkness for 12 or 13 hours. "They have seen at least one casual ward where there are no baths, no clothes for the night are supplied, and each man lies down on a wooden floor dirty and dusty in his own clothes for the night. In others, the sleeping accommodation consisted of a shed which would not on a decent farm be considered fit for an animal of any value. In some wards no heating was provided; in many others there were no day rooms, or, where there were day rooms, they lacked ventilation and were crowded almost to suffocation.

"In other wards again, there was no yard or exercise ground attached, and men detained throughout Sunday were never allowed to leave the little block of cells where they were incarcerated. On one occasion a casual ward was visited on a Sunday, and the solitary occupant was discovered in the confinement of a small room throughout the day and night. He had only been visited twice between early morning and late evening by the workhouse porter, who gave him his bread and cheese for dinner and his bread and margarine for tea."

The Minister says that he has noted the above with the deepest concern and regret and has ascertained the names of the particular wards in question, and is communicating them to the authorities concerned. He has instructed the general inspectors to cooperate closely with local authorities, and to keep him informed of progress in securing the needed improvements, and he has it in mind in the autumn to detail an officer or officers for special work in this matter. He adds that there is no reason why arrangements for the medical examination of casuals should not be instituted pending the issue of amending regulations. He trusts that the new public assistance authorities will carefully consider the recommendations of the Committee on these subjects. He is in communication with the Home Secretary and the Minister of Labour with a view to securing full cooperation of employment exchange officers and police authorities in this work.

F.B.I. HEADQUARTERS

NEW BUILDING IN WESTMINSTER

The new building which is to house the headquarters staff of the Federation of British Industries in Tothill-street, Westminster, is nearing completion, and is expected to be ready for occupation by the end of the year. When the staff transfers from the present offices in St. James's-street to the new building the organization will possess a home of its own construction equal in dignity with those of similar industrial concerns in New York, Berlin, and Stockholm.

The frontage is 90ft., and the height to the roof 80ft., providing accommodation on seven floors. The design is on early Georgian lines, and it has been executed mainly in Portland stone and multi-coloured brick, with Lombard tiles. On the ground floor are semi-circular windows with V-jointed stonework; on the first and second floors there is a plain-jointed face; multi-coloured bricks for the face of the third, fourth, and fifth floors; and a big over-hanging cornice in stone.

Floors have been laid in Tasmanian oak, and all materials used throughout, including the equipment, will be of British or Empire origin and manufacture. Wherever possible direct lighting has been omitted in favour of reflected or semi-reflected lights, and oil-fired boilers with automatically-controlled fuel supply will provide the heating, the temperature of each room being automatically controlled.

Two high-speed lifts, capable of travelling 350ft. a minute, and fitted with self-adjusting mechanism to enable them to stop level at each floor without resort to a "mind-the-step" warning, will travel from the ground to the seventh floor, where, to ensure the maximum quietude, the council room, to seat 250, and several committee rooms and directors' offices will be situated.

The work has been carried out by firms who are members of the federation, and the architects are Messrs. Coleridge, Jennings, and Soimenow. The federation staff will occupy five floors, and two floors will house trade organizations and firms identified with the federation. Examples of pottery dating back some hundreds of years, which were found during the digging of the foundations, have been preserved by the architects, and after classification will be placed in a glass case for display in the building.

The Reading Divisional Association of the United Empire Party has adopted Mr. Norman W. J. Lester, of Crowthorne, Berks, as its prospective candidate.

DANGER OF FURTHER TAXES

LORD GREY ON SOCIALIST POLICY

VISCOUNT GREY of FALLODON, speaking in the Berwick Division at Lesbury House yesterday, said:—"I am sure I shall be expressing the feeling of all of you as well as my own when I say with what regret and concern we have read the unfavourable news which appears in the newspapers this morning of the Duke of Northumberland's health. It is our earnest desire that we may soon read better news, that he may have a good recovery and that he may be spared for many years to continue in his great position with that high sense of public duty for which he has always been distinguished."

Lord Grey said that he had always felt that if people were really in earnest about their politics they ought not to depend on money from headquarters or on large subscriptions from individuals. They ought to care enough for their politics to make by small subscriptions their political association financially independent. Such associations kept up not merely the partisan spirit on the Liberal side but devoted themselves to the intelligent study of political questions and the formation of a real sound public opinion, and that was what every local association ought to do.

"We do not want to have in these days mere shibboleths of party names. We want to have behind them a convinced, well-informed, and constructive public opinion. That is more than ever necessary. Politics are in a great state of confusion. The country is in great difficulties, and when in great difficulties you are sure to have a great many things put forward which are very little thought out, and it is very necessary that we should have a sound public opinion if we are to get through our difficulties.

"The Conservative Party are putting forward the old remedies of protection and the newer one, which is a form of protection, Empire Free Trade. They will not solve our difficulties. By raising the cost of things by protection to secure the home market we shall do a great deal further to lose the foreign market. If only our export trade thrives and we are doing well in the markets of the world, the home market will look after itself, because the country will be prosperous. As to Empire Free Trade, the Dominions are not prepared for it. Their leading men tell us so.

"When we come to the Socialists we see they have a large programme of expenditure. Many of their objects are most desirable, but they have clearly demonstrated now that they have come to that point of taxation and expenditure which is past what the country can afford. My impression is that Mr. Snowden, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, knows we have reached that point and has been trying to restrain his own people in their policy, which is more expenditure and more taxes. That is dangerous. I find in the Liberal Party the only party which is not going after some remedy or policy which is going to make things worse.

L.C.C. CLASSES FOR STAMMERERS

ELOCUTION PRIZES WON BY STUDENTS

The London County Council is prepared to open in September more evening classes for stammerers, if there is sufficient demand. Such classes have been held at the Hugh Myddelton Evening Institute, Clerkenwell, and experience shows that two years' steady tuition usually gives a student sufficient confidence for normal speech. At present men students are in the majority, as women who stammer have hitherto been reluctant to let their speech defect be known.

Some years ago the London County Council started special classes for school children who stammer, and it is stated that stammering among the child population in London has been reduced by about one half. Already one or two striking successes among adults have been reported, and last term two young men who had been considered hopeless stammerers won prizes in an elocution competition.

Stammering Londoners—men or women—are asked to write to the Education Officer, the County Hall, so that he may consider whether help can be given them to overcome their speech defects.

News in Brief

Adam Smail, an elderly printer, of Innerleithen, was killed by lightning on Tuesday night while fishing in the River Tweed, near Peebles.

Reading Town Council has refused a number of applications for licences for motor-coaches between Reading and London on the ground that the services in this connexion are already adequate.

We are informed that the damage caused by a fire at the premises of the Millwall Ingot Metals, Limited, in West Ferry-road, Millwall, reported in *The Times* of Monday, was confined to some old bagging.

William Henry Frost, of Lewes, Sussex, a temporary groom employed by Mr. J. V. Rank, of Godstone, Surrey, was thrown off a horse which he was exercising over jumps on the estate yesterday and was killed.

Mr. John Warwick, of Belfast, a successful exhibitor of horses at the Dublin and other shows, is about to take a team of jumpers to compete at shows in New York, Boston, and Toronto.

The seventh Southport annual summer flower show will take place on August 27, 28, and 29. A sum of £5,000 is offered in prizes. Special trains will run from numerous L.M.S. stations.

The 1930 register of Parliamentary electors for the Harrow Division of Middlesex shows an addition of 15,405 names, bringing the electorate to about 87,000. The largest increases are at Kenton, 3,468; Wembley, 3,996; Harrow, 1,306; Hanwell, 1,363; and Wealdstone, 989.

General Higgins, chief of the Salvation Army, will sail in the Union-Castle liner Edinburgh Castle to-morrow for South Africa, and will be absent from London until the beginning of November. The main purpose of the visit is connected with the extension of the Army's work among the native races.

NEWS IN ADVERTISEMENTS

The following items are taken from the advertisement columns in this issue of *The Times*, where details will be found:—

A new "Puss" Moth for long distance flying is for sale. (p. 1)

A man is needed to take charge of an East London Boys' Club. (p. 1)

A bridge club having 230 members in the West End is for sale. (p. 1)

Assistant lecturers in agriculture are required by the Cornwall County Council. (p. 3)

Research work regarding the Pilgrim Fathers can be undertaken by an experienced searcher. (p. 1)

GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYEES

MR. SNOWDEN'S REPLY TO PLEA FOR BETTER CONDITIONS

The Chancellor of the Exchequer received at the Treasury yesterday a deputation representing Government industrial employees, which was introduced by Mr. John Beard, Chairman of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress. The principal points placed before Mr. Snowden were the introduction of a 44-hour five-day week for Government establishments and an improved and extended superannuation scheme.

Mr. J. KAYLOR, of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, presented the case for the shorter working week, and Mr. A. G. GOURD, of the Transport and General Workers Union

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.
(Editorial Room), London.
NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
SELFRIDGE & CO., LTD.

GROSS PROFITS: ANOTHER NOTE IN PRAISE OF ENGLAND

By CALLISTHENES

In a previous article we said that our comparative study of the stores of the world had led us to the conclusion that during the last twenty years the Stores in England had made more progress in essential store science than those in any other country and that they are now at least the equal in technical knowledge and the application of scientific systems of any in the world.

By this we mean that the English Stores are surpassed by none in their service to the public. A prosperous and well-managed store is always more good to the State than one which is badly managed and verging on bankruptcy—even if the poor store should be temporarily selling articles at a lower price.

But the best rough test of the service of a shop or a store to the State is the amount of gross profit on which it runs its business.

Gross profit is the difference between the cost of the merchandise bought and the amount received from selling it. It is a better test of public service than net profit, because a firm may be charging high prices for its merchandise, that is making a big gross profit, and yet be making a small net profit, through loading the merchandise with heavy overhead charges due to expensive or bad management. The public are not really interested in these expenses of management: all they want to be sure of is that the merchant is not selling his goods at vastly more than he pays for them.

It is by this test that the English Stores come out superior to those of any other country.

The gross profit per cent. of retail distributing businesses in England is lower than in any other of the great countries. The only qualification of this statement is that in Germany they may be equally low.

Many years ago the gross profit per cent. was lower in Germany than in England. But in recent years (and we are informed on the subject) it has gradually crept up until the average gross profit per cent. made by retailers there is probably fully equal to that of English Stores.

In American Stores the expenses of doing business are very much higher than in England and the gross profit per cent. is correspondingly higher also. Gross profits of retailers in France are higher than they are here.

England has reason to be proud of its stores. The public—and the Government—can have confidence in them. When there is careless or malicious talk about the "huge" profits made by retailers, or an inclination in Whitehall to take the view that Government interference might make the stores more useful to the public, it is as well to remember that on the whole they are probably the best-run stores in the world.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

PROMENADE CONCERT

SIR H. WOOD'S TREATMENT OF BACH

Bach is irresistible. Things are done to him, even at these inspiring Wednesday evening concerts, which would clog the progress of a lesser man. An orchestra of 90 may easily sound too much in a thing like the Suite in D, especially as Sir Henry Wood treats Bach in the massive Handelian way, as opposed to the lighter madrigalian style favoured by another school of conductors. There were moments also in the first Brandenburg concerto where Bach seemed to be suffering from a temporary elephantiasis.

Perhaps Mr. Harold Samuel noticed this before he came on to play the D minor piano concerto. In any case, he restored the right proportions in weight of tone, lightness of gait, and elegance of manner. And in the fifth Brandenburg, which came after the interval (Mr. Charles Woodhouse and Mr. Gordon Walker being his like-minded collaborators), these admirable qualities were even more conspicuous. The slightly dry tone, the delicacy of touch, the steadiness of rhythm which have gained Mr. Samuel his special reputation were here magnificently in place. In the third Brandenburg, for strings alone, weight of string tone is, if anything, an advantage, as no proportions are upset, and Sir Henry Wood's playing of this was excellent, as was the delicate little *Polacca* in the first concerto.

But, whereas in these instrumental works Bach will triumph even if an occasional detail of balance or rhythm appears questionable, Miss Dorothy Silk cannot be expected to triumph against an orchestra approximately four times the size of that with which Bach intended her to be accompanied. Bach did not score the "Alleluja" from Cantata 51 with four horns, three trombones and clarinets. Clarity and balance are destroyed—the whole thing is wrong. Similarly in the aria from *Wachet, betet*, sung by Mr. William Barrand (who has an exceedingly pleasant voice), a double bassoon buzzing into the last quiet *adagio* has no justification in scholarship or art. What is a double bassoon doing in Bach? If only Sir Henry Wood would resist this temptation to doctor orchestration which is perfectly suited to his contrapuntal style all resistance to Bach's triumph would be smoothed away.

TEACHING OF GAELIC

SLOW PROGRESS OF FREE STATE SCHEME

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

DUBLIN, AUG. 13

The annual report of the Free State Department of Education contains some interesting information concerning the Government's attempt to restore the Gaelic language.

Progress according to the report is necessarily slow, since of the teachers who are qualified on paper to teach through the medium of Irish only about 25 per cent. are efficient, and a great proportion of them is massed in the Gaelic-speaking areas. The teachers have succeeded in making their pupils fluent speakers of Irish. In the infant classes progress is good, but infants forget as easily as they learn and the inspectors suggest that more attention should be paid to the classes immediately above the infant standard. The Government, however, is persevering in its policy and text-books for the teaching of ordinary subjects are being prepared in the Irish language.

In the secondary schools the number of students who took Latin and Greek last year showed a slight increase, and the examiners report that the standard, especially in Greek, was satisfactory. There has been an improvement in French, as some of the schools which had dropped this subject from their curriculum in favour of compulsory Irish have restored it, recognising the value of at least one Continental language. No mention is made in the report of German, which seems to have disappeared almost completely from the schools.

In Hyde Park on Saturday Miss Amy Johnson will be presented by Sir Sefton Brancker, Director of Civil Aviation, with an aeroplane similar to that in which she flew to Australia. The gift was subscribed for by readers of the *Daily Sketch* and *Sunday Graphic*.

Entertainments

THE THEATRES

CANADA AND MR. SHAW'S PLAYS

Mr. Maurice Colbourne and Mr. Barry Jones, who took a theatrical company to Canada last autumn to present a repertory of plays by Mr. Bernard Shaw, have just returned to this country after a tour during which they travelled 21,000 miles in 12 months. They have produced nine of Mr. Shaw's plays in Canada and, by special arrangement with the New York Theatre Guild, which holds the American rights in all the plays, they were allowed to present their repertory on the Pacific Coast. Mr. Colbourne and Mr. Jones report from their experience that *Man and Superman* appears to be the favourite play with all sections of Canadian audiences, and that it is followed in the order of popularity by *The Doctor's Dilemma* and *John Bull's Other Island*. It is proposed to present another repertory of Mr. Shaw's plays in Canada early in the New Year, in addition to a play which is at present running in London. Mr. Colbourne was the first president of the O.U.D.S. after the War, and is a governor of the Memorial Theatre at Stratford-on-Avon.

When Sir John Martin-Harvey revives *The Devil's Disciple* at the Savoy on September 2, the part of Anthony Anderson will be played by Mr. Edmund Gwenn. Mr. Gwenn has played many parts in Mr. Shaw's works, and when *The Devil's Disciple* was presented at the Queen's Theatre in November, 1907, he was a member of the company. Sir John Martin-Harvey will play the part of Richard Dudgeon, acted in 1907 by Mr. Matheson Lang; Mr. Charles Carson will play Mr. Granville Barker's old part of General Burgoyne, and the company will also include Miss Mary Rorke, Mr. John Killner, Miss Margaret Webster, Mr. John Garside, and Miss Mercia Cameron. Before it comes to London *The Devil's Disciple* will be produced at Margate on August 25.

During the week beginning August 25 Mr. Paul Robeson, who recently appeared there as Othello, will give eight special performances at The Savoy Theatre. His programme will consist of negro spirituals and extracts from plays, in which he will be assisted by Mr. Max Montesole.

The first of the Shaftesbury-avenue theatres to reopen will be the Lyric, where on Monday evening Mr. Gilbert Miller will present Miss Tallulah Bankhead in *Let us be Gay*, a comedy by Rachel Crothers, which has already been played at Birmingham and Liverpool. The company will include Miss Helen Haye, Miss Joan Matheson, Miss Cecily Byrne, Miss Sybil Carlisle, Mr. Francis Lister, and Mr. Arthur Margetson. The talking film based on the play, in which Miss Norma Shearer plays the leading part, is to be shown privately at the Empire at midnight on Monday.

The Green Room Rag Society, which gives four Sunday night performances during the autumn and winter in aid of theatrical charities, announces that the dates selected for the coming season are October 5, December 7, February 22, and May 3. The dates have been fixed well in advance to avoid clashing with other Sunday entertainments. The profits available from last season's Rags were considerably in excess of those of previous years.

The first performance of Mr. Noel Coward's new comedy, *Private Lives*, will be given on Monday at the King's Theatre, Edinburgh, and the production will also be seen at Liverpool, Birmingham, Manchester, and Southsea before it comes to London. Though the point has not yet been settled definitely, it is probable that the London production will take place at the New Phoenix Theatre. In addition to Mr. Coward the company will include Miss Gertrude Lawrence, Miss Adrienne Allen, Mr. Laurence Olivier, and Mr. Everley Gregg.

THE STANSTED PLAYERS

The Stansted Players are to give five performances of *The Taming of the Shrew* in the private theatre at Stansted Park, Emsworth, on September 11, 12, and 13. The first appearance of the Stansted Players was in *She Stoops to Conquer* in 1927, and *The Taming of the Shrew* will be the fourth Shakespearian play to be given. The proceeds of the performances go to local charities, and seats may be booked in advance. Already a sum of £1,200 has been raised, despite the fact that the theatre only holds 200 people.

The withdrawal of *The Three Musketeers* from Drury Lane Theatre on August 30 will enable Mr. Arthur Wontner to appear in the part of Sexton Blake in a new play by Mr. Donald Stuart which is to be produced at a West End theatre during the third week in September. Another member of the company —Mr. Jerry Verno—will join the cast of *Eldorado*, which is to be produced at Daly's Theatre on September 3.

The run of *Désiré* at the New Theatre ends on Saturday, and it will then be seen at the Streatham-hill Theatre and the Golders Green Hippodrome. Mr. Lionel Barton hopes to find another London theatre at which to revive it next month.

A company of young players, headed by Miss Victoria Kingsley, is now touring the towns and villages of Sussex and presenting a programme of songs, dances, and plays including *The Florentine Tragedy*, by Oscar Wilde. The venture is known as the "Noah's Ark Theatre," and the company travels in two motor-caravans, which hold their scenery, costumes, and sleeping tents.

Arrangements are being made to produce *Cochran's 1930 Revue* in Paris early next year.

FUTURE ARRANGEMENTS

MONDAY.—*Let us be Gay*, Lyric; *The Road of Poplars*, Coliseum; opening of Malvern Festival; *Private Lives*, King's Theatre, Edinburgh.
TUESDAY.—*The Road*, Everyman.
WEDNESDAY.—*The Barretts of Wimpole Street*, Malvern.
AUGUST 25.—Mr. Paul Robeson, Savoy.
SEPTEMBER 1.—Birmingham Repertory Season opens.
SEPTEMBER 2.—*The Devil's Disciple*, Savoy.
SEPTEMBER 3.—*Eldorado*, Daly's.
SEPTEMBER 4.—*Chariot's Masquerade*, Cambridge Theatre.
SEPTEMBER 10.—*Follow a Star*, Winter Garden.
SEPTEMBER 15.—*A Night Like This* (revival), Aldwych.
OCTOBER 5.—Green Room Rag.

THE CHANGING FACE OF LONDON

PICTURES IN "THE TIMES WEEKLY EDITION"

London is undergoing one of its periodical upheavals, but on a bigger scale than usual. Large buildings are being pulled down; far larger ones are being erected as soon as the sites are cleared. The article on "The Changing Face of London" in *The Times Weekly Edition*, published to-day, and the accompanying illustrations of the new architecture, will convey to readers overseas an impression of some of the changes.

Other pictures in this issue are of the moors in Inverness-shire at the opening of the grouse season, yachting on the Broads, Edinburgh from Calton Hill, and the astonishing records of the Himalaya Expedition. Mr. F. S. Smythe reviews the lessons of the attempt on Kamphenjunga, and comes to the conclusion that it will be climbed, but not by present-day mountaineering methods.

In a full summary of the news of the week the Indian Frontier situation is described, and evidence of Communist influence is found there and in the deplorable events in China. The unemployment problem in this country and abroad is associated with the growing demand from all parties for the development of trade relations within the Empire. Dr. A. P. D. Rivett's article, "Science and the Empire," calls for Imperial team-work in fighting agricultural pests and promoting health and good breeding.

Cricket results and England's team for the last Test Match, with comment on the change of captains, and racing and golf records are given in "The Week's Sport." A special Bridge Article, Crossword Puzzle, and Chess news are regular features.

The Times Weekly Edition is published every Thursday, price 4d. The subscription rate, post free, are:—United Kingdom and Canada, three months, 5s. 6d.; six months, 11s.; 12 months, 22s. Other countries:—Three months, 6s. 3d.; six months, 12s. 6d.; 12 months, 25s. Inquiries should be addressed to the Publisher, *The Times Weekly Edition*, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4.

STATE OF THE ROADS

ADVICE TO MOTORISTS

The following road information is extracted from the reports received by the Automobile Association:—

Members are particularly urged not to use loud horns unnecessarily in town areas after dark. A second and less powerful "audible warning" would, in the majority of cases, meet requirements, and cause less annoyance.

HOME COUNTIES.—On the London-Colchester road kerb-laying and widening are in progress at Mountnessing, Ingatestone, and Margaretting, repairs between Kelvedon and Marks Tey. The Colchester-Clacton road is being reconstructed between Frating and Weeley, while the Chelmsford-Braintree-Sudbury road is under repair at Broomfield and High Garrett. Repairs on the London-Stamford road (Great North) between Tempsford Bridge and Wittering, and on the Oxford-Newbury road between Rowstock and Shilton. The Lymington-Christchurch road is closed between Barton Common and New Milton, A.A. loopway signs show the alternative route; widening is also in progress on this road between Everton, Milford-on-Sea and New Milton. The London-Worthing road is undergoing full width repairs at Capel, while the Westerham-Guildford road is being widened between Godstone and Tandridge cross-roads, also repaired between Reigate and Betchworth. Care on the London-Folkestone road between Ashford and Newingreen (repairs) and between Newingreen-Cheriton (reconstruction). High-street, Sandwich, is also still undergoing repair work.

EASTERN COUNTIES.—On the Norwich-Peterborough road repairs are in progress for 1¼ miles at Easton, while reconstruction work is being undertaken in Wisbech, and between Wisbech and Thorney (A.A. loopway signs). The Yarmouth-Ipswich road is being widened at Henham, while the Ipswich-Sudbury-Haverhill road is being repaired at Boxford. Bridge reconstruction between Stuntney and Ely on the Newmarket-Ely road, while the Newmarket-Cromer road is being repaired between Bale and Little Snoring.

MIDLAND AREA.—On the Market Harborough-Stony Stratford road bridge reconstruction at Stoke Bruerne, a temporary bridge being in use. Repairs are also in progress on the following roads:—Birmingham-Ledbury (at intervals), Leicester-Coventry (at Coventry), Birmingham-Shrewsbury *via* Wolverhampton (at Lower Upton), Stratford-on-Avon-Evesham (at Bidford-on-Avon, Cranhill, and Harvington).

WESTERN AREA.—The Cheltenham-Broadway road is closed, leaving Cheltenham, A.A. loopway signs being in position, while repairs are in progress on the tramway track near Prestbury. Pipe-laying at Withey Bridge, and the Cirencester-Swindon-Marlborough road is being reconstructed two and five miles south of Swindon. On the Bath-Warminster-Salisbury road repairs at Claverton and on Black Dog Hill, kerb-laying at Monkton, repairs at Heytesbury, Steeple Langford, and approaching Wilton. The Ringwood-Bournemouth road is being repaired at Redhill, and sewerage-laying operations are in progress at Ensbury Hill.

DEVON AND CORNWALL AREA.—Reconstruction work is being carried out at Nutwells, while a roller is working between Knole and East Budleigh, on the Exeter-Exmouth-Newton Poppleford road. Cable-laying on the Exeter-Chard road at Moor-lane, while the Exeter-Warwick cross-road is being reconstructed near Exeter between Merry Harriers and Westcott and from Exeter to Pinhoe. On the Falmouth-Truro road heavy repairs will be encountered on Carnon Hill, road closed half-width.

SOUTH WALES AREA.—The Brecon-Llanguriq road is still being reconstructed between Pontybat and Llyswen, A.A. loopway signs in position; timberhauling is also being carried out at Doldowld Woods, care necessary. Care on the Newport-Chepstow road owing to widening operations at Llanbadoc, near Usk, widening is also being carried out on the Cardigan-St. Davids road between Dinas and Fishguard.

EAST MIDLAND AREA.—The Stamford-Doncaster road (Great North) is being widened at Balderton, South Muskham, and Weston, while pipe-laying has commenced leaving Derby, which affects the Derby-Ambergate and Derby-Burton-on-Trent roads. Owing to pipe-laying in Stapleford and Bramcote on the Nottingham-Derby road, and repairs leaving West Bridgford on the Nottingham-Loughborough road, one-way traffic has been enforced. Care on the Newark-Saxondale-Widmerpool road, four miles south of Saxondale, owing to a canal bridge being widened.

NORTH EASTERN AREA.—In Chesterfield the A.61 road has been closed for north-bound traffic, diversion *via* Stevenson-place and Cavendish-street indicated by A.A. loopway signs. The Whitby-Pickering road has also been closed at Ruswarp Bridge, detour:—Instead of turning over bridge at Ruswarp continue straight on to the main Scarborough-Whitby road, half-mile south of Whitby. Owing to drainage operations at Crosspool on the Sheffield-Ashopton road special care is advised, as one-way traffic is in operation, A.A. loopway signs erected. The Sheffield-Worksop road is being repaired half-width at Aston, also the Wetherby-Leeds road four miles from Wetherby.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM AREA.—On the Darlington-Corbridge-Carter Bar road reconstruction work is in progress one mile north of Tow Law, and half-width repairs through Woodburn; red lights at night; care necessary. On the Morpeth-Wooler road full-width repairs are being undertaken between the sixteenth and seventeenth milestones, while widening is being carried out at various intervals.

NORTH-WESTERN AREA.—Care on the Warrington-Tarporley-Whitchurch road between the second and third milestones (pipe-laying), between the fourth and fifth milestones (corner widening), and between the eleventh and twelfth milestones (road-widening). Primrose-lane, Glossop, is still closed to traffic (A.A loopway signs in position). Repairs also on the following roads:—Preston-Tarleton at Hoole, Preston-Wigan five miles from Preston, Newcastle-Stone at Trentham, and Leek-Ashbourne at Waterhouses.

LIVERPOOL AND NORTH WALES.—The Old Colwyn-Abergele road is being widened between Penmaen Head and Llandullas; also the Gobowan-Llangollen road at Chirk Bank. The Litherland-Ormskirk road is closed at Seftonlane to heavy traffic over one ton, owing to a road subsidence; detour *via* Old Roan, Aintree, and Netherton. The St. Helens-Southport road is being repaired at Carr Cross and Ormskirk, while care should be exercised on the Bala-Dinas Mawddwy road, owing to it being a narrow and very dangerous road throughout.

CHAMBER MUSIC

FESTIVALS AT HASLEMERE AND BRADFORD

The annual festival of old chamber music performed by Mr. Arnold Dolmetsch's family and disciples on the instruments for which it was written will begin at Haslemere on Monday, August 25, and will last for a fortnight. During this time two concerts of Bach, one of Purcell and Lawes, two of other English composers, and programmes of French, German, Italian, and Spanish music will be given, and the two Saturday evenings will be devoted to ancient dances.

A certain number of "favourites," Dowland's "Lacrimae" and Ferrabosco's "Four Note Pavan" will be repeated, and a number of quasi-novelties, including part-songs by Palestrina and harpsichord music by Frescobaldi, will be introduced. A performance is also promised of Bach's C major concerto on three harpsichords of Mr. Dolmetsch's own make.

Another festival of chamber music, but chamber music in the ordinarily accepted sense of music, based on the string quartet of classical and modern usage, will be held at Bradford on Tuesday, September 30, and Wednesday, October 1. The programmes will be on the lines of the previous two Bradford chamber festivals organized by Mr. Keith Douglas. Three concerts will be held each day, as at the Leeds triennial festival, with which it alternates.

RAILWAY STAFF CENSUS

The Minister of Transport announces that a return has been published, and may be obtained (price 1s.) from H.M. Stationery Office, Kingsway, W.C.2, giving particulars of the staff employed by the railway companies in Great Britain during the week ended March 8, 1930. The total number employed during that week was 656,530, compared with 642,137 during the week ended March 9, 1929, an increase of 14,393, or 2.24 per cent. The total amount of salaries and wages paid by the railway companies for the year 1929 was £115,284,000, compared with £117,997,000 in 1928.

Broadcasting

THE PROGRAMMES

MUSIC AND A FÊTE

To-night's programmes include the Promenade Concert at the Queen's Hall, to be broadcast from the National Station at 8 o'clock, and the "Cinema Fête and Fun Fair" at Weston-Super-Mare, to be relayed to London and broadcast from the Regional transmitter at 7.45.

PROGRAMMES

The broadcasting arrangements for to-day, August 14, are as follows:—

NATIONAL PROGRAMME. — 1,148kc. (261.3m.), 193kc. (1,554.4m.).

10.15 a.m. :—Service. **10.30-10.45** :—Time Signal from Greenwich; Weather. **11-11.30 (261.3m. only)** :—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Sound). **12** :—Ida Gamman (soprano); The Georgian Trio. **1** :—Organ of the Regent Cinema, from Bournemouth. **2-2.30** :—Gramophone Records. **3** :—Evensong from Westminster Abbey. **3.45** :—Marguerite Dita (soprano); Roland Ewing (baritone). **4.15** :—Orchestra, from Grosvenor House.

5.15 :—Children: Something Different. **6** :—Where our flowers come from, by Captain F. Kingdom Ward. **6.15** :—Weather; News. **6.35** :—Market Prices for Farmers. **6.40** :—Beethoven's Pianoforte Sonatas, played by James Friskin, from Edinburgh. **7-7.20** :—Plays and the Theatre, by Mr. James Agate. **7.45** :—Recital by Manlio di Veroli (baritone).

8 :—Promenade Concert: The B.B.C. Symphony Orchestra (Leader, Charles Woodhouse), conducted by Sir Henry J. Wood; William Walton conducting his own work; Elsie Suddaby (soprano); Albert Sammons (violin), relayed from the Queen's Hall, London. **9.40** :—Weather; News. **9.55** :—The Week Abroad, by Commander Stephen King-Hall. **10.10** :—London and New York Stock Exchange Reports; Shipping Forecast (**1,554.4m.** only). **10.20-12** :—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra.

LONDON REGIONAL PROGRAMME. — 842kc. (356.3m.).

11-11.30 a.m. :—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Vision). **12** :—Midland Regional programme. **1.30** :—Orchestra, from the Kit-Cat Restaurant. **2.30-3** :—Midland Regional programme. **5.15** :—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. **6.15-6.35** :—Weather; News. **6.40** :—The Chelsea Octet; Nino Maudini (tenor). **7.45** :—Cinema Fête and Fun Fair at night, in aid of the Queen Alexandra Memorial Hospital, Weston-super-Mare, with Dorothy McBlain (siffleuse); Tommy Handley (comedian); The City of Bristol Police Band (by permission of the Bristol Watch Committee); Captain F. W. Wood (director of music); Norah Blaney, in syncopated numbers at the piano; Teddy Brown (xylophone solos), relayed from Grove Park, Weston-super-Mare, from Cardiff. Life of Jesus Woman. **7.50** :—Programme from Königsberg. **8.30** :—Nachrichtt, Short Story for the Wireless (Hans Franck). **9.30** :—Willy Schaeffers in Programme of his own works. **10.30** :—Wireless News, Time, Weather, News, Sports Notes.

MADRID (Union Radio)—Call EA37 (424m., 2kw.—8 :—Chimes, Exchange, Quotations, and Orchestral Concert. In the interval: Talk arranged by the National Institute of Health and Instruction. **9.25** :—News. **9.30** :—Interval. **11** :—Chimes, Time, Exchange Quotations, and Concert by the Municipal Band from the Paseo de Rosales (weather permitting). **1 a.m. (Friday)** :—Chimes, News, and Dance Music Programme.

MILAN (514.5m.), 1kw., and TURIN (501.1m.), 7kw.—7.20 :—Announcements; Report of the Royal Geographical Society. **7.30** :—Concert. **8.15** :—Giornale radio; Weather. **8.30** :—Time Signal. **8.32** :—Talk on Art. **8.40** :—Faust—Opera (Gounod), followed by Relay of Music. In the intervals, Talks, Giornale radio and Commercial Bulletin.

MOSKAU (1,058.8m.), 10kw.—7.30 :—Programme from Prague. **10.55** :—Programme Announcements and Theatre Notes.

MUNICH (535.7m.), 1.5kw., and AUGSBURG (560m.), KAISERSLAUTERN (270m.), NURNBERG (239m.), 5 :—Talk on the following transmission. **8.5** :—Gala Relay—The Twilight of the Gods—Opera (Wagner) from the Prince Regent Theatre. In the interval at **6.20** :—Time, Weather and Agricultural Report.

OSLO (493m.), 60kw., and FREDDEN, HAUKSSTAD (368m.), HAMAR (367m.), NOTODDEN (447m.), FORSGRUND (453m.), RJUKAN (447m.)—7.30 :—Talk—Modern Palestine and its Problems. **8** :—Time Signal. **8.2** :—Agricultural Talk. **8.30** :—Norwegian Song Recital. **9** :—Mr. T. Orlaecter reads from his own Works. **9.35** :—Weather, News and Topical Talk. **10.10** :—Trio in C minor (Mendelssohn).

PARIS (Eiffel Tower)—Call FL (1,445m.), 12kw.—8.55 a.m. :—Time Signal (**12.5m.**). **10.26** :—Time Signal (**2,650m.**). **6.45** :—Le Journal Parle. **8.10** :—Concert. **8.56** :—Time Signal (**32.5m.**). **11.26** :—Time Signal (**2,650m.**).

PARIS (Poste Parisien) (329m., 0.5kw.—8.45 :—Gramophone Records, Talk and News. **9** :—Concert—Selection (Schumann); Verzeichtes Stündchen (Brahms); Wood Nymphs (Parelli); The Night (Rudels); Overtures, Arrippina (Händel); Prize Song from The Mastersingers (Wagner); Jeux d'enfants (Bizet); Ballet Music from Le Cid (Massenet); Rhapsody (Chabrier); Waltz (Gillet). **12.2w.—12.30** :—Gramophone Concert. In the intervals at 1, Exchange Quotations and News; and at **1.30**, Exchange Quotations. **2.45** :—Exchange Quotations. **3.45** :—Exchange Quotations. **4.55** :—News and Exchange Quotations. **5.30** :—New York Exchange Rates. **7.35** :—Agricultural Report and Racing Results. **7.40** :—Talk—Travellers of other Days, Racine at Uzès. **7.20** :—Gramophone Records. **7.45** :—Commercial Prices, Economic and Social Notes and News. **8** :—Talk by Jean Cocteau. **8.20** :—Musical Colin and his Company. In the intervals at **8.30**, Sports Review; and at **9.15**, Press Review, News and Time Signal. **9** :—Concert—Symphony No. 3 (Ada Sorgo) (Montevideo). (b) La Mosquée (Clergue), (c) Roses et Muguets (Busser) Gaspard de la nuit, for Piano (Ravel); Trio (Brahms).

PRAGUE (487m., 5.5kw.—7.30 :—Talk: The Barber of Seville—Opera in Two Acts (Rossini). **10** :—Time, News and Sports Notes. **10.15** :—Organ Recital from the Smetana Museum. **11.35** :—Time, News and Programme Announcements. **11** :—Time Signal, News and Chimes.

ROME (Call 1RO (441m.), 50kw.—Programme relayed by Naples (**332m.**).—**8.15** (Rome only) :—Giornale Radio, Announcements, News, and Harbour Notes. **9** :—Time Signal. **9.2** :—Rigoletto, opera in four Acts (Verdi); in the interval at **9.45** :—Literary Reviews, and News.

STOCKHOLM—Call SASA (434m.), 1.5kw., and MOTALA (1,348m., 25kw.), BODEN (1,200m.), GOTEBORG (1,071m., 60kw.), HORBY (252m.), ESTERSUND (770m.).—SUNDSVALL (542 m.)—7.30 :—Talk from Upsala (453.3m.)—Old Swedish Asmes. **8** :—Concert from the Grand Hotel, Saltsjobaden—Song Recital from the Works of Hialmar. **9.15** :—Weather and News. **9.40** :—Four Stockholm Songs (Stenhammar). **9.55** :—Kräftkalaset, one-act play (I. T. Thunberg). **10.15** :—Concert of Light Music.

STUTTGART (360m.), 1.5kw., and FREIBURG (570m.), 4.5 :—Talk—A Little about Bulgaria, followed by Programme from Frankfurt. **7** :—Time Signal. **7.5-8** :—Programme from Frankfurt. **8** :—See Vienna Programme. **9.15-11.30** :—Programme from Frankfurt. **12.30 a.m.** (Friday) (on the Zeesen Short Wave, **31.38m.**) :—Talk—Concert by the Station Orchestra.

TOULOUSE (Radiophonie du Midi) (385m.), 8kw., 6 :—Concert Music. **6.15** :—Time Transmission. **6.25** :—Selections by an Argentine Orchestra. **6.50** :—Exchange Quotations. **7** :—Recital of Chansonettes. **7.15** :—News. **7.30** :—Transmission. **7.45** :—Interval Waiting. **8** :—Exchange Quotations. **8.15** :—Evening Concert. **8.55** :—Fashion Notes. **9** :—Time Signal. **9.2** :—Concert (continued). **10.15** :—North African News.

TURIN—Call ITO (291m.), 7kw.—8.15 a.m.-4.35 :—Programme from Milan. **4.35** :—Programme for Children and Variety Programme from Milan. **5** :—Talk. **5.15** :—Relay from Vienna (**516.3m.**), **15kw.**, and **GRAZ (352.5m.), INNSBRUCK (283.5m.), KLAGENFURT (453.2m.), and LINZ (240.9m.)—7.25** :—Orchestral Concert from the Neusiedlersee. **7.55** :—Time, Weather, and Programme Announcements. **8** :—Relay from Salzburg; Mozart Programme. **9** :—Dance Music.

OTHER FOREIGN STATIONS

The following stations will also broadcast varied programmes, beginning at the times stated:—

KATOWICE (408.7m.). 10kw.—11.58 a.m.
KONIGSBERG (276m.)—7.30 a.m.
LAUSANNE—Call HB2 (680m.), 1.5kw.—6.30 a.m.
LYONS (Radio Lyon) (265m.), 1.5kw.—10.30 a.m.
PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Call KDKA (306m.), 25kw.—1 p.m. :—**Programme relayed at intervals on 25m. from 11 p.m.**
SCHENECTADY, N.Y.—Call WGY (379.5m.), 50kw.—11.45 a.m. :—**Relayed by 2XAF on 31.48m. from 11 p.m. to 2 a.m.**
WARSAW (1,411m.), 16kw.—11.40 a.m.
ZAGREB (307m.), 0.7kw.—12.30 p.m.
ZURICH (458m.), 0.63kw.—12.30 p.m.

SUMMER COURSE IN MUSIC TEACHING

A CONDUCTOR'S PROBLEMS

At the summer course in music teaching at Oxford yesterday Mr. A. M. HENDERSON, organist to the University of Glasgow, lectured on modern pianoforte teaching, and Mrs. HENDERSON on "The Art of Speaking."

DR. ADRIAN BOULT (Conductor and Musical Director, B.B.C.) discussed a conductor's problems. Starting with the choice of the music and arrangement of programmes, Dr. Boult said it was not everybody's luck to be able to glance at a composition and know exactly what it sounded like. A good hint was to look at the first dozen bars and the last dozen and if they were bad it was no use worrying about it further. "Do everything to avoid that nervous paralysis which creeps over some people at performances," he said. "A healthy sort of nervousness is a necessity. No great artist has been able to go on a platform without feeling nervous. But there are the two kinds of nervousness. It is fatal waiting about. The great thing not to do is to arrive too early at the concert hall. I find that a little air and quiet exercise, when you can think calmly of the programme, is an excellent thing before a performance. Then, although punctuality is important, do not go on the platform before it is necessary, and although the instinct is to fly or at least run across it, restrain yourself, keep calm, take some deep breaths and walk across slower than usual. Deep breathing is most useful, both on and off the platform, for calming you down. Then don't be in a hurry to start. Wait until the audience settles and your players are ready, and then, with one or two sharp taps of your baton on your desk, focus the attention of your performers and audience."

Speaking generally, Dr. Boult said, "Get the general grasp of a work first and put in the details afterwards. The effect of music on an audience is dependent on the performer's general grasp of the work."

THE ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY

EXPIRY OF LEASE OF THE GARDENS

Concern is felt for the future of the Royal Botanic Society when, as announced in our columns on Tuesday, the lease of the gardens in Regent's Park expires in April, 1932. The opinion is expressed that the society may find it impossible to continue.

Mr. Henry W. Woodford, the secretary, stated yesterday that there was no alternative site in London, and although Mr. Lansbury, the First Commissioner of Works, has said that no doubt provision would be made for carrying on horticultural research work, there is no indication of the way in which this will be done.

The society, which was granted a Royal Charter in 1839, took over the site of the gardens in the previous year. It had been occupied by a nurseryman and was nearly flat. A large premium was paid for entry and for stock on the ground. About £50,000 has been spent in heavy ground work, planting, and on buildings necessary to form the gardens, and the yearly cost for maintenance and work is over £7,000. Over 200 students are admitted free each year, and about 20,000 cut specimens are annually given to various schools and colleges. Scholars from L.C.C. and other schools, natural history societies, &c., are admitted free for botany and nature study lessons. The practical gardening school trains young women in all branches of horticulture and gardening under qualified instructors, there is an open-air school for children, and professors and students carry out experiments in plant breeding, cotton growing, and similar subjects. The conservatory and greenhouses contain many valuable plants, some of which have taken half a century to grow.

The area of the gardens is just under 19 acres, as compared with nearly 500 acres in Regent's Park. The council, it is stated, have always exercised a judicious liberality in admitting visitors as freely as possible under the difficult financial circumstances of the society. It is felt that it would be regrettable if, after an existence of nearly a century, the society should come to an end, and that it should be possible to devise means by which its important work can be continued, and the Fellows enjoy privileges of membership which would not affect the free use of the gardens by the public.

CONCERTS, &c.

QUEEN'S HALL.
Sole Lessee—Chappell and Co., Ltd.
PROMENADE CONCERTS
TO-NIGHT and NIGHTLY, at 8.
SIR HENRY J. WOOD
THE B.B.C. SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.
TO-NIGHT, at 8.
Overture, "Portsmouth Point" ... William Walton
(Conducted by the Composer)
Benedictus from Mass in D ... Ethel Smyth
Violin Concerto in B minor ... Elgar
Symphony No. 1 in E flat minor ... Arnold Bax
Overture, "In Memoriam" ... Sullivan
Pizzicati from "Sylvia" ... Delibes
Slavonic Dance No. 2 in C ... Dvorak
ELSIE SUDDABY.
Solo Violin—ALBERT SAMMONS.
FULL PROGRAMMES NOW READY.
2s. to 7s. 6d. Season ticket, Promenade only, 35s., at Agents, Chappell's Box Office, Queen's Hall, and British Broadcasting Corp., Savoy-hill, W.C.2.

FESTIVALS

MALVERN FESTIVAL. August 18 to 30. Plays by BERNARD SHAW and a New Play. "The Barretts of Wimpole Street," by Rudolf Besier. For details apply THE THEATRE, MALVERN.

ENTERTAINMENTS

CRYSTAL PALACE. To-night at dusk, Colossal Display of FIREWORKS. 40 Brilliant items including Gigantic Fire Picture "A Battle of the Future," 43,000 sq. feet, 40,000 fireworks, presented at 7, 9.30, by thrilling OUTBOARD MOTOR BOAT RACING. Adm. 1s. 6d., plus tax. Children half price. Cheap rail fares.

ART EXHIBITIONS

Exhibition of
OLD PEWTER and OLD MAPS.
July 9-August 23. Admission free. Exhibits for SALE.
MANSARD GALLERY,
HEAL'S, 196, Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

BREVES' LALIQUE GALLERIES.
COMPREHENSIVE EXHIBITION of GLASS by RENE LALIQUE, including rare and unique specimens. Daily 10 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.
IMPERIAL COURT, 2, Basil-street, Sloane-street, S.W.3. (Lift to second floor.)

PAUL GUILLAUME, BRANDON DAVIS Gallery will be Closed during the whole of the month of August.—73, Grosvenor-street (off New Bond-street).

WALLIS & SON.
Paintings by BOUDIN, COROT, MONET, MONTICELLI, PISSARRO, RENOIR, SISLEY, and XVIII. Century ENGLISH School.
THE FRENCH GALLERY, 158, New Bond-st.

M. KNOEDLER & CO., INC.,
15, Old Bond-street, W.1.
Exhibition of SCULPTURE by HERBERT HASELTINE including the model of Maharajadhiraj Jam Shri Ranjitsinhji, The British Champion Animals, "les Revenants," &c., &c.
Daily 10-6 (Sats. 10-1) until August 30.
Catalogues sold in aid of Earl Haig's British Legion Appeal.

MARIA LANI.
50 Famous Artists have made portraits of this alluring Film Actress. Exhibition at the
LEICESTER GALLERIES, Leicester-sq. 10-6.

PICTURE THEATRES

ALHAMBRA. Over 300 performances of "ALL QUIET ON THE WESTERN FRONT." Cont. from 1 p.m. Sessions commence 1.0, 3.30, 6.0, 8.30.

ASTORIA. Gerr. 5528. Continuous 1-11. "NEW MOVIETONE FOLLIES OF 1930," with E. Brendel and Marjorie White. 2.50, 4.50, 7.20, 9.50 Also "Prince of Diamonds." Gaum

Imperial and Foreign News

IN BULGARIAN MACEDONIA

PASSING OF THE KOMITAJI

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

SOFIA

Coming from Sofia, one enters Macedonia across a little river a few miles north of Gornya Jumaya. Here 17 years ago was the frontier between Bulgaria and Turkey, and one passed, so to speak, from Europe into Asia. A morning's run south in a car along the broad levels of the Struma valley brings one to Petrich, tucked away in the angle of the Greek and Yugoslav frontiers against the foothills of the Belashitza range. The Yugoslav frontier marches parallel to the river among the hills to the westward.

To the east tower the lofty peaks of the Perim, as imposing a sight as the Snowdon range viewed from Anglesey. One skirts the shoulder of the Perim, past Banisko, famous for its trout, and drops down into the valley of the Mesta, more confined in its course, but no less fertile

than the Struma. These two river valleys (until they are cut by the Greek frontier) with the Perim in between have formed, since the War, the main base for the operations of the Macedonian revolutionaries against the authority of the Greek and Yugoslav Governments in those portions of Macedonia which belong to them.

The Internal Macedonian Revolutionary Organization was alleged to be all-powerful at Jumaya and Petrich, and it remains a question how much the Bulgarian Government would risk in enforcing its authority against that of Ivan Mihailoff and his lieutenants. [Our Sofia Correspondent announced on Monday that the new Bulgarian Minister of Justice had ordered the arrest of Ivan Mihailoff.] The influence of the organization does not reveal itself to the casual visitor except in the portraits of Todor Alexandroff and other famous *komitajis* which decorate the walls of every house. One has to take for granted the organization which levies its own taxes, imposes or deposes Government officials, and could raise considerable numbers of armed men on occasion. What meet the eye are signs of change and progress.

NEW POPULATION

Seventeen years ago this region was part of the Turkish Empire, and seven of the intervening years were years of war. Things have moved since then. The Turkish population has almost disappeared; there remain the Turkish houses and the mosques; Turkish dress can still be seen here and there, especially the black nun-like dress of the women, though the veil of course has gone; Turkish is still talked among the older people. But in other respects the country is rapidly forgetting the Orient and adapting itself to Western customs and standards.

The revival of prosperity has assisted forgetfulness. Macedonia suffered greatly at first and still suffers from being cut into three parts. The natural markets for this region are Drama, Kavala, and Salonika, which now lie beyond the frontier in Greece. Sofia and Philippopolis have to supply the markets, but they are more than 100 miles away beyond the mountains. The tobacco crop has to be carted most of the way thither over indifferent roads, and when the snows come in the winter the southern districts are often quite cut off from their sources of supply. This means a great deal, for the country lives by tobacco and produces few of its own foodstuffs; bread is twice as costly as it is in Sofia. The peasant has to sell cheap and buy dear, and will have to do so until the branch railway line which is being built from the north is completed.

On the other hand, the aggregate wealth and the general prosperity of the region have increased greatly since the migration of population which followed the War period. Here, as beyond the frontier in Greece, this movement has given an enormous impetus to economic life and is rapidly changing the face of the country. In the exchange of population with Turkey and Greece, Bulgarian Macedonia had to accommodate a far larger number of inhabitants than had left it, and the immigrants were mainly tobacco cultivators from Thrace and Greek Macedonia. The valleys of the Struma and the Mesta, in which the bulk of the arable land of Bulgarian Macedonia lies, have always produced a quantity of excellent tobacco, which ranked with that of Xanthi and Drama, but with the arrival of the newcomers its production was tremendously intensified.

DECAY OF ROMANCE

The increased turnover shows itself in the abundance of new bricks and mortar. Enormous cooperative tobacco warehouses have been built in the last few years. That at Nevrokop was built out of the profits of a single tobacco crop. Gornya Jumaya has a new town hall, which is far more imposing than that at Sofia. Quite half the houses in Petrich, Gornya Jumaya, and Nevrokop appear to be new. This activity in construction spells the doom of all that is picturesque in the Macedonian towns. The mosques and minarets are falling into decay, and the old half-timbered Turkish houses, with their broad eaves, projecting upper storeys, and painted plaster, are being torn down to make way for modern erections of stucco and ferro-concrete. It is the passing of a civilization which, with all its faults, possessed a certain dignity and attractiveness which the new order as yet cannot show.

The new absorption of the country in a struggle for wealth has reduced its suitability as a base for revolutionary operations. So long as the effects of the partition of Macedonia were acutely felt and the refugees from the other side of the border were destitute, it was easy for the *komitajis* to find funds and recruits for their raids into Greek or Serbian Macedonia, but as the country has settled down and the refugees have been accommodated with plots of land and houses, the interest of the population in the Internal Organization has steadily declined. There is evidence that the organization has recently had to give up raising taxes from the individual cultivator and shopkeeper, as it had done for years past, owing to the unpopularity of the levy. Instead, it collects its funds directly through the tobacco companies, in which it still has strong supporters.

There has been a parallel degeneration in its military activities. The days are past when Todor Alexandroff could camp with a large band of armed followers beyond the Serbian frontier and terrorize the Serbian colonists, and it is not merely the effective measures which the Serbs have taken to defend themselves which make this impossible for his successors. The romance of the movement is gone. The men who are dispatched across the frontier to trouble the Yugoslav peace, or agitate in the villages for the independence and union of Macedonia, go now at most in twos or threes, fulfil their mission as best they can, and sneak back again. As often as not they lack any better means of earning a living. The *komitaji* of legend, with bandoliers slung over his green uniform and beard and hair shaggy from long camping in the mountains, swaggering down the village street before an admiring population, no longer exists. His modern successor oils his hair and wears fancy socks, holds a position in a bank or a tobacco company provided for him by the influence of the committee, and risks his skin very rarely.

The split of the Revolutionary Organization into Mihailovists and Protoguerovists, and the murderous quarrel between the two factions have helped to weaken its strength and destroy its prestige. It has given an opportunity to the Sofia Government to reassert its authority to some degree in the Macedonian districts, and one or two minor conflicts which have occurred of late between members of the Internal Organization and the police or military show that the organization no longer possesses the hold which it used to have not only on the population, but on the organs of the Government.

INVESTIGATION OF AIR ACCIDENTS

NEW PROCEDURE IN GERMANY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, AUG. 13

The procedure for investigating air accidents has been under discussion in many countries of late, and it is worth recording that in Germany for the first time the existing machinery for investigating marine accidents is to be used, so that the pilot in charge will be arraigned before a board in the same manner as the captain of a ship. In the case of the ship's captain the board would have power to deprive the master of his certificate; in the case of the pilot its finding would have none but advisory effect, as his flying licence can only be cancelled by the Ministry for Communications.

On July 7 a Dornier Wal flying boat, bound from Stettin to Stockholm, was forced to alight. It was taken in tow by a motor schooner, but after some hours capsised. The pilot, Herr Kuring, who is a flight captain of the Deutsche Lufthansa, his mechanic, and a passenger were picked up by the motor schooner; the wireless operator and four passengers, including an American girl, were never seen again.

There has been much public discussion of this accident, and the Ministry for Communications instructed the Stettin Marine Board to undertake the investigation which began today. The German Marine Boards are normally charged with the investigation of accidents to German and foreign merchant vessels in German waters. They have a jurist as president and four marine experts as assessors. In this case a Reich commissioner will watch the proceedings, which will be attended by the captains of the various rescue craft involved, the survivors and the relatives of the victims, Lufthansa officials, and others. There has been some talk of setting up an Air Board, on the model of the Marine Boards, for the investigation of all air accidents, and the outcome of this case may influence the matter.

NEW COLOMBIAN CABINET

CONSERVATIVE AND LIBERAL COMBINATION

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

Dr. Olaya Herrera, the successful candidate in the Colombian Presidential election, which took place in January, formally assumed office on August 7. Dr. Olaya, though originally a Liberal, fought the election as a national and non-party candidate. His new Cabinet has just been appointed, and consists of four Conservative and four Liberal members.

Señor Restrepo, the Prime Minister, is a former President of Colombia; Dr. Eduardo Santos, the Foreign Minister, is the proprietor of *El Tiempo*, the most important newspaper in Colombia. His policy has been the maintenance of friendly relations with all countries. Señor Perez, the new Finance Minister, held the same office during the greater part of the late Government, until his resignation on April 3. His reinstatement to the Ministry should ensure continuity of financial policy. Señor Chaux and Señor Morales take over the portfolios of the Ministries of Industry and War. Señor Carbonnel, from Barranquilla, becomes Minister for Education, and Señor Tascon, from Valle, Minister for Posts and Communications. Señor Lozano, the new Minister for Public Works, was formerly the Colombian Minister in Lima. He has published an important work on irrigation, and has devoted much time to the study of the public works of Colombia. The Cabinet is regarded as a strong one, which will be free from undue political bias, and much confidence is felt in the future.

The appointment of the Governors to the Departments is expected to take place next month. It is expected that in regard to these also equal representation will be given to the Conservative and the Liberal parties.

RULES FOR BULLFIGHTS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MADRID, AUG. 13

The Spanish Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals intends to contest the legality of the Order concerning bullfighting, published recently, which abolished several of the humane restrictions introduced into bull-fighting by the late Marqués de Estella. The society contends that an Order signed by a single Minister cannot annul regulations imposed by a Royal Decree signed by the King. The modifications in the rules concerning bull-fighting which were introduced by the Dictator were embodied in a Royal Decree.

INDIAN JUTE MILLS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, AUG. 13

The Jute Mills Association has decided to continue the week's holiday a month in the mills until the end of March next. The previous arrangement was for one week's stoppage in four until the end of September, but this has proved ineffective either in reducing stocks or increasing prices sufficiently.

DR. SHIELS TO VISIT PALESTINE

It is announced by the Colonial Office that Dr. Drummond Shiels, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, will take an opportunity during the Parliamentary recess of making a short visit to Palestine. He may also call at Cyprus.

A typhoon, with a velocity of 58½ miles an hour, struck south-eastern JAPAN on Tuesday, interrupting communications, damaging buildings, and flooding houses. The typhoon afterwards swept into the Sea of Japan.—*Reuter.*

THE GERMAN-POLISH FRONTIER

HERR TREVIRANUS'S EXPLANATION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, AUG. 13

Although Herr Treviranus's speech of Sunday, with its statement that "the future of Poland can only be secured if Germany and Poland are not kept in eternal unrest by an unjust frontier line," received firm official support here against the Paris Press attacks, it was apparently thought desirable that the Minister for Occupied Territories should be given an opportunity to explain himself. Accordingly, Herr Treviranus was "interviewed" by a well-known journalist on the wireless last night.

Herr Treviranus began rather inauspiciously by saying that his speech contained nothing but "careful formulations" of the thoughts which had been entertained by wide circles of the population for 10 years. Asked by the interviewer whether the phrase "unjust frontiers cannot endure against a people's right and its will to live" meant that they should be removed by other than peaceful means, he made the following statement:—"No doubt has ever been admitted that treaties concluded according to international law should be observed. The injustice of the frontier can only be removed by means of peaceful understanding, but Germany cannot surrender her claim to equality of rights and straightforward speech."

The interviewer observed that French opinion detected a gulf between Herr Treviranus's views and those of the late Herr Stresemann. The Minister replied that, on the contrary, he was in this matter entirely in accord with Herr Stresemann. The covering Note of June 16, 1919, had foreseen that the Treaty of Versailles should not only be a just settlement of the Great War, but should also provide the basis on which the peoples should live together in equality of right. Simultaneously the machinery for the peaceful settlement of all international questions was created so that the settlement of 1919 could from time to time be altered in order to adjust it to new conditions and events. Article 19 of the League Covenant was generally regarded as the self-evident instrument with which not only to bring the insupportable situation in Eastern Germany to discussion inside the League, but also to remove it.

Herr Treviranus finished with the formula which is becoming familiar:—"We want peace, but ..." He was convinced that his speech had been one of peace and not of war. He was convinced that Germany, weaponless, lacking any armament even remotely comparable with that of her neighbours, must not allow the slightest doubt to exist that peace was for her the condition for existence. "But it must be a peace that is honourable, pure, and clear. In this sense I believe that Germany has to-day an incomparably greater mission than ever before. We are convinced that wrong must give way to right, that our Fatherland and Europe can only be rendered happy through this right."

Herr Treviranus mentioned that his speech had not been made on "official behalf." Official statements in such matters would presumably be left to the experienced and hard-working Foreign Minister, Dr. Curtius.

THE NEW TURKISH PARTY

PROGRAMME OF REFORMS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CONSTANTINOPLE, AUG. 13

The programme of the new Liberal Republican Party, consisting of 11 articles, has been published. The Party will be Republican, Nationalist, and Laic. If returned to power it will stabilize the Turkish currency, thus allowing foreign capital to enter the country; it will suppress the Constantinople Port monopoly, and reduce railway tariffs and port duties; wage a vigorous campaign against corruption; and take steps to speed up the administration of justice.

The new Party will support an alteration in the law whereby a direct system of voting will replace the present indirect system under which Deputies are elected to the Grand National Assembly. It will also favour an extension of women's suffrage. In foreign affairs the Party will maintain good relations with Turkey's neighbours and friends, and will collaborate more closely with the League of Nations.

ITALIAN HIGHWAYS

ACTIVITIES OF THE STATE ROAD BOARD

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, AUG. 13

A summary has now been published of the report, recently presented to Signor Mussolini by the President of the State Road Board, on the activities of the Board for the first two years of its existence, ending on June 30 last. Although its ultimate goal is far from being realized, the Board justly claims that the results already achieved are appreciable.

The activities of the Board have been threefold, being concerned respectively with (1) ordinary upkeep of roads; (2) extraordinary repairs; and (3) "general systematization." Of these three branches the most important has been the last. The whole six-year programme of the Board provides for the "systematization" of 6,000 kilometres of roads (about 3,750 miles), to be carried out in four stages of 1,500 kilometres each. The sum of 853,350,771 lire (approximately £9,270,000) has been spent on this aspect of the work during the period under review; 131,676,362 lire have been spent on extraordinary repairs, and 326,939,198 lire on ordinary repairs.

One of the most interesting portions of the report deals with experiments made on different road surfaces. The Board was spared the necessity of creating a new laboratory for this purpose, and entrusted the work to the road experimental institute already founded by the Italian Touring Club and the Royal Automobile Club of Italy at Milan. Where possible the Board has provided for trees to be planted along the highways. The unusually cold weather experienced during the winter of 1928-29 delayed this work considerably, but it is estimated that 194,780 young trees were planted during last autumn and winter.

SOVIET INTERNAL LOAN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, AUG. 13

Money difficulties continue to cause great uneasiness in Moscow, and recent arrests and banishments have served to aggravate the lack of confidence felt among the masses. Yesterday the Central Credit and Savings Commission held a meeting to consider further means of attracting savings into the newly issued internal loan.

Briukhanoff, Commissar of Finance, stated that the rate of the subscription to the loan was "extremely unsatisfactory," especially in the country districts. After the sitting Briukhanoff sent telegrams ordering all local organizations "to take immediate steps to hasten the pace of the realization of the loan." The telegram declared that an abrupt change of attitude towards this loan was most imperative.

KRAKATOA AGAIN ACTIVE

BATAVIA, Aug. 13.—The island of Anak Krakatoa (Child of Krakatoa), which disappeared completely last Saturday during an eruption of the neighbouring island-volcano of Krakatoa, has reappeared above the water. Although it was 170ft. high before its disappearance, the island is now only 30ft. high.

The volcano is again showing great activity, and is throwing up ashes to a height of 6,000ft.—*Reuter.*

"MEDICINE AND STATESMANSHIP"

LORD DAWSON OF PENN'S ADDRESS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, AUG. 13

Lord Dawson of Penn was entertained here at luncheon to-day by the Ottawa Canadian Club, when he delivered an address on "Medicine and Statesmanship."

Lord Dawson said that until the later part of the last century statesmanship thought in terms of individuals—the light was for freedom of conscience, equality of opportunity, self-government. The State was looked upon as an aggregate of individuals. During this same period doctors were concerned for the most part in looking after people entirely sick, who were separated for the time being from the stream of life—and in looking after this cloistered class the doctors themselves were apt to become cloistered in thought. The sick regarded illness not as something which had in their working lives grown around and into them, but as something which had inexplicably fallen upon them. Then came, towards the end of the last century, the wider appreciation of the importance of preventive medicine, and the increased study of ill-health in its early beginnings directed attention to the day-to-day life of the people and the conditions surrounding them. Hand in hand with this, methods of diagnosis showed increased range and accuracy, and treatment became more precise in its objectives and wider in its embrace by the inclusion of such agencies as air, light, and food. And with this knowledge there came an awakening to the possibilities of constructive nurture.

Parallel to these developments in the art of medicine, statesmanship, having achieved liberty and equality for the individual, developed a parental function and concerned itself more and more with constructive measures for the health, prosperity, and content of the people. And so the lines of thought in medicine and statesmanship approximated. This parental role of the State was growing space. It provided help for those who were born, taught, sick, hungry, thirsty, unemployed. It regulated wages and hours of labour. It was prompted by a social conscience which inspired man's onward progress. At the same time it cost the State one-quarter of the national income to maintain these services, which shepherded us from the cradle to the grave.

INDIVIDUALITY

"I suggest," Lord Dawson said, "that the study of the governance of the human body prompts useful reflection. There is no attribute of the human being more notable than his individuality. Parade a thousand men and each one will be distinct—the individuality of his finger-prints will even ensure an identification accurate enough for his undoing.

"What makes diagnosis of disease the most difficult part of our art is that the picture varies so greatly with the individual."

The doctor had ever, by the exercise of his own intuitive mind, to take stock of the personal factor. Was not personality of equal importance to the statesman? Just as the doctor must realize the social background, so the statesman must achieve a just weighing of the roles of the State and the individual. Was it possible for the large organization of the State completely to appreciate the varying needs of the individual man? Was not the State compelled to assume a man so standardized as to be hypothetical rather than real? A railway company thought economy would result by using a locomotive for longer hours by duplicating the driver and stoker. In this they were deceived. One locomotive with one driver was found to be more economical, because the driver had all the interest and encouragement of ownership—and the locomotive flourished the more.

STIMULUS OF NECESSITY

Again, physiology taught that the health of a man depended on his own initiative and effort. In some, such initiative and effort were inborn; in most the stimulus of necessity was needed. The same amount of external assistance might help one man and damage another. The more cost was centralized, the more remote it was from the person who received its benefit; the more apt was that person to lean upon what he took to be a natural prop, and to become a creature of fate rather than a master of effort. Would not the State, like the higher centres of the brain, sometimes fulfil its function better by direction rather than administration? A workman in a large factory which had grown from a personal business expressed a preference for the latter. When asked why, he replied: "The boss used to excite us." He was expressing the necessity of emotional interest—the appreciation of personality.

New aspirations and forms of thought produced conflict, because they had not had time to crystallize into clarity of purpose. Diagnosis must precede treatment, but democracy was impatient for treatment. The problems of to-day required specialized knowledge, and those who possessed such knowledge showed a tendency to hold aloof from political life. The result was that Governments were forced by their burdens into mechanical methods; Parliaments tended to become intensive rather than deliberative (for institutions, like individuals, could suffer from high blood pressure). Peoples tended to lose confidence in Governments. Surely a rearrangement of function was needed—and one not dissimilar from the lay-out of the human nervous system. While retaining the power to direct policy and ensure a sense of public responsibility, should not the State sometimes delegate the care of essential services each to a special body, which to be effective must satisfy certain conditions?

"Such a body," Lord Dawson said, "must be small in size—contain those possessed of special knowledge—be so independent in its administration that it will be undisturbed by political exigencies and able to take the long view in the public interest. To the qualities of expertness and disinterestedness must be added in certain social services—*e.g.*, those concerned with health—the attribute of humanism."

Lord Dawson will be the guest of Lord Willingdon, the Governor-General, during his stay in Ottawa. He will be made a Cree Indian chief at Winnipeg on Monday by the tribesmen of the Saskatchewan Reserves.

MR. VINCENT MASSEY'S POSITION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, AUG. 13

Mr. Vincent Massey arrived here to-day to see Mr. Bennett, the Prime Minister. It is expected that he will tender his resignation of the office of Canadian High Commissioner in London and that, if not, Mr. Bennett will ask for it.

A meeting of the Dominion Cabinet was held to-day to make arrangements for the special Session of Parliament to deal with unemployment and to discuss the agenda for the Imperial Conference.

THE GOVERNMENT OF MALTA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MALTA, AUG. 13

Mr. H. C. Luke, who is to be the new Lieutenant-Governor of Malta, arrived last night from London, by way of Rome and Syracuse.

The Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Thomas Vans Best, Governor-designate of the Windward Islands, is at present acting as Governor of Malta, but will leave on his promotion in a fortnight's time, when Mr. Luke, who until then will be Acting Lieutenant-Governor, will became substantive in that office and will also become Acting Governor until the return of General Sir John Du Cane from leave.

NEW ENDURANCE FLIGHT RECORD

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, AUG. 13

Mr. Dale Jackson and Mr. Forest O'Brien, who have been flying above the aerodrome at St. Louis in the monoplane Greater St. Louis for over 23 days, this morning established a new endurance flight record. Having been in the air nearly 555 hours, they broke the record established by the brothers Hunter at Chicago on July 4. They announce their intention to stay in the air for 1,000 hours—about six weeks—if possible.

SOUTH CHINA WAR

CAPITAL OF KWANGSI BOMBARDED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

HONG-KONG, AUG. 13

According to Chinese reports the "Ironsides" still hold Kweilin [Kwangsi], but their Kwangsi allies are giving up Nanning, which is being heavily bombarded by Yunnanese artillery and Canton aeroplanes. The French mission in Hongkong has been informed that aeroplanes on Monday destroyed the Nanning Cathedral, but none of the priests was injured. There is, however, no mention of four sisters who were working in the mission dispensary adjoining the Cathedral.

Chinese shipping companies in Canton are perturbed by the desperate conduct of river bandits, who, failing to exact tribute, blew up a passenger vessel, killing and wounding 100 persons.

Bandits attacked the gaol at Shekki and liberated 30 prisoners, nine of whom were afterwards killed and eight recaptured by the troops.

Nanning, the capital of the Province of Kwangsi, is situated on the left bank of the Tso-kiang, a tributary of the West River, about 600 miles west of Canton. It has a population of 60,000, and was the most important town for foreign trade in the Province before Wuchow was opened as a Treaty port in 1897.

SHANGHAI TRAMWAY STRIKE ENDED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SHANGHAI, AUG. 13

The Communist-inspired strike of the French tramway workers, which has lasted over six weeks, ended yesterday, and the full service is being resumed. There was some disturbance to-day caused by strikers returning to work.

SIR H. SMITH-DORRIEN

FRENCH TRIBUTES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, AUG. 13

Most of the French newspapers have published sympathetic appreciations of the part played by Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien in the early stages of the War.

It is generally recognized that the stand of the second corps at Le Cateau, although generally supposed to have been made in defiance of the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, was a decisive factor in stopping the German advance and securing the subsequent victory of the Marne. It has been pointed out by several newspapers that Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien was later congratulated by General Joffre on his action, and his reputation in the British Army as "the man who saved his Empire" is supported in French military opinion by his undoubted contribution to the final victory of the Allies.

SLIGHT EARTHQUAKE NEAR NAPLES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

NAPLES, AUG. 13

A slight earthquake shock was felt at Pozzuoli yesterday. The shock caused some panic, but no damage. It was purely local in character and is attributable to the recently increased activity of the Solfatara volcano. The shocks so caused are not dangerous, and the present would probably have passed unnoticed except for the alarm still felt after the Vulture earthquake.

At 10 o'clock this morning Cardinal Ascalesi, Archbishop of Naples, held a Requiem Mass in the Cathedral for the victims of the earthquake. The Duchess of Aosta and the leading authorities were among the very large congregation.

THE PREVENTION OF SILICOSIS

LEAGUE CONFERENCE AT JOHANNESBURG

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

JOHANNESBURG, AUG. 13

Thirty delegates from eight countries attended the first sitting of the first world conference on the incidence, causation and prevention of silicosis, which was opened here to-day by Mr. Sampson, Union Minister of Posts and Telegraphs.

Mr. Sampson, in welcoming the delegates, said the prominence of silicosis in South Africa was due to the unique geographical concentration of the great gold-bearing reef of the Witwatersrand and to the extraordinarily rapid development of the mining industry based upon it. The fact that the industry bore a burden of nearly £1,000,000 a year, totalling some £15,000,000 since 1911, gave some idea of the suffering to the victims and the loss to industry. Since 1911 no fewer than nine Acts of Parliament had been passed dealing with the matter of compensation. The mining industry had closely cooperated with the Department of Mines in the investigation and trial of preventive measures, and this fact greatly facilitated the development of a systematic preventative policy.

Mr. Phelan, chief of the Diplomatic Division of the International Labour Office, who presided, drew attention to the fact that this was the first conference convened outside Europe by a body belonging to the League of Nations. Other speakers were Dr. Keith Moore (Australia), Dr. G. Cunningham (Canada), Professor Böhme (Germany), Dr. E. L. Middleton (Great Britain), Dr. G. Loriga (Italy), Dr. W. R. H. Kranenburg (The Netherlands), and Dr. L. M. Gardner (United States). The delegates were entertained at luncheon by the Transvaal Chamber of Mines.

The conference will be at work here for a fortnight, which will be devoted to the examination of the mass of material that has been collected on the Rand since the beginning of the gold mining industry, and the comparative study of methods of treatment and prophylaxis. The first result will possibly be the preparation of a programme of co-ordinated research, covering all phases of the problem. The German delegates are specially interested in the theories propounded by Professor Haldane at the British Association meeting here last year, in connexion with dry mining as a means of checking silicosis. The mining industry here has been conducting certain experiments on the lines indicated by Professor Haldane, with results which, presumably, are inconclusive as yet.

THE DROUGHT IN THE UNITED STATES

SOME BENEFICIAL RAIN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, AUG. 13

The railways to-day agreed immediately to halve freight rates on feed for live-stock and water throughout the drought areas.

President Hoover is remaining in Washington, preparing plans for to-morrow's conference with the Governors of the affected States. This conference will probably chiefly busy itself with long-term plans for tiding over the winter those farmers who would otherwise suffer actual distress, and measures for financing them at the beginning of next spring. Although there is nothing like a complete break of the drought, beneficial rains are reported over extensive sections of the country, and are expected to continue.

As a result of the uncertainty as to the effect of the drought on the purchasing power of the farmers and the consequent nervousness in many industries, midweek reports from the steel industry indicate a further serious decline in activity. The *Iron Age* says that the drought is retarding the recovery of the steel industry from its present stagnation, and reports that the industry as a whole is working at only 52 per cent. of its capacity this week, compared with 54 per cent. last week.

Telegrams in Brief

The King of Iraq arrived in PARIS yesterday from Berlin.

Mr. Rhodes, the former Premier of Nova Scotia, arrived yesterday in OTTAWA, where he was sworn in as Minister of Fisheries in the Dominion Cabinet.

A synchronized version of *Armoured Cruiser Potemkin*, one of the earliest of Soviet revolutionary films, with German dialogue, is now being shown in BERLIN.

Princeza, in the BRAZILIAN State of Parahyba, has been occupied by Federal troops, and it is now believed that the revolt organized in that region by José Pereira is ended.

The NEW ZEALAND Government has introduced the Defence Amendment Bill, suspending compulsory military training for one year, but providing for the recognition of volunteers.

Seventeen houses and a Roman Catholic church at Masson, QUEBEC, were completely destroyed by fire yesterday. Dynamiting operations were restorted to in an effort to save the village from destruction.

Mr. Vincent Ward, son of Sir Joseph Ward, the late Prime Minister of NEW ZEALAND, has been elected to represent Invercargill, the seat made vacant by his father's death, in the Dominion House of Representatives.

As a result of heavy rainstorms which seriously damaged the road from Bad Reichenhall to INNSBRUCK, traffic on the road has been suspended for two days. The railway line is damaged in two places by the sapping of the foundations.

Sir Hubert Wilkins, who has been given permission to use the old United States Submarine O.12 for his coming ARCTIC expedition, has furnished a bond of $10,000 that he will return the vessel to the Government in good condition.—*Reuter.*

One-third of the total exports of CHILE now go to the United States. The value of these exports is double that of the imports into Chile from the United States. American investments in Chile now amount to about $150,000,000 [£30,000,000].

British and French delegates to the convention of the Canadian Bar Association at Toronto arrived yesterday at Quebec, where they were the guests of the Quebec Government, and left later for MONTREAL, where McGill University will confer honorary degrees at a special convocation.

The King of BULGARIA, with his Prime Minister and other members of the Cabinet, attended a banquet given at Shumen (Shumla) in honour of the 90th birthday of Mgr. Simeon, Archbishop of Varna and Preslav. A bronze bust of his Grace was afterwards unveiled in the Maring Park at Varna.

The Pope has appointed the Rev. W. Godfrey, of Upshaw College, Durham, as Rector of the English College in ROME to succeed Mgr. Hinsley, who has been nominated Apostolic Delegate for Missions in Africa. Mgr. Herbert Hall has been appointed spiritual Director of the English College.—*Reuter.*

Among unemployment relief schemes to be undertaken by the city of TURIN during the winter are the construction of the new city hospital, an extension of the tramway services, new roads, and the building of new waterworks, canals, and bridges. It is calculated that this programme will cost 140,000,000 lire [£1,600,000] and will give employment to 4,500 men.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN NEW YORK

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, AUG. 13

According to the unemployment figures for New York collected by the census enumerators last April and issued in Washington to-day, the total number of unemployed in New York City at that time was about 235,000, or nearly 3½ per cent. of the total population—men, women, and children—of the city.

These figures, which have been coming out in instalments covering the separate boroughs, have been subjected to severe criticism on account of the limitations under which they were collected. It is certain that the census figures were a serious under-estimate of the unemployed of New York, even in April.

Other Foreign News on following page

Patent Nos. 260354—274789—281315.

THE WORLD-FAMOUS ROLEX MOVEMENT

'Sealed against the Elements'

The famous Rolex wrist watch has secured the coveted Kew 'A' Observatory Certificate marked 'especially good' for accuracy. The Rolex Movement holds 25 World's Records at the Kew, Geneva and Neuchatel Observatories and the 'Oyster' is the same famous movement effectively 'sealed against the elements.'

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Holiday time imposes a severe strain upon wrist watches. After leading a comparatively quiet and normal life they are suddenly faced with the adventures of a long journey, called upon to submit to the indignity of ill-treatment on the beach and expected to accept with fortitude the daily attacks of sand and sea upon their delicately poised mechanism.

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Insist on seeing the name Rolex on dial and movement.

THE FRONTIER UNREST

AFGHAN TRIBES AFFECTED

AFRIDI RECRUITS

BETTER OUTLOOK AT PESHAWAR

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, AUG. 13

Official reports received in Simla from all parts of the Frontier region disturbed by the Afridi outburst show that, although there is an improvement in some directions and no grave development anywhere, the situation has by no means settled down yet.

The tendency of the raiding parties in the Peshawar Plain to retire homeward appears to be continuing, trains are again running between Nowshera and Peshawar, and it is officially estimated that the Afridi Khilafatists (as they are called) remaining in the whole plain are about 1,200. The authorities here are considering whether to play on some of the villages with artillery fire in view of the shelter and food which their inhabitants are giving to the invaders. It appears, however, that the villagers are now reducing their active assistance to

the marauders, and their inclination to aid them will doubtless increase as the hopelessness of securing a net advantage by helping them becomes increasingly apparent. Sympathy with the hostile movement is reported to be strong in Peshawar City. A tea-seller there was shot scaling the city wall while acting as guide to a party of raiding Afridis. There is, however, no serious danger in this direction. The Afridi appeal to the Mohmands for their cooperation has not yet produced any tangible development, and the reports from the Malakand region are favourable.

On the other hand, there is no sign that the Afridis as a whole have yet abandoned their general movement of active hostility. The Kuki Khel clan of the Rajgal Valley has, apparently, not been able to resist pressure by other sections of the Afridi tribe, and recently sent 800 men down the Bara Valley; and the *lashkar* [tribal force] in the caves where the valley enters the Kajuri Plain is now estimated to number about 3,000, including these new recruits.

THREAT TO KOHAT

The Massozai sub-clan of the Orakzais, who recently attacked the Badama Post, held by Kurram Militia, south-east of Parachinar, and their neighbours, the Paras, are reported to have received a big stiffening of Afridis. Massozai and Para bands and their villages have twice been heavily bombed by aeroplanes, but how far this punishment will prove effective remains to be seen. The whole of the Kurram Valley frontier towards Tirah is reported to be clear of disaffected tribesmen, and the inhabitants of the valley have been enthusiastically celebrating the fact. At the same time, the widespread disaffection among the Orakzais and its explosion at the head of the Kurram have had repercussions among the Afghan tribes across the frontier. It is hoped that the decisive failure of the Massozais and Paras to achieve any substantial success and the restoration of quiet in the Kurram will prevent serious developments on the Afghan side of the line.

The Orakzais are still threatening to descend on Kohat, and when the latest reports were dispatched the district was in a state of expectancy. Although the time and direction of the threatened invasion have not been ascertained, the authorities are keeping 500 rifles ready for distribution among selected villages between Kohat and Shinawari, 40 miles up the Miranzai Valley, through which the Orakzai descent would most probably come, and 200 village levies are being enrolled for local defence.

QUIET NIGHT AT PESHAWAR

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

PESHAWAR, AUG. 13

The report of an attack on troop trains at Attock Bridge turns out to have been based on a sentry's mistake. An armoured train reconnoitred the line, and traffic has been resumed.

The small area of gardens near the city was shelled last night at 8 o'clock—which is the usual hour of rendezvous of the Afridis—with the result that the night was quiet. More Afridis are reported to be moving back to the hills. The city is much reassured.

Troops searched the ravines in the neighbourhood of the Kohat road at dawn to-day, and guns fired a few rounds at parties seen by aeroplanes moving in the Sarozai nullahs. Small parties of Afridis with wounded were seen here and there returning.

Our Bombay Correspondent telegraphs that the 9th (Jhansi) Infantry Brigade is being moved to Rawalpindi.

AFGHAN KING'S WARNING

PESHAWAR, AUG. 13.—In spite of the refusal of the Mohmand Maliks to join the Haji of Turangzai, the Haji's son and the Malik of Mahassi are reported to be trying to raise parties for a raid on this city.

The comparative quiescence of the Shinwaris and Mohmands who dwell on the other side of the border is probably due to a stern warning from Nadir Shah, the King of Afghanistan, not to join the Afridis.—*Reuter.*

SIND DISORDERS

KIDNAPPED WOMEN AND CHILDREN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, AUG. 13

The casualties admitted into the civil hospital at Sukkur up to Tuesday were 14 killed (of whom 13 are Hindus and one is a Moslem) and 110 wounded (of whom 77 are Hindus and 33 are Moslems).

The latest official news shows that the situation in Sukkur town is quiet. On Saturday, however, lawlessness was reported to be getting worse in the district, and contingents of troops were sent out. On Sunday the situation improved in the villages on the right bank of the Indus, but reports of looting, dacoity, and murder in broad daylight were received from several villages in the Rohri, Ghotki, and other *talukas* [revenue areas]. The kidnapping of women and children was reported, and a number of houses were burnt after being thoroughly looted.

The elections for the Central and Provincial Legislatures are being mostly uncontested owing to the withdrawal of many candidates. Among the most recent to be returned unopposed to the Assembly is Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, a former President of the Bombay Legislative Council, who represents the Bombay Presidency Southern Division Moslem constituency. Among the candidates in the Central Provinces returned unopposed to the Assembly is Sir Hari Singh Gour.

Statistics issued by the Bombay Government show that a large number of village officers and servants in Gujarat who have tendered their resignations during the last few months did so because of the intimidation and pressure brought to bear on them by the promoters of the civil disobedience movement. Up to the end of July nearly 1,300 such resignations had been withdrawn in the Ahmedabad, Kaira, Surat, and Broach districts. The total includes 355 headmen and 34 accountants.

THE PEACE DISCUSSIONS AT YERAVDA

The long-expected peace negotiations began to-day in Yeravda Gaol, when Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar saw Mr. Gandhi and the two Nehrus. Among others present were Mr. Vallabhai Patel and Mrs. Sairojini Naidu, although it appears that Mrs. Naidu was called in only for a short time to give her opinion on some definite point. After a prolonged meeting the negotiations were adjourned until to-morrow afternoon.

KARACHI LIQUOR PICKETS OUTWITTED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

KARACHI, AUG. 13

Incessant picketing by *Satyagraha* volunteers of the Government bonded liquor warehouse led to the arrest of 100 pickets early to-day.

In anticipation of trouble, a large force of police was quartered near the warehouse. Officials began the issue of stocks of liquor to licensees at midnight, and soon afterwards the volunteers resorted to obstruction. The police then emerged from their ambush, closed in on the volunteers, and shepherded them to an empty go-down in the warehouse, where they were detained while the officials concluded the business of issuing liquor stocks. All the arrested volunteers were released at 5.30 this morning.

The practice of issuing liquor during the night was resorted to recently owing to heavy picketing throughout the day.

RESIGNATION OF BENGAL HINDU MINISTER

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, AUG. 13

On the eve of the introduction of the Primary Education Bill in the Legislative Council, Kumar Shib Shekhares-war Ray has tendered his resignation to the Governor rather than accept responsibility for the measure in its present form. The Governor has accepted the resignation. It is understood that all the Hindu members have signed a pledge not to enter the Ministry. The Ministry will carry on with two Moslem members, of whom Mr. Khwaji Nazimuddin will be in charge of the Bill.

Hindu opposition to the measure is based on the unsuitability of the present time for new taxation and unwillingness to concede control of primary education to the Department of Public Instruction. In the last few years several Bills have been introduced and all killed by delaying tactics. The present measure is solidly supported by Moslems and Europeans, and it is understood that it will be pressed.

ROBBERY AT CALCUTTA TURF CLUB

£13,500 STOLEN FROM SAFE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, AUG. 13

A sensation was caused at Calcutta yesterday when it became known that the entire sum taken by the totalisator and the gate-money at the race meeting on Saturday last had disappeared from the safe at the Turf Club.

After each meeting the proceeds are packed in steel boxes at the racecourse and placed, under supervision, in a locked steel motor-van which is driven to the Turf Club in charge of a police sergeant. The steel boxes are then transferred to a strong room, from which they are taken to the bank on Monday morning. On the safe being opened on Monday it was found that the sum of £13,500 had disappeared, although the strong room bore no signs of having been tampered with.

The police hope to recover the money, which was wholly in notes of small value and silver coin. An arrest has been made.

A JUNKERS AIR SERVICE TO AFGHANISTAN

PESHAWAR, Aug. 13.—The Junkers Company is negotiating with King Nadir Shah with regard to the extension of the Persian air service to Afghanistan.—*Reuter.*

INVALIDS

The following bulletin was issued concerning the Duke of Northumberland at 11 yesterday morning:—"The Duke of Northumberland has passed a fair night. Although his strength is well maintained there is still cause for great anxiety." at 11.30 p.m., it was stated that his condition remained unchanged.

A bulletin issued from Lord Birkenhead's house at 3.40 yesterday afternoon stated: "Lord Birkenhead had a good night and his chest symptoms have improved. There is a slight increase in general strength. His condition, however, remains serious." At 11.15 last night a further bulletin stated: "Lord Birkenhead has had a quiet day, and his condition is unchanged."

Sir Eric Geddes was yesterday stated to be progressing favourably.

R 100

RETURN VOYAGE TO ENGLAND

PREPARATIONS AT MONTREAL

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

MONTREAL, AUG. 13

R 100 is expected to leave on her return voyage to England at 10 o'clock [local time] this evening. One engine is still disabled, as repairs could not be done, but the flight will be made with the remaining five. It is expected to reach Cardington on Saturday morning. Conditions are ideal: there is bright sunshine and a 20-mile following wind. Passengers have been instructed to report at 8 o'clock, with a maximum of 30lb. of luggage.

There has been a constant stream of Army, Navy, and Air officers to inspect the airship, whose arrival has made a very favourable impression on Canadians. Special trains every hour bring spectators, and commercial companies and flying clubs are keeping aeroplanes in commission carrying passengers.

It is the general belief that if the proposed British-Canadian airship service required an additional mooring mast near the Atlantic Coast Parliament would vote the money without demur. It is understood that the proposals for a regular Atlantic air service which Sir Dennistoun Burney submitted to Mr. Bennett, the Prime Minister, provide for one Atlantic type of airship. After a three months' demonstration there would be regular bi-weekly voyages from Great Britain. The proposals included an exhaustive analysis of conditions in Canada throughout the year. The present voyage has demonstrated the need of a new method of attaching the fabric. A new envelope will probably be fitted to the airship on her return.

Major Scott and Wing-Commander Colmore called to-day on Lord Willingdon, the Governor-General, and Mr. Bennett, who congratulated them on their successful flight to Canada and wished them *bon voyage*.

THE KURDISH REVOLT

GERMAN SUSPICIONS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, AUG. 13

The bare news of the Turkish incursion into Persian territory was published by all German newspapers this morning, in many cases with long editorial comments suggesting that Great Britain is "at it again." The average German newspaper reader is convinced that the Afghan revolt was fomented by Great Britain working through Colonel T. E. Lawrence, and he will receive the same impression about the Kurdish revolt from the irresponsible statements now being published. The Kurds are stated to be using British arms. The German editorial writers, from whom nothing is concealed, have discovered Colonel T. E. Lawrence in Kurdistan. He is credited with extraordinary powers.

Germania, the organ of the chief party of the present Government, says Lord Curzon's words, "India's frontier must be on the Euphrates," would be recalled now, even if the Kurds were not armed with suspiciously new and modern British rifles and machine-guns, and if the mysterious figure of Colonel T. E. Lawrence had not turned up again. It is, in the opinion of *Germania*, curious that, with the acknowledgment of Iraqi independence and Iraq's entry into the League impending, a movement should begin which would be most convenient to Great Britain if it should attain dimensions which would enable her to intervene in this coveted territory on the pretence of safeguarding Iraq. The movement has only attained its present size by powerful support rendered under British eyes.

The moderate *Berliner Tageblatt* refers to rumours that Great Britain wishes to set up a neutral buffer State in the oil lands, but hesitates to believe in this "frivolous playing with fire." The Nationalist *Börsen Zeitung* thinks it will be interesting to see if Great Britain, as certain signs indicate, "is going to play the same part in the revolt of the Kurds against Mustapha Kemal as in the revolt of the Afghan tribes against Amanullah." The *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* holds that the fact that rifles and "brand-new Hotchkiss machine-guns," both of British origin, have been found on the Kurdish insurgents "proves that Great Britain is at work in the background," but is unable to fathom "the meaning of these intrigues." The Nationalist *Deutsche Zeitung* maintains that Great Britain's interest in wrecking the treaties between Turkey, Persia, Afghanistan, and the Soviet, and the mutual guarantee by these States of their respective independence, is well known.

The Nationalist *Lokalanzeiger* reports from Constantinople that "it is said" that only British political circles can be supporting the Kurdish movement from outside, for it is to their interest not to let the Near East quiet down. The Nationalist *Kreuz Zeitung* also speaks of "adequate evidence"—which it does not specify—for the fact that "England has her hand in the game."

SOVIET OFFER TO MEDIATE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, AUG. 13

It is reported from Moscow that the Soviet Government has expressed its readiness to act as mediator for a settlement of the Turco-Persian dispute. The Soviet Press explains that the interests both of Turkey and Persia coincide with those of the U.S.S.R., and that it would be folly for either Power to weaken the other, and that would only play into the hands of Great Britain, "whose agents are responsible for rousing the Kurds."

TEHERAN, Aug. 13.—The Persians are taking measures to secure the withdrawal of the Jalali tribesmen from the neighbourhood of the Turco-Persian frontier in order to cut their communications with the insurgents in the Mount Ararat region, whom they wish to help. While trying to prevent a large party of Kurds from crossing into Turkey a Persian frontier detachment reports that it lost an officer and 21 men killed and 11 men wounded. Several Kurdish notables were killed in the engagement.—*Reuter.*

THE KENT AIR DISASTER

Mr. E. C. Harris, the Coroner for Sittingbourne, yesterday resumed the inquest on the bodies of the six people who were killed in the air disaster at Meopham on July 21. The jury returned a verdict "that the victims met their death through falling from an aeroplane, the cause of the accident being unknown." A full report appears on page 6.

SHAMROCK V. ARRIVES

NEW LONDON (CONNECTICUT), Aug. 13.—Shamrock V. arrived off Black Rock at the entrance to the harbour here at 4.35 this afternoon.—*Reuter.*

PRINCE IN AIR EXERCISES

MISTAKEN FOR A RAIDER

A NIGHT ATTACK

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

ANDOVER, AUG. 13

The Prince of Wales has taken part in the Air Exercises to-day after one of the fastest raids from a Blue Colony aerodrome against Cranwell, the capital of Red Colony. The Prince has shown the keenest interest in these operations, and spent the whole of to-day following them.

This morning he was at Uxbridge, where Air-Marshal Sir Edward Ellington, who is directing the exercises, has his headquarters. The Prince had flown there in a Fairey III. F. machine, piloted by Squadron-Leader D. S. Don, from Northolt, and afterwards flew into Blue Colony and had a most exciting reception, being mistaken in the air for an enemy bomber. Blue Colony has no Fairey III. F.s among its squadrons, and when the Prince's machine came from the north towards one of the Blue aerodromes a patrol of six fighters spotted him and, unable to distinguish squadron markings at the distance, assumed the aeroplane to be hostile and dashed in to attack. One by one they came down on to him, diving at great speed and driving the pilot lower and lower towards the ground. Even when he was about to make a landing the fighters continued their assault, evidently enjoying the unfamiliar success of bringing down on to an enemy aerodrome what they took to be a lone bomber. It was not until long afterwards that the pilots of the patrolling squadron learned that they had been pursuing the Prince of Wales, who was later to accompany their own bombers on an expedition against Red Colony.

RAIDS ON CRANWELL

The Prince, who wore the service dress of the Welsh Guards, appeared to have enjoyed the experience. He remained on the station for some time and then took off with a squadron of Foxes making their second long journey of to-day. They were bound for Cranwell, where it was expected the Prince would land, flying back to Northolt in the late evening. This raid, over a distance of about 160 miles, may be taken as typical of the daylight tactics of the Blueland Force. Redland, apprehensive of such attacks, is still doing its utmost to cripple them before they begin. Last night, for instance, there were 20 attacks on Andover, Tangmere, Lympne, Upavon, Manston, and Eastchurch, not only by bombers but by fighters, using machine-guns low over the aerodromes to damage aircraft on the ground, and so to avoid the need of interception by fighters, which in most cases cannot match the latest day bombers for speed. Such figures of casualties as are available suggest that the device has been successful. Thirty-four Blue machines are supposed to have been destroyed and 47 damaged—all except eight on the ground. These figures depend on the assumption that none of the aerodromes had dummy machines lying about. If the figures are sound it must mean that many of the raids I have seen in Red Colony were ineffective, because the machines had been disabled before they set out.

The use of fighters by the Red commander for these purposes explains, too, that apparent ease with which some of the Blueland bombers got through to their objectives. Last night's heavy raids on Red Colony appear to have been almost wholly free from interception in the air. Watching raids in the early hours of this morning, I was surprised to find how many of the slow, heavy machines made their way over Cranwell without detection until the last few minutes. During one hour this morning six big bombers came out of the clouds and attacked Cranwell one after another, and only two were picked up by searchlights as they approached and fought by the defending machines. Fighters were in the air most of the time while raids were threatened, and the two which found their antagonists made no doubt whatever about bringing them down. The bombers have undoubtedly been helped still more by clouds, and, therefore, alarms come only at the last moment. That being the case, there is probably much to be said for using fighters on offensive occasions against ground stations rather than on patrols, and for leaving casualties to compensate for damage to towns and seaports.

HARASSING TACTICS

Both sides have adopted harassing tactics. Both are relying more on doing damage than on preventing it. Some of the Blue Colony's methods have proved almost as disconcerting as the multiplicity of assaults made by the Redland forces. Instead of spreading operations over a wide area, the Blue Commander has preferred to direct attack after attack at short intervals on certain selected objectives, safe generally in the knowledge that speed would make him secure against losses in the air. Only one instance in which arrangements might have been more carefully made has come before my notice. A completely successful raid by flights of Harts, the fastest of all the bombers, which left the defending fighters standing, was followed within a quarter of an hour by a raid on the same objective by Sidestrands, heavier and slower, and good marks for the fighters left aloft in the wake of the receding attack. Red Colony, fighting desperately to save the wealth and transport facilities of its territory, has so far used its forces with commendable energy and success. It has evidently been short of information, and has made up for that by visiting every possible spot.

For real enterprise, however, nothing in this War can compare with Blue Colony's use of night bombers on a long daylight raid over a distance of 350 miles against the big seaport at Catterick. This attack was made along the flank of Red Colony, which, as was pointed out in *The Times* on Monday, was very open to attack. The Virginias, with a cruising speed probably of not more than 80 miles an hour, flew along the greater part of the frontier and entered Red Colony by the Sealand Pass near Chester. They then crossed the Pennines, avoided the Redland aerodrome at Hucknall and the others north of it, and made their "leisurely" attack unhindered. Having done as they pleased with the most important point in the whole Colony, they returned to their base without casualty. Eight heavy bombers, operating with complete freedom, must have done great damage to the only real seaport of the Colony, and

(Continued on page 12, column 5)

FRENCH TEXTILE STRIKES

WORKERS STILL HOLDING OUT

OBSTACLE TO PEACE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, AUG. 13

There is no sign of the ending of the textile strike. A few workers returned to the mills in the Lille area to-day, but their number was fewer than in the last day or two, and it seems as though almost all the non-unionists who were ready to resume work as soon as they were sure of effective protection have now done so. Reports from the strike area show that returns to work have been mostly in small mills in outlying places, and that those returning are mostly foreign—Poles and Czechoslovaks. The main body of French workers is still holding out.

The hostility of the strikers is directed more plainly not against individual employers, but against the Consortium, of which the managing secretary is M. Désiré Ley. When visiting the strike area I was struck by the intense bitterness of the unions against the Consortium and its leader. The men believed that certain employers shared their antipathy to the Consortium, and, as already reported, some employers have broken away from it, and granted the men's demands. To-day M. Léon Blum, in the *Populaire*, asserts that many of the employers are held to the Consortium only by the fear of forfeiting large deposits which it holds as guarantees of their support. M. Blum foresees in the possible decline of the Consortium the end of an influence which has built up a great deal of distrust and ill-feeling between employers and men.

As an instance of the tactics which are generally laid to the charge of the Consortium, a poster, signed "A group of workers" but printed by a man usually employed by the Consortium, is stated to have been widely distributed. It begins by repeating warnings against the general strike which the Communists are working for, in terms similar to those employed by the men's unions; but it ends by saying that a general return to work would mark a victory of the workmen against the oppressive unions. Naturally, the unions attribute the origin of this poster to the Consortium, and its appearance will go to swell the feeling of the men against the owners.

INTERVENTION ASKED FOR

M. Pierre Laval, the Minister of Labour, said to-day that he had received the request from the Christian Unions for a special meeting of the Cost of Living Committee, but had no power to interfere. The Committee for the Lille area, he explained, was composed of employers and workmen's representatives under the chairmanship of the Prefect of the Department. It was autonomous, and he could not interfere with it, even if he wished. This is typical of the obstacles which efforts at a conciliation meet. The Cost of Living Committee at Rouen meets every three months; the Lille Committee only in May and October. If the Lille Committee met now, and certified a further rise in the cost of living, there would be an automatic adjustment of wages, and the main cause of the dispute would be removed.

How long the strike will last depends on the financial resources of the men. The weak unions have little in the way of funds, but they are being helped by municipal grants and by contributions from workers in other trades, and those whose demands have been satisfied. This is one reason why the unions want to prevent a general strike. The central organization of the Confédération Générale du Travail in Paris to-day issued an appeal for subscriptions to all its members.

It is not yet possible to say whether the textile strike is the beginning of a general struggle for higher wages by French industrial workers, but there are signs that such a movement is due. Cabinet Ministers and others have for some time been assuring the country that it is the most prosperous in Europe, and the low-paid French manual worker may well feel that he would like a share in this national well-being.

CONSUL-GENERAL AT NEW YORK

MR. GERALD CAMPBELL APPOINTED

Mr. Gerald Campbell, C.M.G., has been chosen to succeed Sir Harry Gloster-Armstrong, K.B.E., on his retirement from the post of Consul-General at New York at the beginning of next year.

Mr. Campbell, who entered the Consular Service in 1906, served at Rio de Janeiro in 1906 and in the Congo State from 1908 to 1911. Vice-Consul at Venice in 1913, he was promoted to Consul and transferred to Adis Ababa in 1915, where he remained during the civil war caused by the attempt of the Emperor Lij Yasu to win Abyssinia to espouse the cause of Germany and Turkey, and twice acted as Chargé d'Affaires. In 1920 he was promoted to be Consul-General at Philadelphia, and was transferred to San Francisco in 1922.

Sir H. Gloster-Armstrong, who is retiring at the age of 70, was appointed Consul-General at Boston in June, 1919, and was transferred to New York in January, 1920.

AMERICA AND INDIA

REPRINT OF ARTICLES FROM "THE TIMES"

Many readers have written to ask for reprints of the articles on "America and India," by Dr. Edward Thompson, which appeared in *The Times* recently, and from more than one quarter the suggestion has come that they would be welcome in a convenient form for posting to friends in America. The articles were an exposure of the misrepresentations of Indian conditions which are being widely circulated in the United States. The writer is an Englishman, well known as poet and novelist, who has had missionary experience in India and is Lecturer in Bengali at Oxford University.

The articles have been republished as a pamphlet, and the first supply has been sold out. A reprint has been put in hand. The pamphlet is sold at 2d.; single copies post free 2½d.

Special rates for quantities, carriage paid, are as under:—

Copies	
25	4s.
50	8s.
100	15s.
250	£1 15s.
500	£3 5s.
1,000	£6

Copies may be ordered from The Publisher, *The Times*, Printing House-square, E.C.4, or from any bookstall or newsagent. Copies may also be obtained from the New York office of *The Times*, 280, Broadway, New York City.

FOREIGN TRADE IN JULY

HEAVY FALL IN EXPORTS

The foreign trade returns for July show a fall of £15,773,000, or 23.7 per cent., in British exports as compared with July, 1929, and a fall of £1,306,655, or 16.3 per cent., in re-exports. Part of this heavy reduction is, of course, due to the fall in commodity prices that has taken place in the past year. *The Times* index-number of wholesale prices for July was 114.5, as against 134.0 for July, 1929. Of the fall in British exports £13,568,000 came under the heading of manufactured articles, cotton goods declining by £5,616,000.

Imports declined in value by £8,364,000, or 8.9 per cent. The fall in imports was therefore less than the average fall in prices during the year.

For the first seven months of 1930 there has been an apparent excess of imports, excluding movements of bullion and coin, of £215,289,000, which compares with £204,369,000 in the similar period of 1929 and with £208,659,000 in 1928.

The percentage decline in British exports for the whole of the past seven months is 16.3, while re-exports show a fall of 18.3 per cent. Imports for the same period have fallen in value by 10.2 per cent.

EMPIRE PROBLEMS

MR. SCULLIN ON THE VIEWS OF AUSTRALIA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CANBERRA, AUG. 13

The Prime Minister, Mr. Scullin, has every reason to feel flattered by the cordial feeling shown him by the thoroughly representative gathering which bade him farewell this afternoon before his departure for London to attend the Imperial Conference. The Very Reverend John Walker, Minister of Canberra, on behalf of the six Churches there represented, paid a tribute to Mr. Scullin's qualities as Churchman, citizen, and parliamentarian.

Mr. Scullin in his reply said that Australia was making the pace perhaps faster than circumstances warranted, but she was essentially sound and solvent, had always paid her way in the past and would continue to do so. I am not, he continued, going to London as a suppliant at the feet of anybody. I am going to speak in the name of Australia, not as a mendicant, but as representing a great nation that will continue to meet its obligations. We have never passed through such times in Australian history. A good deal is expected of my mission, and probably no other country has such a wonderful future, but we have to find markets for our superfluous products. I am going to a country small in size but vast in population which has wonderful scope for the opening of markets. We want to get into closer relationship with the other members of the British Commonwealth of Nations. Any interests based upon the mere exchange of goods may have a sordid basis, but it is a practical one.

Another side of my mission, and one of supreme importance, will be the examination of the constitutional relationship between Great Britain and other British nations. It is said that the Empire is in the melting pot, but I do not think it is. The Empire is in an evolutionary stage and every step must be gradual. I have never thought that any statute or law would be as lasting as common trade and common interests. I believe that the steps taken at the last Imperial Conference will be carried on and that we shall express the idea of freedom which permeates Australia, England, and other parts of the Empire without in any way weakening the ties that unite us.

THE KING AND QUEEN

VISIT TO SANDRINGHAM

The King and Queen left King's Cross at 12.55 yesterday by special Royal train for Wolferton, *en route* for Sandringham, where they will stay until the end of next week.

Their Majesties, who were accompanied by Sir Derek Keppel, Captain Sir Charles Cust, and Colonel Sir Clive Wigram, were received on the platform at King's Cross by Mr. Hubert T. Bailey, a director of the L.N.E.R. Company. The train was in the charge of Mr. C. J. Selway, passenger manager; and Mr. V. M. Barrington-Ward, superintendent of the western section, travelled with it.

The train arrived at Wolferton at 3.20, and there the King and Queen were met by Captain S. H. Van Neck, the Chief Constable of Norfolk, and the rector of the village. The Royal grounds at Sandringham were open as usual to the general public yesterday, and many visitors who had assembled near the house cheered in welcome.

The King and Queen will travel from Sandringham to Balmoral on Friday, August 22.

LOST ROMAN CITY

EXCAVATIONS IN WALES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

WELSHPOOL, AUG. 13

Welsh archaeologists believe they are possibly on the eve of discovering the Roman city of Mediolanum, the site of which has never been located. The possibility of its discovery has always attracted archaeologists, and excavations that are now taking place at Mathyrafal Castle, in the Meifod Valley, Montgomeryshire, conducted by Mr. Norman Pryce, of the British Museum, with the help of the Montgomeryshire Archaeological Society, will arouse much curiosity.

Mathyrafal was the seat of the Princes of Powys, after they were driven from Shrewsbury in the seventh century, until the castle was destroyed by King John. Its position, near the confluence of two rivers, answers the description of the site of Mediolanum.

The present excavations were undertaken as a result of a visit to the site by the Welshpool Field Club. Members discovered tiles which British Museum experts have since pronounced to be Roman flue tiles. Mr. Stanley Davies, secretary of the excavations, to-day stated:—"We have not yet excavated deeply enough to find Roman work beneath the Celtic and Norman work that we have brought to light, but the discovery of Roman flue tiles outside the ramparts is full of interest, and the spade may yet bring to light the lost Roman city whose whereabouts archaeologists have long tried to find."

"THE TIMES LITERARY SUPPLEMENT"

The leading article in *The Times Literary Supplement* published to-day discusses the work of Mr. John Jay Chapman, the American essayist and moralist. Among books reviewed are Professor Ernest Barker's "Church, State and Study"; Mr. C. J. Wright's "Miracle in History and in Modern Thought"; Captain H. A. Taylor's "Goodbye to the Battlefields"; Mr. John Middleton Murry's "Studies in Keats"; Mr. Roger Fry's "Henri Matisse"; and Professor T. Eric Peet's "The Great Tomb-Robberies of the Twentieth Egyptian Dynasty."

RAILWAY WAGES

NATIONAL POLICY PROPOSED

N.U.R. CONFERENCE IN OCTOBER

A special general meeting of delegates of the National Union of Railwaymen is to be held in London on October 24 to consider a programme drawn up by the Executive and designed to benefit the lower-paid grades and shopmen engaged in railway work.

Under the agreement entered into between the railway companies and the railway trade unions in October last year the 2½ per cent. wage reduction accepted for all grades in 1928, to assist the companies in a difficult period, was restored on May 12, when an undertaking became operative that for a further six months, until November 12, 1930, no general proposals to vary pay or conditions should be made by either side in the industry. At the annual conference of the N.U.R. at West Hartlepool last month a decision was taken that the subject of a national programme for improved conditions should be referred to the Executive Committee and that a special general meeting should discuss the time for the presentation of the programme to the companies. In accordance with this instruction the Executive has decided that the policy of the union shall be:—

A minimum wage of £2 10s. per week for all adult employees, together with the consolidation of the existing War wage of railway shopworkers.

A guaranteed week for railway shopworkers.

One week's holiday with pay for railway shopworkers.

All employees to be brought within the scope of the agreed national and local machinery.

In view of the serious decline in traffic on the railways it must be expected that the companies will present counter-proposals, and the conflicting claims will then, it may be presumed, be dealt with in due course by the Wages Boards.

HEAVY DISMISSALS

Meanwhile the N.U.R. is concerned with the heavy dismissals of railway workers which have been made in recent weeks as a consequence of trade depression. It is stated in the *Railway Review*, the organ of the union, this week that on the London and North Eastern Railway there appears to have been over 2,000 men who have already received notice to leave the service. The men concerned are spread over all departments, there being locomotive staff, shops staff, goods men, and traffic men involved.

The reason given by the company, the journal states, for this step is the serious decline in traffic, "and so far as can be seen there is not the slightest ground for contesting such statement. The weekly traffic returns are, unfortunately, only too glaringly indicative of the state of affairs. The cancellation of work in hand, the attempt to carry on with a depleted staff, is significant of the position that all directly interested in the industry are called upon to face. We all hope that the trade depression, which is evidently world-wide in character, will soon pass, and naturally our feelings are such as to almost snatch at every bit of optimism in this direction. The question of reinstatement will follow and safeguarding of the return of those of the railway staffs who have been called upon to bear the burden of unemployment is a subject of vital importance for union attention.

"A close watch on situations of this kind, equally with all matters where members' interests are involved, is kept by the union's headquarters' officials, as the prompt approaches made to the company well exemplify. The need for securing that a fair arrangement shall be made is very well understood, and steps were immediately taken in this direction."

COAL OUTPUT

The coal output and the number of wage-earners at the mines in Great Britain for the week ended August 2, 1930, were as follows:—

Districts	Output	Wage-earners
	Tons	
Northumberland ..	247,400	45,900
Durham	667,100	126,000
Yorkshire	830,700	165,300
Lancashire, Cheshire, and North Wales ..	316,100	87,000
Derby, Nottingham and Leicester ..	620,500	115,200
Stafford, Worcester, Salop and Warwick	330,800	72,400
South Wales and Monmouthshire ..	874,700	166,300
Other English Districts*	110,200	24,400
Scotland	566,400	89,400
Total	4,563,900	891,900

* Including Cumberland, Westmorland, Gloucester, Somerset and Kent.

In the preceding week the output was 3,933,200, and the number of wage-earners 897,100.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 8)

THEATRES

Aldwych	A NIGHT LIKE THIS	8.15
Ambassadors	THE CONFEDERATES AND THE MAN IN POSSESSION	8.30
Comedy	THE SILENT WITNESS	8.30
Criterion	NINE TILL SIX	8.30
Drury Lane	THE THREE MUSKETEERS	8.15
Duke of York's	THE WAY TO TREAT A WOMAN	8.30
Everyman	PRUNELLA	8.15
Gaiety	THE LOVE RACE	8.15
Garrick	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	2.30 & 8.30
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	8.30
Hippodrome	SONS O' GUNS	2.30 & 8.15
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	8.30
Kingsway	MARIGOLD	8.15
Little	JEALOUSY	9
London Pavilion	COCHRAN'S 1930 REVUE	2.30 & 8.15
Lyceum	TRAFFIC	2.30 & 8.15
Lyric, Hammersmith	THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING EARNEST	8.40
New	DESIRE	2.30 & 8.45
Playhouse	CYNARA	2.30 & 8.30
Royalty	THE BEAUX' STRATAGEM	2.30 & 8.30
St. James's	THE SWAN	2.30 & 8.30
St. Martin's	PETTICOAT INFLUENCE	2.30 & 8.30
Savoy	THE COMMAND TO LOVE	2.30 & 8.30
Wyndham's	ON THE SPOT	8.30

VARIETIES

Coliseum	2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Holborn Empire	6.30 & 9
Maskelyne's	3 & 8
Palladium	2.30, 6.30, & 9
Victoria Palace	6.30 & 9

CONCERT

Queen's Hall B.B.C. SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA 8

EXHIBITIONS

Crystal Palace	10 to 16
Tussaud's	10 to 10
Zoological Gardens	9 a.m. to 11 p.m.

PICTURE THEATRES

Alhambra	ALL QUIET ON THE WESTERN FRONT	1 to 11
Astoria	NEW MOVIETONE FOLLIES OF 1930	1 to 11
Avenue Pavilion	LADIES OF LEISURE	2.15 to 11
Capitol	GOOD INTENTIONS	12 to 11
Carlton	WITH BYRD AT THE SOUTH POLE	2.30, 6, & 8.45
Dominion	PHANTOM OF THE OPERA	2.30 & 8.30
Empire	THE W PLAN	12 to 12
Kensington	THE RETURN OF SHERLOCK HOLMES	2 to 11
Marble Arch Pavilion	ONE ROMANTIC NIGHT	2 to 11
New Gallery	SO THIS IS LONDON	2 to 11
Plaza	THE DEVIL'S HOLIDAY	11.45 to 11
Polytechnic	SONG O' MY HEART	2.30, 5.30, & 8.30
Regal	THE BLUE ANGEL	1 to 11
Stoll Picture Theatre	SWEETIE	12.15 to 11.45
Tivoli	RAFFLES	12 to 11

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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Fresh or strong south-westerly or westerly winds, stronger at times in exposed places, veering somewhat; cloudy, some rain and showers; temperature a little higher than of late.

Further Outlook.—Unsettled. (p. 12)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

The Prince of Wales took part yesterday in the Air Exercises, accompanying some Blueland aeroplanes on a raid after his own machine had been fought down by a Blue patrol which mistook it for an enemy raider. There has been great activity by both forces by night and day, and heavy casualties are reported. (pp. 10 & 12)

The Executive of the National Union of Railwaymen are submitting to a special general meeting of delegates, to be held in October, a national programme for improved conditions. (p. 10)

The Miners' Federation decided yesterday to press upon the owners the need for the restoration of the National Wages Board. (p. 12)

The Archbishop of Canterbury and a large number of the Bishops who have been attending the Lambeth Conference were present yesterday at a special service held in Norwich Cathedral, to commemorate the foundation of the diocese of East Anglia 1,300 years ago. (p. 12)

New evidence was given at the resumed inquest at Epsom yesterday on the body of Agnes Kesson, waitress, who was found strangled at Epsom on the night of June 4. The inquiry was further adjourned till September 16. (p 7)

Mr. Alexander Malozemoff, formerly managing director of Lena Goldfields, Limited, continued his evidence yesterday before the Arbitration Court, which is considering the dispute between the company and the Soviet Government. (p. 5)

At the inquest on the bodies of the six victims of the air disaster at Meopham the jury yesterday found that they met their death through falling from an aeroplane, the cause of the accident being unknown. (p. 6)

Concern is felt for the future of the Royal Botanic Society on account of the impending expiration of its lease in Regent's Park. (p. 8)

Compton Park, a Wiltshire seat of great architectural and historical interest, has been sold to Mr. George Cross. (p. 19)

The report of a Departmental Committee to the Ministry of Health on the relief of the casual poor was issued yesterday. (p. 7)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

The tendency among the Afridi raiders in the Peshawar plain to retire is increasing. Disaffection has appeared among other tribes, and an Orakzai descent on Kohat is threatened. The disaffection is having an effect among the Afghan tribes across the Frontier. (p. 10)

The Indian peace discussions began in Yeravda Gaol yesterday. Among those who took part were Mr. Gandhi, the two Nehrus, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, and Mr. Jayakar. (p. 10)

It is reported from Chinese sources that the Kwangsi forces are retiring from Nanning, the capital of Kwangsi, which is being heavily bombarded by Yunnanese artillery and Cantonese aeroplanes. Reports by way of Moscow state that the Chinese "Red Army" in the Yangtze region is taking the offensive against Nanking troops. (p. 9)

The Soviet Government has expressed its readiness to mediate in any difference which may arise between the Governments of Teheran and Angora in consequence of the incursion into Persian territory of Turkish troops engaged in operations against insurgent Kurds on Mount Ararat. (p. 10)

Latest reports of the French textile strikes show no improvement in the situation. The main body of French workers are still holding out. (p. 10)

Herr Treviranus, the German Minister for Occupied Territory, has explained that his recent utterance concerning the Polish frontier did not imply revision by means of force. The League of Nations Covenant, he said, was the instrument by which the situation in Eastern Germany could be adjusted. (p. 9)

R 100 was due to depart from Montreal on her return voyage to England at 9 p.m. (local time) last night. (p. 10)

COURT AND PERSONAL

The King and Queen travelled from Buckingham Palace yesterday to Sandringham. (p. 10)

The funeral of General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien will take place on Saturday at Berkhamsted after a service at St. Peter's, Eaton-square. (p. 13)

SPORT

A race meeting was begun at Kempton Park yesterday. (p. 5)

Surrey in their match against Gloucestershire at Cheltenham yesterday were dismissed for 79 runs, Parker taking eight wickets for 38, and Gloucestershire then scored 284 for the loss of only four wickets. (p. 4)

The Royal Albert Yacht Club began their regatta at Southsea yesterday, when Cambria won the race for the Albert Gold Cup. (p. 4)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on:—A Lead and Paint Merger; Amalgamated Metal Alliance; British Talking Pictures; New Zealand Exchange Outlook; Bwana M'Kubwa Capital Requirements; and the Growth of Industrial Life Assurance. (p. 16)

In Lombard-street money was rather more plentiful and loan rates declined. Discount rates were slightly easier in tendency. Among the Foreign Exchanges the Paris rate moved in favour of sterling, closing at 123.85½f., and the Belgian exchange was also higher. A further fall occurred in the Buenos Aires rate. Silver declined 1-16d. to 16½d. per oz. (p. 16)

Business on the Stock Exchange continued on a small scale. British Funds were steady, but Home Railway and also South American Railway securities were lower on poor traffic returns. The new scrips were again supported. Industrial shares weakened. Rubber shares remained in a depressed condition. (p. 16)

GERMANY AT THE CROSS ROADS

The German Republic has just celebrated officially the eleventh anniversary of the adoption of the Weimar Constitution which first gave to the German people the full measure of responsible government. The significance of the occasion was no doubt enhanced by the natural satisfaction felt by every citizen at the complete and final evacuation of the occupied territories. Yet, judging from the utterances of the Press, a note of anxiety, not to say misgiving, was clearly perceptible. For, in spite of the remarkable manner in which the Republican Constitution has succeeded under the greatest difficulties in winning over to itself the affection of the great mass of the people—an achievement which has been, in no small measure, due to the wisdom of the late PRESIDENT EBERT, and to the steadfast loyalty of his successor, PRESIDENT HINDENBURG—the working of the Parliamentary system has not proved altogether satisfactory. After more than a decade, punctuated at intervals during the earlier years by the threat of revolution, the normal functioning of the machinery of government has once more been saved from complete deadlock only by the emergency provisions of Article 48 of the Constitution, which with a wise prevision allows for a temporary suspension of Parliamentary rule. By a people like our own, habituated to a long and uninterrupted tradition of Parliamentary Government and to the two-party system, a crisis of this kind might perhaps be regarded with something akin to dismay. But to apply British analogies would be wholly misleading. For historical and constitutional reasons the problem of Parliamentary Government in Germany is far less simple than our own. The multiplicity of groups and parties inherited from the Imperial régime, the strongly marked religious and cultural difference between Catholic and Protestant, above all the complicated relations between the Reich and the States—all these raise problems to which our history and conditions present no parallel. The surprising thing in the circumstances therefore is not that a deadlock should have arisen, but rather that it should have been avoided so successfully for so long.

A Parliamentary system based on a large number of groups or parties is bound to betray a certain degree of instability. It means that every Government must be of the nature of a coalition, and coalitions, owing to the shifting of their constituent groups, are always liable to find themselves placed more or less without warning in the position of a minority Government defeated by a combination of groups which often have little if any interest in common. This is precisely what has happened in Germany for the second time within the last six months. As soon as the external pressure of the Young Plan negotiations was removed the Government of HERR MÜLLER was defeated by a combination of parties in the Reichstag, and the more vigorous administration of HERR BRÜNING suffered a similar fate a few months later. In both cases the crucial issue was the budgetary question; but this time the financial stability of the Reich was so clearly in danger that PRESIDENT HINDENBURG felt himself justified in applying the extraordinary measures provided for under Clause 48 of the Constitution pending a reshuffling of the electoral cards which is due to take place on September 14. The dissolution of the Reichstag and the inauguration of an interregnum of government by decree seem to have awakened public opinion pretty thoroughly to the dangers of an unholy alliance between Fascism and Communism like that which precipitated the present crisis. An immediate attempt was made to bring about a regrouping of parties by a process of consolidation which could provide a stable basis for a businesslike Government. On the Right, two important sections of the Nationalists under the leadership of HERR TREVIRANUS and COUNT WESTARP, impelled by a healthy common sense, have broken away from the extremist group led by the notorious HERR HUGENBERG and formed an alliance which is intended to consolidate a moderate Nationalist group—the People's Conservative Party. Away to the Left of the Centre the Liberal groups, the Democratic Party and the Young German Order, led by HERR KOCH-WESER, HERR DIETRICH, the Vice-Chancellor and Finance Minister of the Reich, and HERR HÖPKER-ASCHOFF, the Prussian Finance Minister, have coalesced into a new group known as the State Party in the hope of creating a centre of attraction for the consolidation of the Liberal Party. Between these two groups the People's Party, of which HERR STRESEMANN was the most distinguished representative, seems for the moment to be pursuing a somewhat wavering policy of isolation. Its leader, HERR SCHOLZ, after an unsuccessful attempt to form an alliance with the Right, has failed also to come to any definite arrangement with the State Party. The attitude of HERR SCHOLZ has been much criticized by an influential section of the Press, including the *Frankfurter Zeitung* and the *Berliner Tageblatt*, and there are signs within the party itself of open revolt. Indeed in some localities the younger members of the party have already allied themselves with the new State Party, notably in Baden, where arrangements have been made for a common electoral list. On the other hand, the cooperation of the People's Party in Thuringia with the "Nazis" and the adoption of GENERAL VON SEECKT as a candidate at the coming election seem to indicate that a considerable section of the party is still looking to the Right rather than to the Left. How far in these circumstances the unity of the party can be maintained only the event can show. At any rate the prospects of a united bourgeois front opposed alike to the extravagances of the Socialists and to the fantastic ideology of the extreme Nationalists, which is increasingly desired by a large section of public opinion, seem for the moment to be rather remote. Such a *bloc*, which would represent in most respects the rather ill-defined but inclusive ideas of the Catholic Centre, would form an adequate basis of support for the present coalition of HERR BRÜNING, which until just recently has been able to maintain a much closer cohesion than the parties from which its members are drawn. It cannot be denied, however, that the recent utterances of HERR TREVIRANUS, the Minister for Occupied Territories, have introduced a discordant note just at the moment when the CHANCELLOR has been making a powerful appeal for a businesslike Reichstag. He has, by his veiled threat of something very like dictatorship in the matter of financial reform, rendered the position of HERR BRÜNING particularly delicate and his remarks concerning the Polish frontier have once more stirred up nationalist feeling in a way which cannot fail to be embarrassing to HERR CURTIUS, the Foreign Minister. Fortunately hasty and injudicious words spoken on the eve of an electoral campaign need not be taken too seriously. The CHANCELLOR in his own time will no doubt avail himself of the opportunity of correcting the false impression created by his less circumspect colleague.

It would be not only rash, but also inappropriate, to attempt to predict what alignment of parties the new Reichstag will eventually show. The German people must decide for themselves by what complexion of government they desire to be ruled. But there can be no doubt whatever that the issue which will be placed before the electors in a month's time is a momentous one, not merely for Germany itself, but also for Europe. The various political groups in the Reichstag have so far refused to face squarely the all-important question of financial reform to which the AGENT-GENERAL for REPARATIONS once more drew attention in his final report. The events of the past few months have clearly shown that now that Germany is once more in complete control of her financial destiny the issue can no longer be evaded without imperilling not merely the final settlement of the Reparation problem so laboriously elaborated last year in Paris and at The Hague, but also the financial stability of the Reich itself. That is why the world is watching with such interest the outcome of the elections. During the past ten years the German people, in spite of great difficulties and not a few temptations, have shown a commendable measure of discipline and good sense. Nor is there any reason to doubt that in the choice which is before them they will once more display these valuable qualities.

Food in Cold Storage

The interest of scientific refrigeration—on the face of it a chilly subject—is by no means confined to its severely practical and utilitarian aspects and results. That is made refreshingly plain in almost every line of the article on Cold Cargoes printed on this page. Alike in its origin, in the various stages of its development and in its future possibilities, the science is tinged with the warm glow of romance. The idea that by means of cold storage the abundant food supplies of Australia might be made to supplement the native produce of this country was first conceived in the brain of a young Lancashire man as he read in a Sydney newspaper that a prehistoric animal had been found in a perfect state of preservation in a glacier. His own romance ended in 1878, after nearly twenty years of experiment in the Dominion, when the failure of a freezing plant that he had installed in a sailing ship caused him to die of a broken heart, just two years before others took up his work and made the first successful shipment of frozen meat—a cargo of thirty-four tons of beef and mutton—from Australia to England. To-day, after only half a century of further research and endeavour, a million and a quarter tons of meat, to the value of £110,000,000, are imported to this country from overseas every year.

Since then the quiet revolution begun by these early shipments of meat has gone steadily forward. Little by little fruit, dairy produce, and other perishable commodities have been added to the list of delicate foodstuffs that can be preserved in a state fit for human consumption after lying in cold storage for periods of several months. Refrigeration has become an essential factor in modern existence. Without it, as the writer of the article says, our economic system would be like a river without locks. There would be floods drowning the producer, followed by droughts starving the consumer. Already a large proportion of the trade of the Empire has been built up on the discoveries made in the field of low-temperature research. But there is still much to be done, both in the exploitation of our vast Empire resources and in the improvement of the existing methods of refrigeration. It is confidently expected that by reducing the size of the unit to be frozen, by quick pre-cooling after slaughter, and by the introduction of practically instantaneous freezing, it will be found possible to treat beef with the same degree of success as has been attained in the case of mutton. Similarly, as the result of the experiments carried out in the Low Temperature Research Station at Cambridge and in the new Laboratory at East Malling, it is hoped that great advances will be made in the effective cold storage of fruit, which is an entirely different affair from the refrigeration of meat. The peculiarity of fruit—not the least of the romances connected with the industry—is that it is still alive after being picked. It breathes and gives out moisture and heat, and so changes the composition and humidity and the temperature of the atmosphere around it. A single apple will raise its own temperature by 1deg. Centigrade in two or three days, and soft fruits, such as bananas and raspberries, which breathe more rapidly than apples, engender heat still more quickly. It is evident, therefore, that the complete solution of the self-heating problem by getting an even temperature all over the hold in which fruit is kept in cold storage is a task of immense difficulty. But there is no question that in the end the science of biological refrigeration will prevail and that supplies of frozen meat, fish, fruit, and dairy produce in perfect condition will be made available for human consumption on a much larger scale than is at present possible.

Medicine and Statesmanship

In a speech delivered yesterday at Ottawa LORD DAWSON of PENN invited statesmen to seek a way out of some of their troubles by a study of the methods which Nature uses in the human body. Appeal to Nature in discussions of the affairs of men has had many sanctions since the sluggard was invited to go to the ant; but LORD DAWSON'S contention is of a kind different from most or all of its predecessors. Seeing that in the body the rival claims of individuality and cooperation have been satisfied by a synthesis on a higher plane which takes the form of a more exalted individualism, he suggests that individualism of this kind might very well become the aim of statesmanship. The body achieves its synthesis first by a process of repression, the individual cell being compelled to obey a law that deprives it of the exercise of some of its functions; but secondly by a specialization in which loss of one kind of function is compensated by a higher development of another kind. Thus the cells of the cerebral cortex, of the liver, of the muscles, and so on have acquired singular and excellent powers at the expense of functions incompatible with the exercise of these powers.

LORD DAWSON thinks that one of the ailments of the body politic to-day is an excessive exhibition of paternal care by the State. The obverse of this irksome, if kindly, repression is failure to give the individual opportunity of developing his special aptitudes and failure to make use of such special aptitudes as are now available. The body politic, to revert to the analogy, is imposing law on its members and so depriving them of the exercise of many of their functions; it is feeding them, warming them, and securing for them advantages of hygiene; but it is not asking of them that they shall develop the new individualism of special aptitude. Thus it is in danger of becoming merely an aggregation of the dispirited, the dependent, or the lazy, an amorphous mass capable of little except the receiving of such gifts of nourishment and safety as may be bestowed on it. To complete the analogy with the living body the mass ought to be differentiated and the way thus opened anew to individual evolution and activity. It is a commonplace of experience that such stimuli as leadership, ambition, and even a degree of hardship, are valuable in releasing activity and in enabling life to be lived on a higher plane. These stimuli ought to find an important place in every organization of society, for the sake both of the individual and of the community. Further, the powers developed by the new individualism ought to be given the opportunity of use. LORD DAWSON did not push his analogy beyond this point. But he emphasized the fact that doctors are becoming more and more convinced of the importance of the personal factor in diagnosis and treatment. Man is not a machine, and any attempts to organize his activities as if he were must end in failure if not disaster.

Bears on the Fairway

It should be welcome news for golfers that they can add to the length of their shots by getting the right side of animals. While the best-natured caddy brings shame and disqualification upon his chief by kicking his ball forward, the animal creation is at liberty to help. So at least has been the ruling at Jasper Park, Alberta, where two bears appeared on the fairway. One of them picked up the ball which a woman golfer had just driven, and proceeded towards the hole. After fifteen yards his companion gave him a sharp blow and made him drop the ball, and the question arose—Ought it to be returned to the original place? To have done so would have discouraged bears from the links and deprived golfing at Jasper Park of an amenity which it enjoys at present all to itself, though there is no reason to think that it will be allowed a monopoly for long. Golf would be an infinitely more diverting pastime if there were more animals on the links. Every one who has played both golf and snakes and ladders has noted among the decisive advantages of the latter game, such as economy and brevity, the great thrill that the snakes introduce. Tempers are good at snakes and ladders because it is rather creditable than otherwise to throw the dice ineptly and there is no sense of ineffectiveness and gentility and of being responsible for one's misfortunes. So it happens that men slide down the longest snake, going at a rush from square eighty-six to square four, without a single oath. It is not so on the links, and the discouragement of fauna is largely to blame. Sheep have had their chance and have failed to take any interest in the game, but bears, it seems, are not indifferent. And it is reasonably certain that elephants, which so often in Africa play football with bales of goods, would give at least a flick to the little white balls. The hazards might be made immensely more uncertain and the tales told in clubhouses would spread an improving knowledge of natural history.

Why then is it not done? Because men and women go out on to the golf links to find their best form. They are pursuing an ideal and have seen a vision like King Arthur's Knights, and cannot rest till they have found their dream. Every day that form which once, perhaps years ago, they had a glimpse of and nearly touched may return to them. Even when they have failed to strike it—for such is their idiom—for many years, they do not lie down in the bunkers and cover themselves with the sands and cease to be. They hope and persevere, and that is why the golf links is the chosen field of moral endeavour and is visited in a spirit of pilgrimage by large crowds on Sunday morning. Stray and interloping animals, be they bears or snakes or ostriches, would spoil all this and would make golf an exciting game rather than a moral gymnastic. Unlike many other games, golf cannot be played in secret, and whoever means to devote himself to it must be prepared to stand by his choice. It is easier for men, with self-respect to lose, to devote themselves to it if the incalculable element is small and they can claim to be looking for no favours from fortune. But they might well allow a little more of the contingent in their avocation for the sake of making it more heroic. A spice of danger would entitle them to return to lunch or dinner with the right to banquet that men who have braved uncertain perils may claim.

AGRICULTURE AND MARKETING

STUDY OF NEW BILL

THE PRINCIPLE OF COMPULSION

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—While the article in *The Times* of August 11 on "Self-Help in Farming" shows that more progress has been achieved in agricultural cooperation in the past half-dozen difficult years than was realized before the Plunkett Survey was made, it is yet the case that a very small proportion of agricultural produce is marketed by organized groups of farmers; and, as your leading article states, the difficulty of converting the unenterprising or selfish minority still remains.

For these reasons I hope that agriculturists before taking sides on the proposals in the Agricultural Marketing Bill for the compulsion of minorities will not only carefully study the clauses of the Bill, but will ask themselves what is the alternative to the powers which the Bill would confer on producers' boards. Sir Horace Plunkett in his letter to you on August 2 shows the importance of a "partial restoration of the old town and country trade relationships at home." He says this is "perfectly practicable." I doubt it, if producers must continue to rely wholly on voluntary organization. Collective action must be assisted by compulsory powers.

I assume, for I am only an onlooker, that the Agricultural Marketing Bill represents the considered views of those officers of the Agricultural Departments who, under the present and late Governments, have closely studied the marketing of farm produce. I hope that neither agriculturists nor Parliament will treat the Bill as a party measure, but regard it as representing the second stage (the first being the National Mark campaign) of a policy aimed at restoring those former trade relations between town and country the loss of which has been so serious, not only to farmers themselves but to the nation.

I know that agricultural opinion is much divided on the subject of compulsion—all farmers prize freedom—but leaders of the farming community must be expected to look beyond individual interests and wishes when considering the interests of their industry. A farmer is entitled to demand his rights, if these rights do not involve injury to his neighbour; but if they do I see no good reason for allowing market trespass, when we all agree that cattle trespass or the trespass of thistle-down should be prevented.

Although the compulsion of minorities in marketing produce is an unfamiliar idea to us, and although it is clear enough that there would be formidable administrative questions for producers' boards to solve, it seems to me that the new responsibilities which the Bill would throw on farmers should be accepted by them. For myself, I know enough of the farming community as it is, and has been for the past half-century, to feel no kind of apprehension that the powers which it is proposed to entrust to elected boards of producers would be harshly or inequitably used.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
THOMAS H. MIDDLETON.
Development Commission, Westminster,
Aug. 11.

A FREE-TRADER'S CONVERSION

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Mr. Paine's conversion is of great interest to many like myself who can belong to no political party and take no part in controversial party politics. Will he be good enough to enlighten us further and descend from the general to the particular?

"An adequate and scientific measure of protection." Adequate to what? And on the principles of what science? Presumably the science of economics (if there be such a science). But who are its accepted exponents, and where can I find their irrefutable and scientific conclusions?

Who will be responsible for drafting and establishing this "adequate and scientific measure"? Presumably the Government of the day, but on whose advice? Will there be a Tariff Board like the Auditor-General or the Judiciary independent alike of the Executive and the Legislature; or will (as in all other countries which are protectionist) the tariff be settled annually by a vote of the national Legislature, with all that that consequentially involves? By what criteria will the efficiency of any industry and its eligibility for "adequate and scientific protection" be determined, and by what authority? Will Mr. Paine illustrate his point by giving some concrete examples of industries which (*a*) have "put their house in order"; (*b*) have not, and perhaps show no signs of doing so? In which category does he place (for example) coal, iron and steel, the textiles, and agriculture?

Your obedient servant,
CHARLES GRANT ROBERTSON.
The University, Birmingham, Aug. 12.

BLACK CURRANTS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Growers of soft fruit, particularly black currants, will welcome the letter which appeared in your issue of August 6 over the signature of Commander Sir B. Eyres Monsell, in which he expresses the view that the obvious remedy for the present distressing state of affairs would be to prevent the importation of black currants when there is an abundant harvest of home-grown black currants.

Sir B. Eyres Monsell further states that market gardeners (by which term I imagine he means growers of fruit and vegetables) have few representatives to speak for them. This is not the case, as the Fruit and Vegetables Committee of the National Farmers' Union consists of many of the most prominent and enterprising fruit and vegetable growers in the country. It is not the lack of spokesmen that is the trouble but the extreme difficulty of getting the Government of the day to listen to them or to take action to minimize the devastating effects of uncontrolled imports. The late Government, of which your correspondent was a distinguished member, was just as indifferent to this phase of the agricultural problem as the present Government seems to be, but Sir B. Eyres Monsell's letter encourages one to hope that when the Conservative Party assume office again, and should Sir B. Eyres Monsell again be a member of the Government, he will then be equally solicitous of the welfare of the home fruitgrower as he appears to be to-day.

Yours, &c.,
WILLIAM G. LOBJOIT, Chairman,
Fruit and Vegetables Committee,
N.F.U.
45, Bedford-square, W.C.1.

FLANDERS POPPIES FOR TRIBUTE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I understand that the interment of Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien is to take place at Berkhamsted on Saturday. May I suggest to those who wish to pay a tribute to him and to his services to his country that nothing could be more fitting than a Flanders poppy wreath, and for those attending the interment a box of Flanders poppy remembrance petals to cast on the grave, as was done at Lord Haig's funeral?

These wreaths and petals are made at the British Legion Poppy factory, Petersham-road, Richmond, Surrey, by disabled ex-Service men. To follow this suggestion will be a help to them and will be fulfilling a wish for their welfare which was always to the forefront of Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien's mind.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,
"1914-1919."

COLD CARGOES

THE FREEZING OF EMPIRE FOOD

RESEARCH DURING 50 YEARS

The largest experimental cold store in the world is now nearing completion, at East Malling, in Kent. This is in the Ditton Laboratory, which is being built for the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research with funds from the Empire Marketing Board. The main part of the building takes the form of a model ship's hold and will be used for the study of fruit storage and of refrigeration on a commercial scale.

(From a Correspondent)

A considerable proportion of the Empire's trade has grown up as a direct consequence of discoveries in the field of low-temperature research. The connexion between cold and the arrest of decay has, of course, been known for many centuries. Francis Bacon was by no means a pioneer when he caught his fatal chill through experimenting with a chicken in the snow. But the science of refrigeration, upon which depends so much of our trade in meat, fruit, dairy produce, and other perishable commodities, has only come to be applied commercially on a large scale within a very brief period. That mutton from New Zealand, butter from Australia, and fruit from South Africa (to give only a few examples) could not reach us in a fit condition without the aid of this science is common knowledge. The extraordinarily fascinating complications of the problem, the successes already won and the importance of the obscurities still remaining to be cleared up, are quite unknown to the general public.

Without refrigeration our economic system would be like a river without locks. There would be floods drowning the producer, followed by droughts starving the consumer. The resources of the Southern Dominions, so far as perishables are concerned, would be as useless as the potentialities of the planets. Cold storage has quietly effected a revolution. It has converted delicate foods like eggs and pears into semi-permanent foodstuffs capable of storage for six months or so, and has almost turned perishable products into non-perishables like wheat.

A HINT FROM A GLACIER

Pioneers of cold storage were Empire-builders of a practical if unspectacular kind. One of them, Thomas Sutcliffe Mort, was a young emigrant to Australia from Bolton. As he sat at breakfast, on a day about the fifties, a paragraph in the *Sydney Morning Herald* caught his eye. It described the discovery in a glacier of a prehistoric animal in a perfect state of preservation. He thumped his fist on the table, so the story goes, and exclaimed: "I have discovered the secret of how Australia's abundance may supply Europe's need." In 1861 he established in Sydney one of the first freezing works in the world. He is said to have spent £80,000 on his experiments, and to have been bitterly disappointed by the failure of a freezing plant installed in a sailing ship in 1876.

But his work was followed up, and this year is the jubilee of the first successful shipment of frozen meat from Australia. A cargo of 34 tons of beef and mutton was landed from the ss. Strathleven in 1880, and realized from 4½d. to 6d. a lb. Queen Victoria herself accepted a carcass from this momentous shipment. Now, only 50 years later, a million and a quarter tons of meat are transported every year across the sea, and our annual imports of meat alone amount to £110,000,000 in value. Cold stored fruit, butter, eggs, fish, cheese, and vegetables are of no less importance. The first long shipment of fruit was made from Tasmania in 1884, when 400 cases of apples came over as ordinary cargo; but the first attempt at cold storage was made only in 1887, when the ss. Garonne brought over 1,300 cases at 55-60deg. F. The losses on these early shipments were huge, and consignments were spasmodic (and often failures) until after 1900. South Africa did not begin to export fruit before 1897, and the first oranges appeared in this country little over 20 years ago; last season we imported over one million cases.

The cold storage of meat is an entirely different affair from that of fruit. Fruit is alive after being picked. It breathes, taking in oxygen and giving out carbon dioxide, and this alters the composition of the atmosphere around it. Fruit gives out moisture, and this changes the humidity. At the same time it continuously gives out heat, and this affects the temperature. As much as one half of the energy of refrigerating machinery is frequently taken up in counteracting the effect of the fruit and in merely keeping the temperature of the hold steady before starting the cooling process. Of these three factors only one—the temperature—is accurately regulated under modern conditions. Future developments lie mainly in the direction of bringing the other two factors under a similar control. In the past attention has been focused on the production of cold and its effect on the stored material. Now scientists are studying the opposite side of the medal—the effect of the stored material on its surroundings; and a new science is arising.

THE HEAT OF AN APPLE

One of the most delicate experiments carried out at Cambridge by the Low Temperature Research Station is the measurement of the heat given out by an apple. A single apple gives out, at cold storage temperatures, only microscopic amounts of heat. If none of this escaped, it would take the apple two or three days to raise its own temperature by 1deg. C. But in a large hold, where there are millions of apples, the problem of self-heating is a tremendous one, especially if the fruit is warm when loaded. In the early days it caused many disasters. The more rapidly fruit breathes, the more heat it produces. Increased heat in turn stimulates respiration, for an apple breathes faster at higher temperatures just as a dog pants on a hot day.

It has happened in the past that the refrigerating plant has not been able to keep pace with the heat production of the cargo. The fruit has gradually drawn ahead, breathing ever faster and giving out more and more heat, and has finally raced to destruction. This was especially liable to happen to soft fruits like bananas, which breathe more rapidly than apples. Short-lived fruits, like raspberries, are the most rapid respirers of all, and are consequently very hard to keep in cold storage.

The self-heating problem is only partially solved. There is still the difficulty of getting an even temperature all over the hold. The cargo is sometimes cooled too strongly at the sides, thus causing wastage from freezing or from "internal breakdown," and heat produced in the centre is not removed sufficiently fast, thus causing overheating and wastage from fungal rotting and over-ripeness. Sometimes the difference in temperature between sides and centre is as great as 15deg. F. The better distribution of cold air is one of the problems to be studied in the model ship's hold at the new East Malling laboratory. A chamber to contain about 120 tons of apples—one-fifth the size of an ordinary hold—has been built, in which fruit will be stacked in various ways, the object being to find the most efficient and cheapest way of distributing the cold air and removing heat. Practical improvements, which would effect a very large saving in trade by reducing the small but expensive percentage of wastage in Empire imported fruit, will be tackled for the first time

on an effective scale in the model hold, the largest experimental cold store in the world. The chamber itself is entirely surrounded by a 3ft.-wide envelope of air which can be heated or cooled at will, so that the hold can be sweltering east of Suez in the morning and battling with a wintry North Sea in the afternoon.

An apple's behaviour in cold storage is largely determined while it is still on its parent tree, just as a man's character—so we are told—is formed in the nursery. Very little is yet known of the actual effect on storage life of orchard factors such as soil, climate, variety, and nutrition. It is known that some varieties of apple can stand lower temperatures than others. Apples grown on soils specially rich in nitrogen do not keep so well as those from soils rich in potash and phosphoric acid. Again, it has recently been shown that "bitter-pit," one of the chief causes of wastage in imported apples, is greatly increased by harvesting the fruit while it is too immature.

These facts are straws indicating the direction of a new scientific wind. The future may, perhaps, see the breeding and selection of fruit and even of animals for cold storage resistance, just as in the past they have been bred and selected for higher yield. There may, too, be special manurial treatments and rations for storage qualities.

TREATMENT OF MEAT

Low-temperature research, when it turns to meat, is faced with problems of tremendous practical importance. The hard freezing of mutton is one of the outstanding successes of modern commerce, but frozen beef has hitherto proved much less satisfactory. There is no "inherent vice" in a beef carcass that prevents it from being frozen. Freezing causes ice crystals to form in between the tiny cells of which all living matter is composed. When freezing is slow water is drawn out of the cells into the no-man's-land between them, where it forms ice crystals. Since water expands on freezing, these crystals force apart the muscle fibres and disrupt the cells, which collapse like deflated air cushions. The cells are unable to absorb their lost juices on thawing, and the juices escape as "drip," which not only gives the meat a wet appearance, detracting from the market value, but carries with it much of the nutritive part of the meat and leaves the fibres dry and lifeless. But when freezing is quick the juices are caught napping in the cells and are frozen *in situ*. There is little or no disruption of the tissues (depending on how fast freezing takes place), and consequently "drip" does not occur. Instantaneous freezing is, therefore, the theoretical ideal. This is more nearly attained in mutton than in beef simply because mutton is in smaller blocks and takes less time to freeze through.

At present we import more than half our beef, and, as Sir William Haldane recently pointed out, the supply may not be inexhaustible. Yet there are vast areas in the Empire, particularly in Australia, which only await a solution of the transport problem for their development as beef-producing areas.

One possibility in the freezing of beef is to reduce the size of the unit to be frozen and so to put beef more nearly on the same terms as mutton. This would mean a revolution in the present trade practice. Carcasses would be cut up and the joints frozen separately at the slaughter-house. They would then be distributed in insulated wagons (or refrigerator cars like those on which the city population of the Eastern United States depends so largely for its existence) and retailed in a frozen state. Quick precooling after slaughter, perhaps the most critical and most neglected phase of meat refrigeration, would be developed. Smaller joints are even now the fashion—a reflection of the reduced size of the modern family—for the heavy 280lb. pig of our grandfathers has been superseded by a leaner 180lb. to 200lb. animal. The breeder of the future may evolve a smaller-jointed steer with developed cold-storage resistance. The butcher of the future will become an adept with the ice machine rather than with the knife.

The second possibility is to extend the period of chilling. Beef can now be kept satisfactorily for 25 days, or even longer, at slightly below freezing point. Scientists believe that the period could be extended to at least 40 or 45 days. They are studying particularly the possibilities of discouraging moulds by such methods as reducing humidity and adding to the air small traces of certain gases which check mould growth. Several promising experimental shipments of Australian chilled beef have been made, and led to a recent statement by Cambridge experts that "there is little doubt that slightly frozen beef from Australia can be landed in Great Britain in good condition." Even at the present stage South Africa could enter the market for chilled beef so far as transport conditions go.

FROZEN-FISH SHIP

More freezing of fish may mean that all sorts of deep-sea fish will come on to the market all the year round. Modern tendencies are illustrated in the recent fitting out of a 10,000-ton ex-liner as a "factory ship," and its dispatch to Greenland waters, whence it returned with a catch of brine-frozen halibut which paid the expenses of the trip. The vessel was fitted up with a brine-freezing plant and with machinery for canning and dealing with all by-products on board, and carried a complement of factory hands as well as of sailors. Brine-freezing is steadily gaining ground. It is the most instantaneous of all methods and is, therefore, practicable for the delicate tissues of fish. Most of the Newfoundland salmon pack is now brine frozen. Each individual salmon is wrapped in a small water-tight bag, and dropped into a tank containing brine at a temperature of over 40deg. F. below freezing point. The salmon is frozen through in a flash, for the cold is so great that if a man fell in he would be killed in a couple of minutes.

The mechanical side of this intricate science has reached a point where minor improvements rather than revolutionary changes are the goal. Such new departures as "gas storage" offer strongest grounds for hope. It is to the biological side that we must look for future developments of real importance, and in the laboratories at Cambridge, East Malling, and elsewhere a new science of biological refrigeration takes shape.

£100 BETTING FINE

For permitting a shop at Lonsdale-road, Notting Hill, to be used for the purpose of betting and assisting in conducting premises at Colville-mews for the purpose of betting HARRY HULBERT, 44, grocer, was at the London Sessions yesterday fined £100 and ordered to pay 30 guineas costs. Hulbert altered his plea of "Not Guilty" to one of "Guilty" after being warned by the DEPUTY CHAIRMAN (Mr. G. Cecil Whiteley, K.C.) what the consequences would be if he went into the witness-box and committed perjury. Sub-Divisional Inspector Sculpher proved several previous convictions in regard to betting against Hulbert. The DEPUTY CHAIRMAN directed that Hulbert should be kept in custody until the fine and costs were paid. Hulbert's wife, ELISABETH JANE HULBERT, 39, who admitted using the shop in Lonsdale-road for the purpose of betting, and JAMES LANDER, 30, street trader, who pleaded "Guilty" to using the premises at Colville-mews for the purpose of betting, were bound over.

MINERS' WAGES

CALL FOR NATIONAL AGREEMENT

FEDERATION DECISION

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

WESTON-SUPER-MARE, AUG. 13

At to-day's session of the Miners' Federation Conference here, under the presidency of Mr. T. Richards, there was a unanimous demand for the restoration of the National Wages Board, which ended its existence in the national strike of 1926. A resolution on pensions for miners revealed that the Federation membership is now 442,000.

Mr. H. BOOTH (Nottingham) proposed that the executive take the necessary steps to make the "butty" system illegal. It was, he said, a long-established system in Nottinghamshire, but in 1919 the all-through system was introduced. After the 1926 strike the all-through system broke down and only two collieries were now worked on it. The system placed a premium upon sycophants. Since the 1926 stoppage they had found in most Nottinghamshire pits that no man was able to get a working stall unless he was a member of the Industrial Union. It was said that if the "butty" system was abolished the output would fall, but from 60 to 80 per cent. of the men employed did not work under that system.

Mr. COLMAN (Nottingham), who seconded, asserted that members of their union were not allowed a stall in Nottinghamshire collieries, and it was no unusual thing for suggestions to be made by colliery officials to their men either to go into the Industrial Union "or you don't have a stall." As a consequence their membership was affected.

Mr. TED WILLIAMS (Forest of Dean) said he came from a district where the "butty" system was in operation, and he knew its abominations. At one colliery where the system worked the union membership was less than 50 per cent.

The PRESIDENT said there were difficulties in defining the illegality of the "butty" system, but there was no doubt as to its abomination.

Mr. A. J. COOK.—What action does the Nottinghamshire Miners' Association wish the executive to take to decide the legality of the "butty" system?

The PRESIDENT.—I suggest the executive can find that as easily as the Nottingham Association.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mr. COLMAN (Nottingham) proposed that the federation press for the abolition of the six waiting days before being entitled to unemployment pay. He asserted that thousands of the miners were being deprived of their unemployment benefit. It was a great hardship to their men to be refused a benefit for which they had paid.

Mr. W. HOBBS (Northumberland) seconded the resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

NATIONAL WAGE AGREEMENT

Mr. E. MAINWARING (South Wales) proposed that the Federation press upon the coalowners the desirability of a national agreement for the regulation of wages and conditions of employment in and about the mines, strongly believing that the future prospects of the mining industry largely depend upon its being operated as one unit. It was, he said, on a national wage basis alone that the miners could hope to obtain a reasonable living wage. The new Mines Act would make it still more necessary that their wages agreement should be negotiated and fixed upon a national basis. The principle under that Act of fixing minimum selling prices of coal would add to the dangers of district wage agreements.

Mr. C. GILL (Bristol), who seconded, asserted that coal was being sold at the pit head in that district at less than the amount paid in miners' wages. Coal was being quoted in the Midlands at 10s. 6d.,=13s., and 14s. 6d. a ton at the pit head. In a small district like Bristol, with high costs of production, they were unable to meet the conditions.

SOUTH WALES PROTEST

Mr. TED WILLIAMS (Forest of Dean) asserted that this was merely a pious resolution, as the South Wales miners had already met the employers and discussed a district agreement. This was met by cries of "No," and one of the South Wales delegates protested against a statement being made which was untrue. Mr. Williams retorted that if the resolution was only brought forward for talk then the coalowners could stand any amount of that.

Mr. W. SWIFT (Somerset) said that while the national wage agreement was in operation the miners of Somerset had more regular work and better wages. The position had never been so unsatisfactory as under district agreements.

Mr. HOUGH (Yorkshire) said that Yorkshire had always been in favour of a national wage agreement, but he wanted to know why they were told that the new Coal Mines Act would mean a national agreement, nationally carried out, and uniform in operation.

Mr. A. J. COOK (secretary) said he hoped Mr. Hough would tell the truth. He had made a statement which was untrue.

Mr. HOUGH asserted that that was what the executive tried to make them believe. At their last conference they were told that this Act contained the principles of a national agreement.

Mr. COOK.—You should not make those assertions without proof.

Mr. HOUGH said they were asked by South Wales to talk in terms of a national agreement, with a national wages board. He was trying to find out why Yorkshire left.

Mr. W. HOBBS (Northumberland) said he hoped the conference would affirm definitely its policy as they were on the eve of a great upheaval internationally in the coal industry.

YORKSHIRE'S "DESERTION"

Mr. J. MCGURK (Lancashire) said there was no need for this resolution, as the Federation policy had always been for a national wage agreement. It was Yorkshire who left the conference and deserted the ship in November last year.

Mr. Herbert Smith rose, but Mr. COOK interposed, and said the private session was the place where they should discuss these things.

Mr. HERBERT SMITH asked whether Mr. McGurk would withdraw his statement.

Mr. MCGURK.—I am not prepared to withdraw my statement, because you deserted us.

Mr. HERBERT SMITH said that Yorkshire stood second to none in endeavouring to get a national wage agreement. Yorkshire had not departed from that position, but before they could get a national wage agreement they had got to organize their own ranks and get the men into the Federation. It was well known that they were not in the position they ought to be so far as the Federation was concerned. Mr. McGurk accused Yorkshire of having deserted the ship. It was nothing of the kind. He made it clear that they must take the opinion and decision of the districts before they departed from the Blackpool conference decision for the re-establishment of the seven-hours' working day. When they met in London he made his position quite clear from the first.

Mr. S. O. DAVIES (South Wales), a member of the executive, said the statement made by Mr. McGurk was a direct betrayal of the executive.

The resolution was then put and carried.

Mr. A. J. COOK informed the conference that the executive had been successful in obtaining from the Home Secretary a promise that the 50 per cent. of silica in cases of persons disabled from silicosis as enabling them to claim compensation would be abolished.

Mr. W. HOBBS (Northumberland) proposed the appointment of a whole-time president as a permanent official. The resolution was defeated.

Mr. SETH BLACKLEDGE (Lancashire) moved that an endeavour should be made to get the Mining Industry Act amended so that one of the objects of the Miners' Welfare Fund should be to provide pensions for aged mine workers. He said that as a result of rationalization and machinery in the mining industry large numbers of men were being dismissed. Mr. BAYLISS (Nottingham) seconded, and Mr. J. SWAN (Durham) opposed any interference with the Welfare Fund which had done so much to improve the amenities of mining villages. On a card vote the resolution was carried by 233,000 for to 209,000 against.

MOTOR-CYCLIST COMMITTED FOR TRIAL

ALFRED HURST, carpenter, of Walton-on-Thames, was committed for trial by the Windsor Coroner at an inquest yesterday for the manslaughter of Edward Humble at Sunninghill. Evidence was given that Hurst was riding a motor-cycle combination on the evening of July 11, when he ran into a group of men who were talking together on the right-hand side of the road. The machine mounted the grass verge and pinned Hurst against the wire stay of a telegraph pole. He died in hospital on August 8.

THE LOSS OF THE RADYR

JUDGMENT OF COURT OF INQUIRY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CARDIFF, AUG. 13

Mr. Hugh Jones, K.C., stipendiary of Cardiff, to-day delivered judgment of the Board of Trade inquiry concerning the loss of the steamship Radyr with all hands off Hartland Point on December 7, when carrying a cargo of coal to Bordeaux.

The Court considered that although adequate provision was made for supervision of the trimming of the cargo, the trimming of the cargo was not adequately and efficiently supervised. While the loading of Nos. 1 and 4 holds would tend to cause a list, in the event of the vessel meeting heavy weather, the Court considered that such loading was not of itself sufficient to regard her as being in an unsafe or unseaworthy condition. It was, however, a source of danger in that it was calculated to cause her hatches in heavy weather to be more exposed to the impact of the seas.

The Court held that the cause of the loss of the vessel and all hands on board was due to the large influx of water into two or more of the holds, owing to the force of heavy seas breaking a number of the hatches during weather of exceptional violence. In the absence of direct evidence the Court could not express a definite opinion, but it was probable that the cargo in Nos. 1 and 4 holds shifted during the heavy weather, and thus caused a list which rendered the vessel more vulnerable to the impact of the seas; (2) That the breaking in of the hatches was caused by the inferior quality and defective condition of some of the hatch covers; and (3) That in the heavy weather experienced the large area of hatchways in proportion to the area of the deck constituted a serious danger, and exposed the whole of the hatches to exceptional strain. All the circumstances tended to show that the disaster to the Radyr, with the most regrettable loss of the lives of all those on board, was sudden and overwhelming. The Court was of opinion that definite provisions and stipulations should be made in the specification for timber ordered for, and used in, the construction of hatch covers fitted in large and exposed hatchways on sea-going vessels, and recommended that where covers were made of wood they should be of high-grade, straight-grained timber, free from knots, shakes, and sap. It was, however, strongly urged that the use of steel in the construction of such covers should be considered.

It was further recommended that there should be more frequent periodical surveys of the hatch covers of such vessels.

The vessel was owned by the Rupert Phillips Steamship Company, Limited, of Cardiff (Mr. Rupert Phillips managing owner).

HORTICULTURAL CONGRESS

BOTANIC GARDENS AND RESEARCH

The last session of the International Horticultural Congress for the reading and discussion of papers was held yesterday at the Caxton Hall. To-day a horticultural exhibition will be opened in the Hall of the Royal Horticultural Society, Greycoat-street, Westminster, and to-morrow, at the Vincent-square Hall of the Society, the final report of the president, Mr. G. W. E. Loder, will be presented and the congress closed.

The educational work of the Brooklyn Botanic Garden was described by its first director, DR. C. STUART GAGER. He said the institution was scientific and educational, its purpose being the advancement and diffusion of a knowledge and love of plants. Its educational programme was probably more extensive than that of any other botanic garden, apart from its research and experimental work. There were primary classes in plant life for boys and girls. At first the classes were free and were badly attended. Then a small charge was made, and the number of pupils greatly increased and the attendance became most regular. This result was ascribed to the desire of the boys and girls to get a good return for their investment in fees. The garden cost about £40,000 yearly to maintain. About half the cost was defrayed by annual appropriations by the City of New York, and most of the remainder was provided from an endowment fund.

Mr. W. G. FREEMAN (Imperial Institute), formerly Director of Agriculture at Trinidad, said its botanic garden, founded in 1817, was the oldest in the Colonies. Its purpose was the introduction, trial, and distribution of such plants as were of economic value to the Colony. Like all Colonial botanic gardens, it formed the nucleus of the modern department of agriculture.

Miss E. EASTWOOD, California Academy of Sciences, said the Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, with which she was associated, was made out of sand dunes. One of its purposes was to spread a knowledge and love of flowers among the people. Visitors were shown round the park by guides, who named and described the flowers.

PROFESSOR B. T. P. BARKER, Director of the Agricultural and Horticultural Research Station, Long Ashton, Bristol, said the station, started primarily to investigate the problems of cider-making, was confronted immediately with the questions associated with the variation in quality of an apple. Factors such as the intrinsic characters of the individual varieties of apples and their variation under diverse conditions of climate, season, soil, nutrition, and treatment of tree and root-stocks called for investigation in each case. Problems of this nature being of economic significance for fruit culture generally, the work of the station was soon extended to cover the whole group of hardy fruits.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT OFFICERS

Speaking yesterday at the conference of the National Association of Local Government Officers at Oxford, Mr. K. B. SMELLIE (Lecturer on Public Administration at the London School of Economics) referred to the difficulty of securing the right relations between central and local government. He said: "If you relate local government institutions too closely to central institutions, if, for instance, success in political life at the top is made to depend on a close connexion with local administration, then there is a danger of congestion and also of entangling central and local interests. On the other hand, if you dissociate local from central administration it is difficult to give local authorities sufficient prestige to attract the right kind of person. We do not want to depend for membership of our local councils on tired business men or on the sporadic efforts of local philanthropists." The theory of local government was being increasingly studied at the universities.

The discussion which followed centred round the nation's taxable capacity and the power of the Treasury to check the enterprises of Government.

THE CHURCH IN EAST ANGLIA

LOOKING BACK 1,300 YEARS

COMMEMORATION SERVICE

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

NORWICH, AUG. 13

The foundation 1,300 years ago of the diocese of East Anglia, which has been celebrated almost unobtrusively during the last three months, was commemorated on a national scale to-day in Norwich Cathedral, where the Archbishop of Canterbury and a large gathering of the Bishops who have been taking part in the Lambeth Conference attended a special service. The history of the diocese and of its stately and beautiful Cathedral has been told in the recently published handbook, edited by the Dean of Norwich, which has been noticed in *The Times*. The East Anglia diocese was founded in 630, by St. Felix of Burgundy, in the city of Dunwich, which has long ago disappeared under the sea; but 500 years elapsed before a beginning was made by Herbert de Losinga with the building of Norwich Cathedral, a work which occupied centuries.

Great public interest was stirred by to-day's ceremonies and service. Long before the appointed hour all parts of the Cathedral except those reserved for the clergy and special visitors were filled, and large crowds stood in the precincts to watch the arrival of the ecclesiastical and civic processions. After the Lord Mayor of Norwich (Mr. H. H. Smith), the Mayors of half a dozen other towns in East Anglia, the Lord Lieutenant and the High Sheriff of Norfolk had taken their places the long clerical processions began to enter, by the west door and to pass slowly along the nave. It included Bishops whose dioceses are in distant parts of the world. With them were the Archbishop of Brisbane, the Archbishop of the West Indies, the Archbishop of New Zealand, the Archbishop of Sydney, the Metropolitan of India, the Archbishop of Wales, and the Archbishop of Armagh. They were followed after a short interval by the Bishop of Norwich, and last of all came the Archbishop of Canterbury, preceded by the Primatial Cross, who took his seat beside the High Altar.

The service, which was choral Communion, opened with the singing of the hymn, "Now, thank we all our God," in which the congregation joined. The General Confession and the Absolution were followed by the singing of Psalm 103. After a commemoration prayer and Collects had been said, the choir sang the anthem "Glorious and Powerful God" (Stanford).

CALL OF THE FUTURE

The BISHOP OF NORWICH, who preached the sermon, referring to the history of the diocese, said they must not too far surrender themselves to the arresting call of the past; it was still more important to listen to the call of the future and to see to it that the jewel, handed down through the centuries, was passed on reset to reflect a fresh glory to God in the days to come to those who followed them. They did not ask to see things as their predecessors saw them, and yet every age might look into the face of Christ and find that He was the contemporary of every generation. The Church must convincingly interpret the call of God in a manner adapted to the circumstances of the hour. No new Gospel was asked for, but the old Gospel preached to all, for life and not for argument, in a language which all understood, and not in obsolete phrases.

The development of the external organization of the Church was wonderful. Contrast the number of Bishops who attended the first Lambeth Conference and the number who had just sat under the splendid leadership of the Archbishop of Canterbury, whom they respectfully received in the diocese that day. In the name of that ancient diocese he welcomed the Bishops from far and near who were joining in their thanksgivings, and whose presence must make even the least imaginative aware of the far-flung activity of the Church of Christ. But organization in itself did not bring life. The Church must, if he might say so reverently, bring God Himself into their midst. That was the secret of progress—the only progress worth having. God's ways were commonly slow. After centuries of preparation it was suddenly that the fullness of time came and the angels' song over the fields of Bethlehem heralded a new life for men. Such, too, was the thrill of Pentecost. So now God might have some purpose to fulfil for this generation or its successor. It was for them to go on sowing, sure that God would bring the harvest in His own way. The harvest in East Anglia in a fine summer was an annual surprise of beauty. If they sowed steadily, some such surprise of beauty God might have in store for them, in a startling and swift extension of His kingdom.

FOUNDERS AND BENEFACTORS

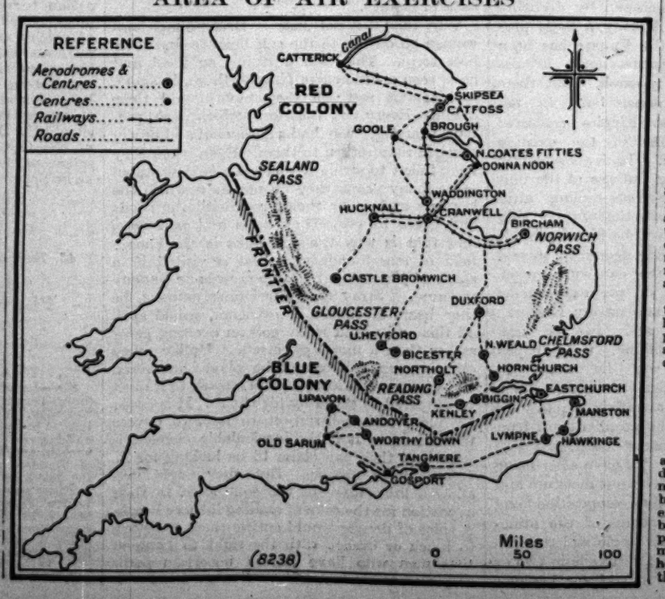
After other hymns, the DEAN OF NORWICH, speaking from the lectern, asked the congregation to join in commemorating all those pious founders and benefactors, "by whose devotion the glory of God hath been advanced, the Christian religion propagated in East Anglia, and this our Mother Church built, endowed, and beautified." He said here were the many unknown and humble Christians, both British and Roman, who served God faithfully, often under persecution, in early days. The pagan invasions must have almost obliterated the outward signs of Christianity in East Anglia. In the year 630 Honorius, Archbishop of Canterbury, took them out of their forlorn condition and chose the first Bishop of Dunwich, St. Felix served the Church faithfully, nobly supported by Fursey, the Celt of Royal Irish descent. After a reference to the other outstanding figures in the early days of the new diocese, the Dean said that remembrance must very specially be made of the founder of the Cathedral, Herbert de Losinga, who was buried before the High Altar in 1119. He was great in counsel, great in energy, and greater still in his penitence. To him they owed the conception of one of the most glorious fanes in Christendom.

The *Te Deum Laudamus* which was specially composed for the anniversary by Dr. Heathcote Statham, organist of the Cathedral, was sung by the choir, and the service was brought to an impressive end by the Archbishop of Canterbury, who pronounced the Benediction from the ancient Throne of the Bishopric, which is behind the High Altar.

After the service the Lord Mayor entertained a large company at luncheon in St. Andrew's Hall. The Archbishop of Canterbury was among the guests.

The troops of the Northern Ireland district will again use the Bohill area, between Crumlin and Belfast, for their annual training under canvas. Few more suitable districts for the purpose exist in Northern Ireland, and it is by permission of the farmers and their hearty co-operation that the area is available.

AREA OF AIR EXERCISES



THE PRINCE IN AIR EXERCISES

—continued from page 10, col. 4

since there is little likelihood that any of them had been badly damaged by machine-gun raids earlier in the day, this should represent a large score to Blue Colony on the umpires' sheet.

Blue Colony was certainly not caught unprepared by the violent attacks on its aerodromes. All sorts of precautions had been taken to delude assailants. If the Redland forces had had special preferences, it would have been impossible for them to be certain that they were attacking what they wanted to find. Actually they have covered most of the ground, and the net result can only come out of the Umpires' awards.

OFFICIAL REPORTS

BOTH SIDES ACTIVE AT NIGHT

The following *communiqué* was issued by the Air Ministry yesterday morning:—

The outstanding event of yesterday's operations was the daylight raid by Blue heavy bombers against the port and canal locks at Catterick. Eight machines, in spite of exceptionally unfavourable weather conditions, invaded Red territory *via* the Sealand Pass, crossed the Pennine Range, effected a complete surprise, and in the absence of opposition were able to carry out an unhurried bombardment of points of vital importance to Red Colony.

During the evening a large number of attacks against Andover, Lympne, Manston, Tangmere, Worthy Down, and Upavon were carried out by Red Colony low-flying fighter aircraft and day bombers. These attacks continued until 20 hours. Blue Colony, on the other hand, was content with attacks by small formations of bombers on Cranwell, Hucknall, and Skipsea.

Both sides, however, showed considerable activity during the night. In spite of unfavourable weather conditions, no less than 20 separate attacks were made by formations of Red aircraft. Blue Force Headquarters at Andover, the Aircraft Depôt at Tangmere, and the aerodromes at Andover, Tangmere, Upavon, Lympne, Manston, and Eastchurch were the object of harassing attacks intended to hinder the night operations of the Blue Force commander. The latter was operating, due to his successful use of part of his heavy bombers in the day attack on Catterick, with a reduced strength. None the less, he pressed home a series of attacks against Cranwell and Bircham Newton. The latter station, which escaped serious damage yesterday due to the interception of the attack by Red fighters, received particular attention. The Red Commander evidently anticipated strong attacks on Cranwell, and carried out constant night patrols by fighters in conjunction with his searchlight defences. No combat in this area has, however, been reported.

The Umpire Staff have found great difficulty in assessing casualties in air fighting and bombing, and definite results are still not available. In view of the heavy air fighting and the numerous bombing attacks, however, casualties to *personnel* and material on both sides are expected to be heavy. The following figures as regards aircraft casualties to date are purely tentative. It is believed that 23 Red machines have been destroyed and 10 damaged. Of these 13 were destroyed and 10 damaged in air fighting. As regards Blue aircraft, it is claimed that 34 have been destroyed and 47 damaged. Only eight of these casualties occurred in air fighting, and the remainder are largely due to the energetic bombing of Blue's aircraft depôt at Tangmere.

This morning (August 13) operations started with high and low attacks, of the type favoured by the Red Commander, upon Andover and Upavon. Operations are proceeding.

A LIVELY ENGAGEMENT

Last evening the following *communiqué* was issued:—

Blue attacks to-day were principally directed on Cranwell, Hucknall, and the anchorages at Skipsea and Donna Nook. The attacks on the latter objectives were due to information having been received in Blue Colony that the heavy attack on the port of Catterick yesterday had caused the diversion of shipping, and an attempt was being made to ship minerals from the naval anchorages. Large convoys were understood to be due at noon to-day at both Skipsea and Donna Nook.

The morning attacks on Cranwell were initiated by a squadron of day bombers, followed by a series of raids by flight formations of fast bombers. Red fighters succeeded in engaging several of the bombing formations, and one of the squadrons was engaged over Blue territory by a squadron of Red fighters. A lively engagement ensued, and heavy casualties on both sides are probable.

Red aircraft, both bombers and fighters, continued their offensive against Blue aerodromes, particularly at Upavon, Manston, Andover, and Eastchurch. Many of these attacks caught Blue aircraft on the ground. Blue fighters, however, were active in defence, and various engagements ensued. It has not yet been possible to estimate the casualties and damage.

The weather has been generally extremely suitable for training. There has been a light westerly wind, sky almost entirely covered with cloud at a height varying from 1,000ft. to 3,000ft. A few light showers occurred in places. Visibility has been good.

RED RAIDERS' SUCCESS

The Air Ministry issued the following *communiqué* late last night:—

The feature of to-day's operations has been the success of the offensive carried out by Red aircraft against Blue aerodromes. Eastchurch was attacked during the morning by a squadron of day bombers and two squadrons of fighters. At 10.05 hours a squadron of fighters dropped explosive and incendiary bombs on nine day bombers which were being put into the hangars. At 11.16 a further ton of bombs was dropped on the hangars. At 12.40 a squadron of fighters dropped incendiary bombs. It is estimated that as the result of these three coordinated attacks the Blue aircraft at Eastchurch were destroyed.

A further successful Red attack was made during the afternoon on the aerodrome and depôt at Tangmere. Heavy damage to the sheds and aircraft is claimed. In addition one aircraft on the aerodrome is understood to have been destroyed, and two have been damaged.

Bombing attacks were also launched against Andover and Upavon aerodromes by formations of Red bombers. Six Blue aircraft are claimed to have been destroyed on the ground and 10 damaged. During these attacks there was considerable air fighting. A formation of six Blue fighters attacked a Red formation approaching Upavon. One fighter was destroyed. An offensive patrol of eight Red fighters came in contact with a formation of four Blue fighters near Upavon. Two Blue aircraft were destroyed and one Red was damaged. On the other hand, a Blue fighter patrol operating in the Andover-Upavon area succeeded in shooting down three Red reconnaisance aircraft. Blue attacks have been carried out on Cranwell, Hucknall, Bircham Newton, and the anchorages at Skipsea and Donna Nook.

Two very successful attacks were made on the smelting works at Bircham Newton and serious damage was done to factory buildings. Fifteen Blue aircraft at intervals attacked shipping in the Red anchorage at Skipsea and considerable damage was caused.

The Red capital headquarters at Cranwell was attacked four times during the day by a Blue squadron of bombers. Red fighters intercepted three of these attacks, but no casualties have so far been reported. Heavy fighting occurred in the neighbourhood of Sheerness and Manston during the day. A squadron of nine Blue bombers returning from a raid on Skipsea were attacked over Sheerness by Red fighters. The fight lasted 20 minutes and resulted in two Red fighters being destroyed and two damaged. Two Blue bombers were shot down. Nine Blue bombers were attacked by nine Red fighters over Manston, and a five minutes' engagement resulted in two fighters and one bomber being shot down.

During the day the Prince of Wales visited the directing staff at Uxbridge and the Blue headquarters. The Prince subsequently accompanied a Blue bombing raid against Cranwell and visited the headquarters of the Red colony. The weather has deteriorated slightly.

WOMAN'S DEATH AFTER FALL FROM TRAIN

As the result of a fall from an express train a respectably-dressed woman, of middle age, died last night in Stafford Infirmary and has not yet been identified. She was a passenger by the 2.30 p.m. Manchester to Stafford express, and her ticket showed that she had booked from Stoke-on-Trent to Lichfield. Two passengers, one on either side of the compartment in which the woman was travelling by herself, saw her fall, and one of them pulled the communication cord.

THE WEATHER

SOME RAIN AND STRONG WINDS

Meteorological Office, Aug. 13

GENERAL INFERENCE FROM OBSERVATIONS AT 7 P.M.—A deep depression near the Faroes is likely to move south-eastward. Weather will be unsettled generally with some rain and showers in all districts while winds are expected to be strong at times in many places.

Forecasts for To-day

LONDON, ENGLAND, S.E., E., N.E., MIDLANDS, E., N., SCOTLAND, S.E.—Fresh or strong south-westerly or westerly winds, stronger at times in exposed places, veering somewhat; cloudy, some rain and showers; temperature a little higher than of late.

ENGLAND, S.W., N.W., MIDLANDS, W., WALES, S., N.—Fresh to strong south-westerly or westerly winds, reaching gale force at times in exposed places; cloudy, some rain and showers; temperature a little higher than of late.

SCOTLAND, S.W., W., N.W., MID., ISLE OF MAN, IRELAND.—Fresh or strong westerly to north-westerly winds, reaching gale force at times in exposed places; bright intervals, rain at times or showers; moderate temperature.

SCOTLAND, N.E., ORKNEYS AND SHETLANDS.—Fresh or strong southerly to south-westerly winds; cloudy, some rain and showers; moderate temperature.

FURTHER OUTLOOK.—Unsettled.

SEA PASSAGES

ENGLISH CHANNEL.—Strong south-westerly or westerly winds, stronger at times; cloudy, some rain and showers; sea rough.

IRISH SEA.—Strong south-westerly or westerly winds, reaching gale force at times; cloudy, some rain and showers; sea rough.

FLYING PROSPECTS

AIR ROUTES (London—Paris—Brussels—Cologne—Amsterdam).—Westerly winds, 20-30 m.p.h. at the surface and 40-45 m.p.h. at 2,000ft. Much low cloud and rain at first; squally showers and local thunder later. Visibility 2-4 miles, but less than 500 yards over high ground at first; 6-12 miles later.

Sun rises, 5.44 a.m.; sets, 8.24 p.m.
Moon sets, 10.52 a.m.; rises, 10.11 p.m.
Last quarter, Sunday.
Lighting-up time, 9.24 p.m.
High water at London Bridge, 5.43 a.m. and 5.37 p.m.

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, AUG. 13, 7 P.M.

A depression formed over Iceland during the night and deepened rapidly throughout the day. Barometric pressure fell over the whole of Great Britain and winds backed from points between west and north-west to south-westerly directions, maintaining moderate force generally. Showers or intermittent rain fell in most districts during the night and dull or cloudy weather with occasional showers persisted throughout most of the day in all parts of Great Britain except in South-east England where there were considerable bright periods. A rain belt moved in from the west affecting the whole of Ireland and Western Scotland and reaching Tynemouth, Ross-on-Wye, and Plymouth by the evening, but reported rainfall was not generally large. Birr Castle and Buxton were exceptional with 12mm. and 18mm. respectively while Stonehaven and Banff reported 5mm.

Sunshine records except in South-East England were very poor. Clacton reported 7.0 hours, Folkestone 6.8 hours, and Dovercourt 6.2 hours. Maximum day temperature was considerably below normal in England but was about normal in Scotland; 68deg. was reached at Walton-on-Naze and 67deg. at Littlehampton.

LONDON OBSERVATIONS.—Bar., 1,008.7mb. (29.79in.), bar. falling slowly; temp., 60.3deg.; humidity, 71 per cent.; wind, N.W., light; weather, cloudy.

Tuesday, 7 p.m., to Wednesday, 10 a.m.—Min. temp., 55deg.; rainfall, 4mm. (0.156in.).

Wednesday, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.—Max. temp., 63deg.; rainfall, 0.4mm. (0.015in.).

Sunshine at Kew, 0.6hrs.

SOUTHWARK TO OPPOSE L.C.C. TRAFFIC SCHEME

The Southwark Borough Council last night decided to oppose the L.C.C. Bill recently introduced into Parliament to carry out extensive improvements at the Elephant and Castle. The council, it was stated, were generally in favour of the L.C.C. scheme, but the opposition was agreed upon in order to obtain an undertaking that the dehoused residents would be rehoused within a reasonable distance. It was decided to insist upon the L.C.C. providing subways at the Elephant and Castle.

HEALTH RESORTS

The following reports of weather at health resorts yesterday were received last night. The rainfall is for 24 hours up to last evening:—

Stations	Sunshine	Rainfall	Temp. Min.	Temp. Max.	Weather (day)
	Hrs.	Mm.	Deg.	Deg.	
EAST COAST					
Scarborough	4·3	8	51	—	Bright periods.
Bridlington	5·1	2	52	62	Fair.
Cleethorpes	3·0	0·2	53	65	Cloudy, rain.
Mablethorpe	4·0	—	53	—	Bright periods.
Skegness	5·3	—	53	67	Fair.
Hunstanton	2·8	—	56	64	Cloudy.
Yarmouth	4·5	2	54	67	Bright, rain.
Lowestoft	4·5	3	53	68	Bright, drizzle.
Felixstowe	4·0	1	56	65	Bright, rain.
Dovercourt	6·2	—	55	68	Fair.
Walton-on-N	4·6	—	53	68	Bright periods.
Clacton	7·0	—	55	65	Fair.
Malden	3·0	0·2	56	68	Cloudy.
Southend	3·3	0·2	55	66	Cloudy.
Margate	5·5	1	54	65	Fair.
Ramsdale	6·6	1	53	68	Fair.
Deal	6·2	—	54	67	Fair.
Dover	4·9	—	55	65	Bright periods.
SOUTH COAST					
Folkestone	6·8	—	53	67	Fair.
Hastings	5·3	2	53	65	Bright, rain.
Bexhill	5·2	—	54	66	Fair.
Eastbourne	3·8	—	55	65	Bright periods.
Brighton	3·1	1	56	66	Cloudy.
Worthing	3·1	—	55	66	Cloudy.
Littlehampton	2·3	—	54	67	Cloudy.
Bognor Regis	3·1	—	55	65	Cloudy.
Southsea	1·7	—	55	64	Cloudy.
Sandown	3·0	—	55	66	Cloudy.
Ventnor	2·7	—	54	64	Bright periods.
Bournemouth	2·7	—	54	64	Cloudy.
Weymouth	0·7	—	55	64	Dull.
Sidmouth	0·1	2	55	63	Dull, thunder.

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Court Circular

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, Aug. 13

The King and Queen, attended by the Lady Bertha Dawkins, the Hon. Sir Derek Keppel, Captain Sir Charles Cust, Bt., R.N., and Colonel Sir Clive Wigram, left the Palace this morning for Sandringham.

The Prince George, the Revd. Canon J. N. Dalton and Admiral Sir Henry Campbell have arrived at Sandringham.

Brigadier W. A. Blake (Aide-de-Camp to The King) represented His Majesty at the Funeral of Major-General Sir Herbert Guthrie-Smith (Colonel Commandant, Royal Artillery), which took place at St. James's Church, Gerrard's Cross, to-day.

Princess Victoria has arrived at Harrogate.

The Duchess of Abercorn has left London for Scotland.

Susan Duchess of Somerset will leave London to-morrow for France.

The Hungarian Minister has returned to England from Hungary.

Lady Victoria Manners will leave 12, Embankment-gardens to-day on her way to Frome, Somerset. She expects to be away for about a fortnight.

Priscilla Countess Annesley has returned to The Lodge, Cox Green, Berks, for a fortnight, before leaving for Oberammergau.

Field-Marshal Viscount and Viscountess Plumer are going to St. Ann's Hotel, Buxton, on Saturday for a few weeks.

Lord Marshall and the Hon. Gwendolyn Marshall have left Shabden Park for the Continent.

Comte Joseph Potocki, Counsellor to the Polish Embassy, returned to London on Monday from Warsaw, and is now Chargé d'Affaires.

The First Lord of the Admiralty and Mrs. A. V. Alexander expect to return to London on Sunday from Devonshire.

Admiral Sir Cyril and Lady Fuller have left 2, Wilton-crescent for Douthwaite Dale, Kirbymoorside, Yorkshire, where they will remain until the end of September.

Colonel Sir Robert and Lady Monorieffe, who have been in residence at Monorieffe, Bridge-of-Earn, since the end of May, do not expect to return to London until October.

A son was born to Lady Lindsay-Hogg on Tuesday, August 12, at No. 1, Draycott-place.

Lieutenant-General Sir William and Lady Pitcairn Campbell have left 52, Pont-street, S.W., for Aix-les-Bains.

Sir John and Lady Noble have left London for Scotland.

Sir John and Lady Barran have left Sawley Hall, Ripon, Yorkshire, for Scotland.

The provisional date of the Grantham Hospital Ball is Friday, January 16, 1931. Lady Brownlow has kindly consented to be Lady Patroness.

The funeral service of Miss Rachel Barker, who lost her life in the fire at Leicester-square last Saturday, will take place at St. Anne's, Soho, next Friday, at 12.30 p.m. All friends are invited.

We have to announce the death of Miss Clarissa Miles, which took place suddenly at 59, Egerton-gardens, S.W., yesterday. She was the daughter of the late Colonel Charles Miles, of Burton Hill, Malmesbury.

FUNERALS

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR HERBERT GUTHRIE SMITH

The King was represented by Brigadier W. A. Blake, A.D.C., at the funeral of Major-General Sir Herbert Guthrie Smith, which took place at Gerrard's Cross yesterday.

Bishop Hope Gill and the Rev. A. D. L. Ennis officiated. Four officers of the Royal Artillery—Major Spencer, Captain C. A. Shirley, Lieutenant Howell, and Lieutenant T. H. W. Clarke—were the pall-bearers, and General Sir Alexander H. Gordon carried General Guthrie Smith's decorations and medals on a cushion. Trumpeters of the Royal Artillery sounded Last Post at the graveside. The chief mourners were:—Lady Guthrie Smith (widow), Mrs. H. Greenwell (daughter), Judge Guthrie Smith (brother), Mrs. C. Trench O'Rorke, Mrs. Wilfred Guthrie Smith and Mrs. D. Ovey (sisters-in-law), Mr. Hatold Greenwell, Lieutenant-Colonel D. Ovey, and Mr. Cameron Ovey. Among those present were:—

General Sir Walter Braithwaite, Major-General Sir Richard Bannatine-Allason, Brigadier-General F. T. Ravenhill, Major-General T. W. Gibbard, Mrs. Gibbard, Major General Sir John Headlam, General and Mrs. Short, General Sir H. Jeudwine, Major Dawson (representing the Men's Section of the Gerrard's Cross branch of the British Legion), Mrs. Dawson, Mrs. Moreland (representing the Women's Section of the Gerrard's Cross branch of the British Legion), Captain Bowie, Lady Miller, Mrs. Selby-Lowndes, Mrs. Hope Gill, Lady Kershaw, Mrs. W. S. Ellis (representing Colonel Ellis), Mrs. Hawtrey Deane, Mrs. Hornibrook, Dr. and Mrs. Nevill Hornibrook, Mrs. Reynolds, Mr. Reynolds, and the Misses Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Griffith, Mr. and Mrs. Colvin-Smith, Mr. and Mrs. A. Stuart Buckle, and Miss G. Arnaud.

MR. A. F. TRITTON

The funeral of Mr. Arthur Francis Tritton, third son of the late Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Tritton, of Lyons Hall, Great Leighs, took place at Great Leighs parish church on Tuesday. The Rev. A. E. Negus officiated, assisted by the Rev. R. Fawkes, the Rev. F. Laurence, and the Rev. W. H. Pelham. The mourners included Mrs. Tritton (widow), Mr. P. A. Tritton and Master Michael Tritton (sons), the Misses Bridget, Ann, and Susan Tritton (daughters), Mr. and Mrs. H. L. M. Tritton (brother and sister-in-law), Mr. Charles and Mr. Claude Tritton (brothers), the Misses E. Annette, Olive, and Violet Tritton (sisters), Mr. George Tritton, Captain and Mrs. Garnett, Mr. and Mrs. Garton, and Miss Honis. Others present were:—

Major Gribble, Mr. A. L. Woodhouse, Colonel and Mrs. C. Miller, the Hon. Mrs. Edward Strutt, Mr. G. H. Strutt, and the Hon. Mrs. John Crossley, Major Tufnell, Canon and Mrs. F. W. Galpin, Mr. C. C. Pilkington, and Mr. F. S. Cokayne.

MISS CATHERINE GURNEY

The funeral of Miss Catherine Gurney took place at Harrogate yesterday. Among those present were:—

Sir Leonard Dunning and Major-General Sir L. W. Atcherley (Inspectors of Constabulary, the former representing the Home Secretary, the Trustees of the National Police Fund, and the Home Office), Major F. H. Fawkes (chairman of the Committee of the Northern Convalescent Home and Orphanage), Mr. M. H. Bailey (chairman of the International Christian Police Association Council), Dr. A. B. Stoney, Mr. W. Trubshaw (Chief Constable of Lancashire), Major M. H. Tomlin (Chief Constable, Metropolitan Police), Mr. R. A. Matthews (Chief Constable of Leeds), Mr. A. K. Mayall (Chief Constable of Oldham), Mr. E. Weatherhogg (Chief Constable of Rotherham), Superintendent McDowall Clark (West Riding Police), Chief Inspector Wells (representing the Chief Constable of Huddersfield), Superintendent Ventress (representing the North Riding Constabulary), Superintendent Bennett (representing the Chief Constable of Durham).

NEW JAPANESE MILITARY ATTACHE

Colonel the Marquis Mayeda, C.V.O., M.C., will leave London on August 15, on the termination of his appointment as Japanese Military Attaché in England, which he has held for the past three years.

His successor will be Colonel M. Homma, M.C., who was Assistant Military Attaché in this country in 1920, and who had previously been attached to the Headquarters of the Second British Army in Flanders and Germany in 1918-19. Colonel Homma has also served in India, as Resident Officer at Simla, and during the past three years has been A.D.C. to Prince Chichibu.

The Royal National Life-Boat Institution has awarded to Robin Hood's Bay, in Yorkshire, a vellum, signed by the Prince of Wales, commemorating the establishment of its lifeboat station 100 years ago. The station has saved nearly 100 lives from shipwreck.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

MR. M. B. PORTMAN AND MISS J. CHARLES

The marriage arranged between Mr. Michael Portman and Miss June Charles will take place, very quietly, at All Souls' Church, Ennismore-gardens, on September 1, at 10 a.m. All friends will be welcome at the church.

CAPTAIN T. F. V. MATTHEWS AND MISS MYNORS

An engagement is announced between Thomas Francis Vivian Matthews, M.C., son of Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Matthews, of Newport Towers, Berkeley, and Winifred Mary Baskerville, only daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. Aubrey Baskerville Mynors, of Bridstow, Ross, Herefordshire.

MR. M. H. FITZGERALD AND MISS N. MENNIG

The engagement is announced between Maurice Heuston FitzGerald, The East Yorkshire Regiment, youngest son of the late Michael Vincent and Mrs. FitzGerald, of Dun Laoghaire, Dublin, and Nora, youngest daughter of Mr. C. W. Henry Mennig and the late Mrs. Mennig, of North Finchley, London.

MR. J. P. MCD. HASLAM AND MISS ERSKINE

The marriage arranged between John P. McD. Haslam, Royal Artillery, son of the late Major B. J. Haslam, D.S.O., R.E., and Mrs. Haslam, of 22, Lansdown-place, Cheltenham, and Margaret Elise, elder daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel J. D. B. Erskine, D.S.O., The Manchester Regiment, and Mrs. Erskine, of Middlehill, Box, Wilts, will take place in October.

MR. J. H. WILKIN AND MISS R. V. S. SHAW

The engagement is announced between John Harold, second son of Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Wilkin, of Rivey Lodge, West Byfleet, and Rona Vivien Spencer Shaw, of Warrenbayne, West Byfleet, daughter of Mrs. Bevil Shaw, and granddaughter of the late John Shaw, of Buckhurst, Redhill.

MR. P. T. GRAHAM AND MISS D. BESTE

The marriage of Paul T. Graham, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Graham, of Chipstead, Surrey, and Doreen Beste, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Beste, of Streatham, S.W.16, will take place early in November at Valparaiso. Sailing, October 2.

MR. W. T. WHALEY AND MISS E. F. NEWMARK

The engagement is announced between William Thomas, son of Major and Mrs. Whaley, of Hampstead, and Edna, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Newmark, of Edenhall, Lyndhurst-gardens, Hampstead.

MR. R. CARTER AND MISS MURRAY

The marriage of Mr. Richard Carter and Miss Lesley Murray will take place quietly on September 3, at 2.30, at All Souls', Langham-place. There will be no reception, but all friends will be welcome at the church.

MARRIAGE

MAJOR A. C. SCOULAR AND MRS. BUCKE

The marriage took place on August 12, at St. Saviour's, Warwick-avenue, of Major A. C. Scoular, T.D. (late 5th Border Regt.) elder son of the late George Scoular, of Fleatham, St. Bees, and of Mrs. Scoular, of 45, Downleaze, Stoke Bishop, Bristol, and Marion, widow of the Rev. Harold Bucke, M.A., Rector of Gisleham, Suffolk, and daughter of the late Colonel J. E. Porteous, 64th Madras Pioneers, and of the late Mrs. Porteous, of Upwey, Woking, Surrey. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. F. G. Smith.

The bride was given away by her cousin Colonel George Ogg, R.A., C.S.I., and Mr. A. G. Scoular was best man. Owing to the recent death of the bride's mother there was no wedding reception.

ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS

CONFERENCE ON FAITH AND ORDER

The Continuation Committee of the Faith and Order Conference will hold its annual meeting at Mürren from August 26 to 29. The Archbishop of York, who was elected last year to succeed the late Bishop Brent as chairman of the committee, will preside. Dr. Garvie, the vice-chairman, will be unable to attend, but it is expected that about 60 members, representative of the Churches taking part in the Lausanne Conference, will be present. The chief purpose of the meeting is to determine the future course of the movement in view alike of the material accumulated in response to the reports of the Conference at Lausanne, of the steps now being taken towards union in various regions, and of practical problems (such as ecclesiastical federation and intercommunion) which are now arousing widespread discussion. It is expected that the committee will shape its future activities and organization towards the summoning of the next World Conference on Faith and Order, fixing the date at which that conference should meet, and determining the scale and scope of its work.

NOTES

The Lord Chancellor has made the following presentation:—The Rev. J. A. Cutten, vicar of St. Michael's, Bezuidenhout, in the Diocese of Johannesburg, to the vicarage of Eaton, in the Diocese of Leicester.

The Protestant Reformation Society is offering to ordination students exhibitions and prizes amounting to £280. Competitive examinations will take place on September 25 and 26 in London, and particulars can be obtained from the Rev. W. A. Limbrick, 37, Berners-street, London, W.1.

The following have been elected to the House of Laity of the Church Assembly:—

Diocese of Bristol.—Mr. C. C. Clarke, Gatcombe Court, Flax Bourton, Bristol; Sir Thomas Inskip, K.C.; Mr. E. J. Lippiatt, Fremantle-square, Cotham, Bristol; Mr. R. C. Davies, Gloucester-road, Bristol; Frances Mary Stephens, Christian Malford Rectory, Chippenham; and Mr. G. L. Parker, The Grove, Corsham, Wilts.

FREE CHURCH PULPIT CHANGES

The following changes in Free Church pulpits are announced in the *Christian World*:—

Congregational.—The Rev. J. Adams, of Maesteg, Glam., has accepted an invitation to Tyndale Church, Gloucester; the Rev. H. J. Lewis, of Hadnall and Clive, Salop, to Stony Stratford; the Rev. J. M. Jones, of Corwen, to Pilton Green and Park Mill Churches, Swansea.

Baptist.—The Rev. J. A. Campbell, formerly of Glasgow, has accepted an invitation to Redditch; the Rev. F. J. Peach, of Bacup, to Heneage-street Church, Birmingham; the Rev. F. Gilman, of Rochdale, to Birchcliffe Church, Hebden Bridge; the Rev. P. B. Pullin, of Bristol, to Melksham; Mr. J. O. Barrett, of Regent's Park College, to Westgate-road Church, Newcastle-on-Tyne. The Rev. H. Rees has resigned the pastorate of Bangor English Church.

SIR H. SMITH-DORRIEN

THE FUNERAL SERVICE

The funeral service for General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien will be held at St. Peter's, Eaton-square, on Saturday at 12.45 p.m.

The 1st Battalion, The Sherwood Foresters, of which regiment Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien was Colonel, will attend the funeral and supply a Guard of Honour. Representatives of the depôt and Territorial Army battalions will also attend. The order of dress for officers will be Service dress, and decorations and medals will be worn. No tickets will be issued.

Wreaths should be sent to St. Peter's, Eaton-square. The interment will take place at Berkhamsted at 3.30 p.m. A train leaves Euston at 2.5 p.m. and arrives at Berkhamsted at 3.3 p.m.

THE BRITISH GLADIOLUS SOCIETY

The British Gladiolus Society's international show at Taunton yesterday, which was held in conjunction with the local floral festival, attracted a large entry, particularly from amateur growers. Messrs. Kelway and Son, Langport, and H. Clarke, Taunton, were among the leading prize-winners. The Kelway Challenge Cup for the best bloom in the show was awarded to W. E. Phillips, Wood Green, London, for a white and rose large-flowered specimen. The Nurserymen's Championship Trophy for competitive groups was won by H. Prins, Wisbech. The President's Silver Challenge Trophy for table decoration was won by Miss E. B. Ellis, Taunton; the Amateur Championship for 48 varieties, silver trophy, was awarded to the president, Major George Churcher, of Lindfield, Sussex; and the Unwin Challenge Cup for 24 varieties was won by A. E. B. Amos, Colchester, hon. secretary of the society.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

UNSETTLED ESTATE OF LORD CHURSTON

John Reginald Lopes, third Baron Churston, of Laleham House, Staines, and Lupton House, near Brixham, at one time A.D.C. to the Viceroy of India and to the Duke of Connaught, died on April 19, aged 56, leaving unsettled property of the value of £15,733, with net personalty £560. He leaves:—

£1,000 a year in trust for his late wife, Lady Churston (now Jessie Wessel and formerly known as Denise Orme, the actress) and their children.

Certain pictures and articles of furniture to devolve as heirlooms with the settled estate.

Mr. James Worrall, of Westwells, Tenterden, Kent, and the Conservative Club, a Magistrate for Lancashire, who died on April 10, in his 86th year, has left estate of the value of £479,396, with net personalty £462,949. The testator leaves the whole of the property absolutely to his three daughters, Florence Anne Barnard, Katharine Mary Eliott-Lockhart, and Edith Jane Clegg.

Captain John William Duncan Barron, J.P., of Schubert-road, East Putney, S.W., late secretary of the Church Association, who died on June 20, aged 68, left estate of the gross value of £1,226, with net personalty £1,155.

Louis Raphael Albert Jacques Camilla Naintre, otherwise Luigi Naintre, of Portland-court, Great Portland-street, W., managing director of the Embassy Club, died on May 1, aged 57, leaving property of the value of £41,580, with net personalty £15,689. He gives:—

£5,000 to his secretary and manageress, Miss Aniella Surridge Knight, "as a mark of appreciation of the valuable assistance she has given to me in the management of my business."

150 guineas to his friend and solicitor, Harry Gerald Abrahams, "to buy a tie-pin as a souvenir of our pleasant relations."

Mr. Frederick George Parbury, of Springfield, Crawley, Sussex, and of Messrs. Parbury, Henty, and Co., Australian merchants, Eastcheap, E.C.3, a director of the Union Bank of Australia Limited, and the Wallarah Coal Company, Limited, died on May 3, aged 70, leaving estate of the value of £66,790, with net personalty £62,677. He gives:—

The following legacies to servants if still in his employ:—£250 to Dorothy Elizabeth Leggett, parlourmaid; £200 to Mabel Francis, cook; £100 to Emmie Caroline Todman, housemaid; £200 to Herbert James Surridge, chauffeur; £100 to Lewis Weare, gardener; £50 each to Frank Wilson, gardener, and Thomas Arthur Freeman, garden boy.

The residue of the property to his wife for life, and then £1,200 between the Hospital for Epilepsy and Paralysis, the British Home and Hospital for Incurables, the Clergy Orphan Corporation, the Royal Sea Bathing Hospital, All Saints' Convalescent Hospital, Eastbourne, Horsham Hospital, Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Royal Benevolent Society, and Crawley Cottage Hospital; £500 to the Endowment Fund of St. Peter's Church, West Crawley.

And the following legacies to servants if in the service of his wife at her death, namely—£1,000 to Dorothy Elizabeth Leggett and £50 a year if unmarried; £750 to Mabel Francis and £37 10s. a year if unmarried; £500 to Emmie Caroline Todman and £25 a year if unmarried; £500 to Herbert James Surridge; and £250 to Lewis Weare.

Mrs. Margarita Anita Grace, of Belgrave-square, S.W.1, and d'Abernon Chase, Leatherhead, who died on May 5, left estate of the value of £78,289, with net personalty £77,187. She left:—

£2,000 to her secretary, Alys Ward; £1,000 to her gardener, William Denning; £500 to her maid, Jean J. B. Dunnet; £300 to her chauffeur, Henry Charles Jefford; and £100 each to her servants, Maude Rawlings and Kate Foreman.

Mr. Archibald Orr Ewing, of Roselands, West End, Southampton, formerly of the China Inland Mission, Shanghai, retired merchant, who died on May 11, aged 72, left estate of the gross value of £55,015, with net personalty £53,973.

Mr. Henry St. John Kneller, of St. Cuthberts, Compton-street, Eastbourne, who died on June 1, aged 81, left £14,300, with net personalty £14,212.

He desired that his diaries of his Indian service may be destroyed.

Other latest wills include the following:—

	Gross value
Angelo, Mrs. Margaret Louisa, of Osborne House, Addison-road, Kensington, W., widow of Lieutenant-Colonel John William Edward Angelo, Indian Army, retired (net personalty £1,985)	£5,276
Blair, Miss Mary Susan Charlotte, of The Rockery, College-road, Seaford (net personalty £2,124)	2,150
Brandreth, Mr. Sam, of Lower Bellmans, Checkendon (Reading), Oxon, late Public Works Department, India (net personalty £1,274)	5,089
Bushell, Mrs. Florence Jane, of Ravensholt, Harrow-on-the-Hill, widow of Stephen Wootton Bushell, C.M.G. (net personalty £27,087)	30,915
Collins, Mr. William, B.A., B.Sc. (62), headmaster of the County Higher Standard School, Sutton, Notts (net personalty nil)	5,267
Cox, Mr. Henry John William, of Rivers-street, Bath, late of the War Office (net personalty £962)	1,107
Fell, Mr. John Dixon (88), of Birkrigg, Scalby-road, Scarborough, coal merchant (net personalty £1,997)	5,557
Filmer-Bennett, the Rev. Thomas John, M.A. (75), of Darlaston-road, Wimbledon, S.W. (net personalty £629)	1,219
Finch, Mr. Arthur John, J.P. (84), of Longmead, Studland, Dorset, late of Gray's Inn-square, London, W.C. (net personalty £33,580)	40,213
Fisher, Mr. James Steel, of Mount Stuart-Street, Shawlands, Glasgow (personal estate)	10,698
Fullerton, Mr. George Alexander, of Balgowie, Montgomerie-crescent, Saltcoats, retired postmaster of Ardrossan (personal estate)	4,764
Higginbotham, Mr. Robert (61), of Delamere, Frewland-avenue, Davenport, Stockport, coal merchant, chairman of Messrs. J. and R. Higginbotham, Limited, Stockport (net personalty £26,670)	31,783
Howard, Mrs. Alice Ann (76), of Hothfield-terrace, Skipton, Yorks, widow of J. Howard, of Paget Hall, Gargrave (net personalty £6,326)	6,925
Lewis, Mr. Walter Lauriston (69), of Bennett-street, Bath, retired solicitor (net personalty £12,363)	14,595
Madeley, Mr. Charles (71), of Selborne-road, Handsworth (net personalty £3,364)	4,177
Matthews, Mr. Philip Walter (75), of Barton, Sedlescombe-road South, St. Leonards-on-Sea, late chief inspector of the Bankers' Clearing House (net personalty £12,219)	12,958
McHardy, the Rev. George, D.D. (88), of Marchall-crescent, Edinburgh (personal estate)	1,801
Perrins, Mr. Edward (72), of The Hollies, King-street, Potton, Beds., and of Messrs. Bradley and Perrins, Limited, of Harrow-road, W., general drapers (net personalty £10,102)	11,221
Poole, Mr. Charles Frederick (64), of Ash Bank, The Crescent, Davenport, a member of William Poole and Co., insurance brokers (net personalty £4,443)	5,813
Radcliffe, Mr. John James, of Deeplish-road, Rochdale, engineering works manager (net personalty £7,235)	7,986
Rhode, Mr. Thomas Foxcroft, of Agra House, Melksham, Wilts (net personalty £6,789)	6,862
Roebuck, Miss Minnie (64), of Grasmere, Lytton-avenue, Letchworth (net personalty £3,392)	3,448
Rutherford, Mr. Francis (67), of Field Head, Long Horsley, Northumberland, farmer (net personalty £5)	18,896
Scroggie, Mr. John Henderson, J.P., M.P.S., of East Newington-place, Edinburgh, retired chemist and druggist (personal estate)	12,738
Sotham, Mrs. Amelia (79), of Hazelwick, Horley, Surrey, widow of G. Sotham, of Gatwick Manor (net personalty £5,479)	5,562
Swindells, Mr. Francis Edward (76), of Longton Hall, Longton, near Preston, stock and share broker (net personalty £15,723)	22,042
Tanner, Mr. Robert Renshaw Sewell (59), of Angels Copse, Woolhampton, Reading (net personalty £16,077)	20,375
Turrell, Mr. Alfred, of Norfolk-square, Brighton, builder and timber merchant (net personalty £1,671)	4,069
Vickers, Mr. Kircop Bainbridge James, M.B. (60), of Monte Carlo, Monaco (net personalty £15,652) (in this country)	20,088
Walker, Mr. John James, of Coldcotes-avenue, Harehills, Leeds (net personalty £612)	6,335
White, Mr. Reginald John, of Mallord-street, Chelsea, S.W., solicitor, of Messrs. Lovell, White and King, Thavies Inn, Holborn, E.C. (net personalty £13,571)	17,886

OXFORD RAM FAIR

The Oxford Ram Fair was held yesterday, and the judges described the quality of the exhibits generally as better than it had been for some years. The awards were:—Championship prize for the best pen of five shearling rams: H. W. Stilgoe (Adderbury); reserve, L. B. Akers. Best pen of five shearling rams born on or after January 1, 1929: 1, H. W. Stilgoe; 2, E. G. Clifford (Quenington, Gloucester); 3, W. H. Hitch (Elkstone Manor). Best pen of five ram lambs born on or after January 1, 1930: 1, L. B. Akers; 2, W. F. G. Watts (Elsfield); 3, W. R. Gauntlett and Son (Fairford).

The King has been pleased, on the recommendation of the Secretary of State for Scotland, to approve the appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Hugh Arthur Rose to be one of the Commissioners for the purposes of the Educational Endowments (Scotland) Act, 1928, in the place of Sir Alexander Kemp Wright, resigned.

WIDE SKIES

ON THE SEA-MARSH

Since mountains and hills, ceasing to be "horrid" and "savage," came into aesthetic fashion, the low countries and levels have fallen into relative disfavour, their praises left for the most part to such connoisseurs as Kingsley's farmer in "Alton Locke," with his ideal of "all so vlat as a barn's vloor for vorty mile on end." But for the catholic-minded they possess their own prescriptive charm even in their monotony; and their low horizon gives them their unrivalled attribute of an enormous firmament, a stretch of sky and cloudscape, not encroached on by any of the forms of solid earth. With no aspiring peak, and perhaps not even a tree to break its entirety, the dome of air seems to come down almost to the level of our feet, and the plain itself takes on something of the impressiveness of the open sea.

Right lines are not very frequent in nature, and on a large scale they are only to be found in the sea-line and in alluvial levels which have been the work of the tides, great stretches of sands uncovered at the ebb, and marshes which, once laid down by the retreating waters, have been consolidated and have clothed themselves with herbage but are still overflown at certain conjunctions of high springs and a gale. Sands, such as those at the mouth of the Thames, in the Solway Firth, and those spread by the estuaries of the Lune, the Kent, and the Duddon, are only approachable at certain hours, and are at all times rather perilous rambling grounds: it is the sea-marsh which offers the best opportunity for marking the effects of the low and immensely wide horizon. Its floor is of firm green sward, and the only obstacles to its exploration are the creeks which wind through its expanse—some mere ditches easily passed by a stride, some beyond a jump, but crossed here and there by wooden foot bridges; all showing at low tide the unprepossessing mud banks common to tidal waters. These creeks, tortuous and deep-cut, are only visible when close at hand. Unlike the straight-ruled ditches to be found on other marsh levels, the drains, and rhines of man's making, whose "trenched waters run from sky to sky," they do not break the surface of the great flats. The plain is one green floor, flushed with a purplish haze of the seeded bents, with here a straggling line of cattle and here a patch of white where the gulls are resting in their motionless conclave. Swallows hawk low across the turf, and curlews pipe far off on their way down to the tide. The horizon of the marsh itself, like the sea line seen from the foreshore, is restricted by the low viewpoint; but if beyond its verge rise distant hills the range of vision is enormously extended. An indented line of vaporous blue ranges 50 miles away does not detract from, but rather enhances, the character of the levels at our feet.

But beyond all bounds of solid earth, the sense of immensity in the marsh-country is to be found in the sky. A mountain-top known to be three or four counties away is dwarfed to insignificance by the thunder-cloud seen above it, perhaps half as far away again as the hill and many times its height. On a day of vast cloud-systems in very clear air, such as comes in calm intervals between summer storms, the span between the visible summits of piled-up vapour at opposite points of the compass may measure half the width of England. There is room in such a skyscape for extreme diversities of weather. Overhead for half the day may stretch the deepest blue, flecked only by wisps and streamers of the highest cirrus; on one side may lie a continent of storm, wild cumulus packed along the hillsides, in curled volumes white and solid as snow-mountains; on the other the landscape may be blotted in blank grey mist, lifting at times to show bone-white sides of the drenched fells under trailing fringes of torrential rain, or crossed by a broken arc of rainbow, fading and brightening from moment to moment, but stationary in place for an hour together. And while on one hand the rack paces along the distance in a slow procession of tremendous power, and on the other the country is lost in shadowy deluge, above us spreads an avenue of clear sky the morning long, cloudless save for the gossamer threads of the highest air, or now and then a sailing fleece, a hand's breadth, one would say, upon the blue, but casting a shadow of a square mile or more across the sunlit levels. The sudden gloom draws off with a speed little less than that of the swallows which dart along its retreating edge as the sun flushes out again behind it.

With such a span of sky about him a man might become weatherwise even in spite of himself. The lane of clear blue may widen out, the rack answering some new slant of the wind, till the afternoon, still and luminous, declines to a rich sunset. But it may chance that the windward thickens with a fast-rising grey bank, barely masking the curled tops of electric vapour; a low roll of thunder may confirm the omens. The marsh is an inhospitable place in storm; for miles there is no shelter beyond a few wind-flattened whin-bushes or the mouldering bank of an old sea-dyke. If the pageant of the clouds threatens to close in downpour there is ample and timely warning for those who know the signs displayed in the distances of the unbroken reach of sky.

ADMIRAL TUFNELL

THE GREEK GOVERNMENT'S TRIBUTE

The Greek Minister has been entrusted by the Greek Government to convey to Mrs. Tufnell, the widow of Admiral L. G. Tufnell, the condolence of the Greek Government upon the death of her husband, who was the first British Naval Adviser to the Greek Navy. Captain Phocas, the Naval Attaché, has been entrusted to present the condolence of the Greek Navy to Mrs. Tufnell.

The Minister mentioned in his letter, addressed to Mrs. Tufnell, the great and valuable services that the Admiral rendered to the Greek Navy, working hard for it and helping its progress, crowned by memorable feats, and assured Mrs. Tufnell that the name of Admiral Tufnell would remain ever honoured and respected among the rank and file of the Greek Navy.

The Minister has been instructed to lay a wreath on the coffin of Admiral Tufnell on behalf of the Greek Government, and the Naval Attaché is also to lay a wreath on behalf of the Greek Ministry of Marines and the Greek Navy.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR TO-DAY

Miners' Federation of Great Britain: Annual conference, Weston-super-Mare.

National Association of Local Government Officers: Summer school, Oxford.

Cambridge Local Lectures Summer meeting.

Independent Labour Party: National Summer school, Dixwell Park, Welwyn.

International Horticultural Congress: Session, Caxton Hall; flower show, Royal Horticultural Hall.

Summer course in Music Teaching, Oxford.

Drapers' Chamber of Trade of the United Kingdom, Girton College, Cambridge.

Inter-University Jewish Federation: Summer school, Harrogate.

Anglo-Palestinian Club: Memorial meeting to Lieutenant-Colonel Harold Solomon, First Avenue Hotel, 3.30.

Highland Exhibition, Inverness.

Suffolk sheep show and sale, Newmarket.

Funeral Service: Admiral Tufnell, Holy Trinity, Brompton, 11.45.

KANDAHAR

REMINISCENCES OF A FAMOUS MARCH

(By Major-General Granville Egerton)

On July 27, 1880, leading an army from Herat, the Sirdar Ayoub Khan, son of the late Ameer of Afghanistan, Yakub Khan, met and utterly defeated a British force under Major-General Burrows at Maiwand, 47 miles from Kandahar. The remainder of the British force under the command of General Primrose at once retired behind the walls of Kandahar, which Ayoub closely invested.

On the morning of July 30 we in Sherpur Cantonments began to hear of some untoward event at Kandahar; but not until August 3 was it announced that a force of some 10,000 men was to proceed forthwith to Kandahar under the command of Sir Frederick Roberts.

It was a magnificent force, comprising four British regiments—the 9th Lancers, 72nd and 92nd Highlanders, and the 2nd Battalion 60th Rifles. There were three mule batteries, and the rest of the troops were mainly Gurkhas and Sikhs; no wheeled vehicle was included. Followers numbered some 8,000, and there were just 10,000 horses and mules to be fed and conducted over some 320 roadless miles. At daybreak on August 8 we left Kabul behind us.

Afghanistan is a country of high altitudes with extremities of temperature. Shivering at 45deg. Fahrenheit in a thin khaki coat at the start of a day's march, one knew well that before one reached camp the thermometer would have risen to 105deg. We were on the whole well fed on plain soldiers' rations—meat and chupattees; officers and men shared alike. Water and lime-juice was the beverage of all, with the evening's rum issue. As a young subaltern I marched myself every inch of the way—a very hard and exhausting journey, averaging over 15 miles a day for 21 marching days, with two halts in addition, one day at Khelat-i-Ghilzai, and a second day at Robat, within 20 miles of Kandahar. On the eighth day we reached Ghazni, and from there to Khelat-i-Ghilzai was a very severe test, for we covered the 136 miles in eight days.

On August 17, the day after we left Ghazni, we received our first news from Kandahar. It was a short note from Colonel St. John, the chief political officer with General Primrose, and had been sewn into the sole of the messenger's shoe. Sir Frederick Roberts, who was a close personal friend of my Colonel, Francis Brownlow, sent him the letter to read, and he showed it to us officers. We were now passing to the lower altitudes, and the heat tried the endurance of the most robust and fit. Mercifully we in the infantry had our greatcoats carried for us; the heavy black cloth greatcoat, carried rolled across the shoulders, would have been the last straw. The great popularity, not to say, affection, felt for Sir F. Roberts by every officer and man of his Army was, I think, the main cause that kept us going. I remember well, as we were standing at ease one day, an old soldier, on my left, saying to a comrade, "See, Jock, here comes the wee mannie."

The "wee mannie" gave us an additional fillip to our exertions on August 20, when, in a general order, he announced that he had received news that General Phayre was advancing from Quetta with a large force of all arms, and expected to arrive at Kandahar not later than September 2. Sir Frederick pointed out that if we kept up our present pace we ought to reach Kandahar on August 29. This steeled the hearts of every one.

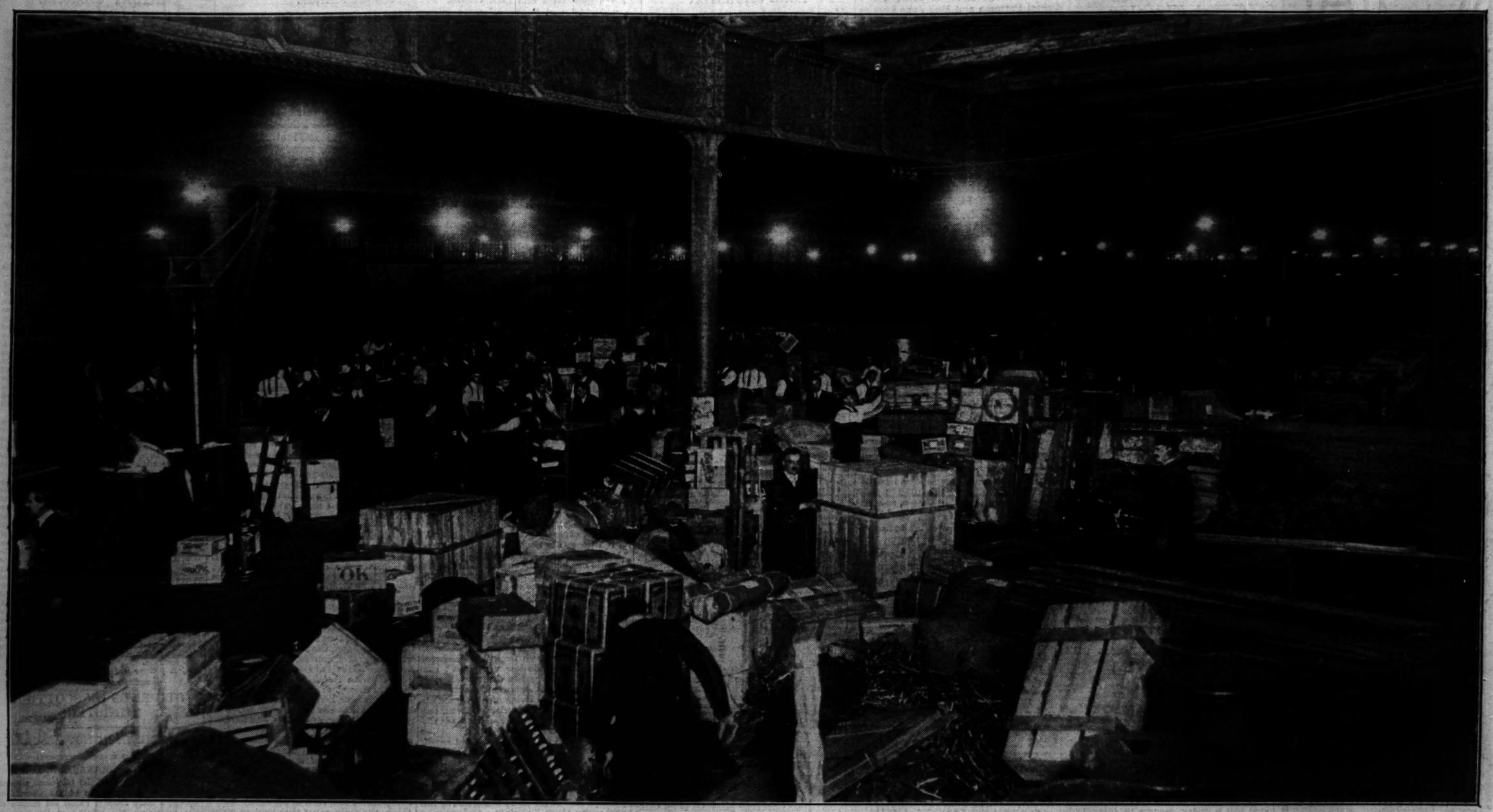
We reached the fortress of Khelat-i-Ghilzai on August 23, after a gruelling march of 18 miles, and had our first complete day's halt. It was badly needed, for there were a great many footsore men. We had bought every donkey that could be procured along the road, and every battalion was followed by a small troop, sometimes almost a squadron, of them. We evacuated the British garrison which was holding Khelat, some guns, a battalion of Baluchis, and two companies of the 66th Regiment, and took them on with us.

Fresh news having arrived of General Phayre's force, we were now reasonably sure of winning the race, and on August 27 our advanced cavalry reached Robat, some 20 miles from Kandahar. A signaller, Sergeant George Anderson, of the 72nd, was the first man to pick up a faint twinkle of light in answer to his heliograph.

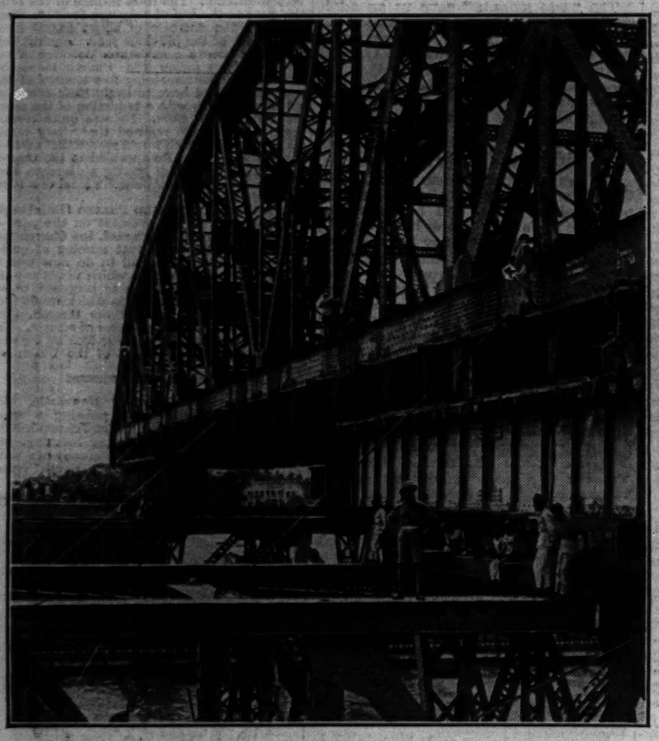
Then arose rumours that Ayoub Khan had raised the siege and decamped. Orders were issued for a pursuing force of 500 of the fittest men of every regiment, but later intelligence showed that the Afghan General had no intention of leaving his strong position in front of Kandahar. On Tuesday, August 31, the whole force arrived at the city. Sir F. Roberts, who had been suffering for a few days from fever, was carried in a litter as far as the main gate, where he managed to mount his horse and ride in with General Primrose.

Macgregor's Infantry Brigade was at once sent out to reconnoitre the ground on the enemy's right, and with it went the 3rd Bengal Cavalry. I shall never forget the sight of this fine regiment cantering past us with General Hugh Gough and Brabazon of the 10th Hussars, the Brigade Major, at its head. The big troopers presented a picture of war such as one reads and dreams of, but rarely sees. That afternoon I was detailed with 30 men as personal guard over the headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief. While I was posting my sentries the enemy dropped two shells from one of our own R.H.A

NIGHT WORK OF LONDON: IN A RAILWAY GOODS DEPOT



A SHED AT NINE ELMS.—A photograph, one of our series illustrating night work in London, taken in "A" Shed at the Nine Elms Goods Depôt of the Southern Railway. It shows men sorting light-weight consignments for dispatch to various destinations on the company's service. In this shed work continues from 8 o'clock in the morning, when goods begin to be received, till 3 o'clock the next morning. An average of 1,200 tons of merchandise is dealt with in a day, and about 450 men are employed in receiving and loading. At night there is a staff of about 150 at work.

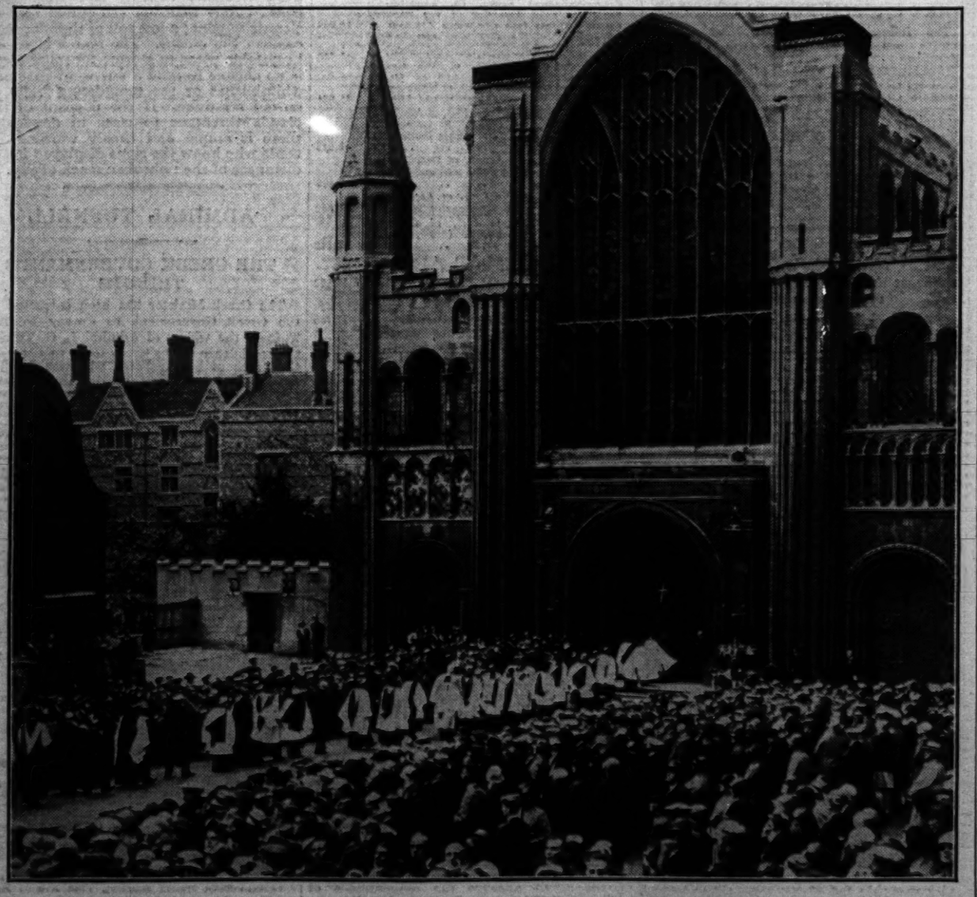


A BRIDGE FOR THE HOOGHLY RIVER.—The first of the seven spans of the new Bally Bridge over the Hooghly River at Calcutta to be put into position. Altogether 17,000 tons of British steel, which Messrs. Braithwaite and Co., Engineers, Ltd., will supply, are to be used.

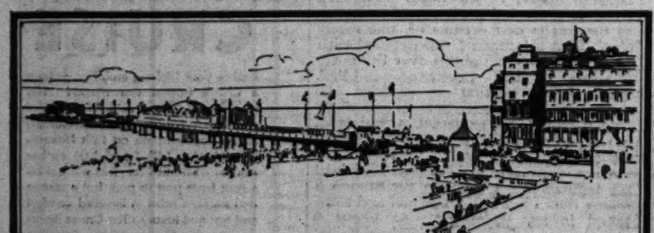
PRINCE TOKUGAWA, who is president of the Japanese Red Cross Society, visited the Red Cross Star and Garter Home at Richmond yesterday. He is seen watching a basket maker at work.

A THIRTEENTH CENTURY capital and remains of wall paintings of the same century discovered at Hendon Church.

ENGLISH TOBACCO HARVEST.—Tobacco harvesters at work at Church Crookham, Hampshire. The harvest is very satisfactory.



ANNIVERSARY SERVICE AT NORWICH CATHEDRAL.—A general view of the procession of Bishops entering Norwich Cathedral yesterday for the festival service in celebration of the 1,300th anniversary of the diocese of East Anglia. It was attended by the Archbishop of Canterbury.



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Obituary

LORD WALDEGRAVE

PUBLIC SERVICES

Earl Waldegrave died shortly before midnight on Tuesday of heart failure at his seat, Chewton Priory, near Bath, at the age of 79. He had been a peer for nearly 71 years. Though he held office in Conservative Governments, he was chiefly known to the public for his services apart from politics, especially his lifelong interest in rifle-shooting.

William Frederick Waldegrave was born on March 2, 1851, the elder son of Captain Viscount Chewton, Scots Fusilier Guards, who died of wounds received at the Battle of the Alma in 1854. The boy succeeded his grandfather as ninth earl in October, 1859, at the age of eight. In 1864 he went to Eton, in Mr. Balston's headmastership, and was in Mr. Evans's "dame's" house, Mr. E. C. Austen Leigh being his tutor. He was in the shooting XI. in 1868, when Eton won the Ashburton Shield and the Spencer Cup, and again in 1869, when Eton was second for the Spencer Cup.

This early love of rifle-shooting remained throughout his career. He shot in the final stage for the Queen's prize at Wimbledon in 1883, and a trophy which bore his name was competed for annually for many years. He was a vice-president of the National Rifle Association, and had served on the council for a long period, being due to retire next year. He was an old Volunteer, becoming Major in the 9th V.B., The King's Royal Rifle Corps, and retiring with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He was also hon. colonel commandant of the Somerset Volunteer Regiment.

After leaving Eton, Lord Waldegrave went up to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his degree in 1873. In Lord Salisbury's Government of 1886 to 1892 he was a Lord-in-Waiting, and again from July, 1895, to August, 1896, when he was appointed Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard and Chief Conservative Whip in the House of Lords. He went out of office on the fall of Mr. Balfour's Government in 1905, but continued as Whip until 1911. Lord Waldegrave was a man of great charm and kindliness as well as sterling character, and he exercised a good deal of quiet influence in the politics of his time. He was a staunch Churchman, and was conscientious in discharging the duties of his position. In Somerset he was a county alderman, a magistrate, and deputy-lieutenant, and was also a magistrate for Westminster and Middlesex. He married in 1874 his cousin, Mary Dorothea, only surviving daughter of the first Earl of Selborne, the former Lord Chancellor, who had married the eighth Earl Waldegrave's daughter. Lady Waldegrave is deputy-president of the Somerset branch of the British Red Cross Society, and was created D.B.E. in 1918. He is succeeded by his only son, Viscount Chewton, who was born in 1852, and he also leaves two daughters, Lady Mary Bevan and Lady Laura Nicholson.

The Waldegraves are a very ancient family who have played their part in English history. Sir Edward Waldegrave, of Hever Castle, Kent, was created a baronet for his services to King Charles I. The first Baron Waldegrave married Henrietta FitzJames, natural daughter of James II. by Arabella Churchill, sister of John Duke of Marlborough. His son, who conformed to the Church of England, was created Earl and K.G. The second Earl, author of "Historical Memoirs," married Maria, natural daughter of Sir Edward Walpole; her second husband was Prince Henry, Duke of Gloucester. The third Earl fought at Minden, and the sixth was a Peninsula and Waterloo veteran. The wife of the seventh Earl was Frances Countess Waldegrave, the famous Whig hostess of Strawberry Hill; her fourth husband was Lord Carlingford.

A correspondent writes:—

Both as patrons of artists and as owners of pictures of loan exhibitions, the successive heads of the family have always been prominent. James, second Earl Waldegrave, and his Countess, Maria Walpole (afterwards Duchess of Gloucester), were frequently painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds, Gainsborough, and other eminent artists. Their portraits by Reynolds occupy nearly 10 pages of Graves and Cronin's work on Reynolds. Two or three of these portraits are recorded as then in the possession of the late Earl, notably one of the Duchess with a tress of her delicate golden hair. Many of the others have passed out of the family, notably one of Sir Joshua's masterpieces, a splendid group of the three Ladies Waldegrave, which was sold by Lord Carlingford in 1838 to Messrs. Agnew. There have been two index volumes to Christie's of pictures from the Waldegrave Collection, one in 1899 and the other in 1900. The latter included 16 family and other portraits by J. Sant. From an art point of view the most extraordinary occurrence in the Waldegrave family was the inheritance of the contents of Strawberry Hill, the former residence of Horace Walpole. This contained one of the greatest collections ever formed in this country. In 1842 the whole of the collection, by order of the seventh Earl, was sold on the premises and occupied 24 days, realizing a total of £33,000. Its value to-day would be near half a million sterling.

MR. G. R. TRAFFORD

Mr. Guy Rawson Trafford, of Hill Court, Ross, Herefordshire, who died last week, at the age of 67, was the youngest son of the late Charles Guy Trafford, of Michaelchurch Court, Herefordshire. He was educated at Bradfield and Exeter College, Oxford. Being obliged owing to a severe illness to relinquish his intention of going into the Army, he devoted his life to agricultural pursuits, and for some years was a breeder of Hereford cattle, and at one time bred a recorded herd of Shorthorn milch cows. During the War he went down to Southampton and, converting his car into an ambulance, he continuously assisted in conveying the wounded on disembarcation to the various local hospitals.

Mr. Trafford was High Sheriff of Herefordshire in 1918-19, and as a magistrate sat regularly on the Ross Bench; he was also a member of the county council, and the board of guardians, and the local education authority. He served on many local social and philanthropic committees, and in all these varied activities his judgment, sincerity, and sympathetic understanding made him a valued member. On the death of his brother, Major Lionel James Trafford, in 1900, he inherited the Hill Court property. He was a just and considerate landlord and endeared himself to all his tenants and employees. As a friend writes of him, "No man sought popularity less and gained it more." He found his recreation and rest in music and sketching, for both of which he had much talent. He married, in 1907, Dorothy, eldest daughter of Mr. H. C. Moffatt, of Goodrich Court, Herefordshire, and by her he had two sons and two daughters. He was buried at the little Church Homme on his estate which was designed by the late Mr. Bodley and erected to the memory of his brother, Major Trafford.

THE REV. G. W. HORNER

Sir E. A. Wallis Budge writes:—

In your issue of Tuesday the writer of the obituary notice of the Rev. G. W. Horner says:—"On the advice of Bishop Westcott [he] devoted himself to the Egyptian New Testament, of which the Clarendon Press printed 11 volumes." But in the opening sentence of the Preface in Vol. I. Horner himself says: "This edition of the North Coptic Version of the New Testament was undertaken at the suggestion of Dr. Wallis Budge, Keeper of the Egyptian Department of the British Museum." On page x. he says: "Besides the debt of gratitude which is preeminently due to Dr. Wallis Budge for his first suggestion and continued interest in the work, thanks are most gratefully given to several learned men." &c. The facts are these. In 1891 Mr. Horner was introduced to Mr. R. S. Poole, Keeper of Coins and Medals, who passed him on to me. He said that he felt it to be his duty to devote himself to a life of study and asked me to suggest a suitable work. We all wanted a good edition of the Coptic New Testament to take the place of Wilkins, and as Horner had both means and leisure I suggested the Coptic New Testament. The suggestion appealed to him at once, and there and then I told him which manuscripts should be used for his work and where they were. I gave him introductions to Möldeke, Lagarde, Hyvernat, and Guidi in Europe, and to Maspero and Sinuiha Bey in Egypt, and, together with my colleagues in the Department of Oriental Manuscripts, did everything I could to help him for very many years. Bishop Westcott came on the scene comparatively late in the day.

A Reuter telegram from Sydney says that Mr. John Henry Ricketts, a retired journalist, who worked on Bristol newspapers in the days of Gladstone and Disraeli, died on Monday in his one hundred and first year. Last March he celebrated his hundredth birthday.

SIR H. SMITH-DORRIEN

APPRECIATIONS

Mrs. Bagenal writes:—After reading your most interesting account of Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien, it may interest some of your readers to know something of him as a young man staying in Ireland. He had asked my brother, who was a brother-officer, to let him ride a young horse round a field with a very sharp corner, saying that in the Scilly Isles he had never had a chance of proving his horsemanship. I watched the performance, and saw Sir Horace thrown violently off at least twice at the corner. He seemed to like it, and immediately picked himself up and started off again. That same evening we young people all stood together watching the stars and listening to Sir Horace, who gave us a most interesting short lecture on astronomy then and there. To at least one of his listeners these two performances placed him for ever outside the category of the ordinary young man of her acquaintance.

The Bishop of Fulham, Bishop for North and Central Europe, writes:—

Of late years, General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien lived at Dinard and took an especial interest in the work of the English Church there. His deep religious conviction came out clearly in correspondence which I had with him recently. The chaplaincy at Dinard was vacant, and as chairman of the Church Council he was in constant communication with me concerning the appointment. He fully recognized that the chaplain in such an important centre should have many qualifications, but he insisted that above all he must be a man who could lead those committed to his charge nearer to God. In June last all my chaplains met for their annual conference at Dinard. He superintended all the arrangements with great care, and his kindly hospitality and encouragement will be long remembered. The Anglican Church in Brittany has lost a large-hearted Christian gentleman, whose sound judgment, kindly candour, and simple piety were a help and inspiration.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HAYDON

Lieutenant-Colonel William Henry Haydon, R.E., retired, of Maidford, Malmesbury, died at Bath on August 7. The son of Mr. S. Haydon, of Millmead, Guildford, he went to Eton in 1854 at the age of 10, when Dr. Goodford had just begun his headmastership, Miss Edgar was his "dame" and the Rev. W. L. Hardisty his tutor. He passed into Woolwich at 15, and obtained his commission at 16, serving in India and elsewhere until his retirement in 1894. A correspondent writes of him:—

He understood human beings—and, indeed, all animals—with sympathy and real knowledge. As a magistrate and a country gentleman and as bailiff of his own estate he found many outlets for his abilities and for his capacity in dealing with and understanding people. Courteous, deliberate, apparently impassible, he was a man who could get things done without friction. He will be a great loss to the neighbourhood and to the whole Beaufort Hunt. Many, in many walks of life, lose a real friend, and all lose a fine example of a man who, having the kindest of hearts, understood the true principles of charity.

MARY LADY NEWLANDS

Mary Louisa Wellesley Lady Newlands died at Brighton on August 12, at the age of 73. She was the second daughter of the third and aunt of the present Marquess of Exeter, and she married in 1880 Mr. J. H. C. Hozier, private secretary to the late Lord Salisbury at the Foreign Office. He succeeded his father as the second Lord Newlands in 1906, and died in 1929, leaving no issue, and the title became extinct. Lady Newlands was the sister-in-law of the Hon. Lady Law, wife of Sir Algernon Law, who died on July 31 last, and of the Hon. Lady Lamington, extra Lady of the Bedchamber to the Queen. The funeral will be at Mauldslie Castle, Carluke, on Tuesday, at 10.30.

MAJOR W. N. BOLTON

Major Wilfrid Nash Bolton, O.B.E., who died of pneumonia on Tuesday while on a holiday at Contrexéville, was the second son of Colonel William John Bolton, C.M.G., R.A.

Born on September 14, 1862, he was educated at the Royal Naval Academy, Gosport, being intended for the Navy, but afterwards went to Sandhurst, and obtained his commission in the 1st Battalion, The Wiltshire Regiment in 1883. He was promoted Captain in 1894 and Major in 1901. He was Instructor of Fortification and Superintendent of Physical Training at Sandhurst from 1893 to 1899, also at Malta, Gibraltar, and Plymouth. He served in the South African war, 1899 to 1902, was wounded, twice mentioned in dispatches, and received five clasps to his medals and a brevet of major. From 1902 to 1907 he was Resident Magistrate of the Zoutpansberg District in Northern Transvaal. He then served as Commissioner in Cyprus, at Kyrenia, and at Limassol, and was acting Chief Secretary to the Government on three occasions. He was Provost-Marshal and Food Controller of Cyprus from 1914 to 1918, when he was made O.B.E., and retired in 1922.

In his younger days "Baby" Bolton's was a household name in Rugby football, for he played for England four times against Scotland, five times against Ireland, and twice against Wales between 1883 and 1887. He also played for Blackheath, and was one of the finest three-quarters of his day. He was a champion hurdler, quarter-miler, and long jumper in Army athletics. He married in 1892 Emma Kentish Moore, by whom he had one daughter, now Mrs. Bagshawe. His first wife died in 1913 and he married in 1919 Gertrude Nellie Pankhurst, who, with his daughter, survives him. There was no issue of the second marriage.

MAJOR HENRY HAWKINS

Major Henry Hawkins, O.B.E., J.P., who died at his residence, Everdon Hall, Daventry, on Tuesday at the age of 54, was at one time prominent in Northamptonshire sport. A son of Mr. Henry Ashurst Hawkins, he was born at Kegworth, in Leicestershire, and lived at Atherstone, Warwickshire, before he bought Everdon Hall over 20 years ago. He kept a pack of harriers and hunted with the Pytchley hounds, but became Master of the Grafton in 1913, and held office until 1920, when he became Master of the Atherstone hunt, retiring two years later. Major Hawkins played cricket for Northamptonshire from 1902 to 1909, doing his best work as a change bowler who delivered a moderately fast ball. He was president of the Northamptonshire Agricultural Society in 1908, and had been a magistrate for the county since 1909.

MR. HOWARD JOSELAND

A correspondent writes:—Mr. Howard Joseland, F.R.I.B.A., who died at the age of 70 in a Sydney nursing home during the first week of this month, was one of those unadmitted spirits to whom the Empire owes much. At an early age he left Worcester and was articled to a firm of London architects, but, not being of robust health, he decided to seek his fortune in Australia. There he settled in Sydney, founding the firm of Joseland and Gilling, architects, Castlereagh-street. He was an architect of no mean distinction, and the designer of many public buildings in Sydney. As a painter in water-colours his sketches showed merit both in conception and in execution, and these he frequently exhibited. A design, and these he frequently exhibited. A man of quiet strength, of few words but with a strong sense of humour, the good he tried to do was by example. Many friends in Australia and New Zealand, as well as in this country, will remember him as a keen fisherman, and the author of "Angling in Australia and Elsewhere."

MISS CATHERINE GURNEY

A correspondent writes of Miss Catherine Gurney, of whom an obituary notice appeared in *The Times* of Tuesday:—

Her father was Joseph Gurney, of Messrs. W. R. Gurney and Co., shorthand-writers to the Houses of Parliament. Her grandfather, William Brodie Gurney, took a leading part in the abolition of slavery and other movements. When Miss Gurney started the International Christian Police Association in 1893 policemen lived isolated lives and had no regular times when they could go to a place of worship. She when they could go to a place of worship. She held a meeting in her house, at which it was decided to form an association for the spiritual and temporal welfare of the men and their families, and the movement had the full approval of the Commissioners of the Metropolitan and City forces. A band of ladies, all policemen and City forces. A band of ladies, all voluntary workers, gathered round Miss Gurney, small committees of the men were formed, and regular Bible classes and monthly meetings were arranged in London and the country. From the first it was determined that the work should be managed by the police themselves, and not in the form of a special mission to them. Branches were established not only throughout the British Isles, but in Canada, the United States, and Australia (which were visited by Miss Gurney), South Africa, Japan, and Tasmania.

In 1889 a Central Police Institute was established at 1A, Adelphi-terrace, Strand, to be the headquarters of the International Christian Police Association, and also intended to provide food and lodging for police visiting London. Then, in 1890, with the help of her friend Miss Griffin, Miss Gurney opened a house at Hove to accommodate six policemen's orphans and also 12 convalescents. This has developed into convalescent homes at Hove and at Harrogate and a school and orphanage at Redhill and Harrogate. These were established by Miss Gurney with the aid of friends, and for some time were maintained by voluntary contributions from the public. They are now almost entirely supported by the police forces themselves. During the War Miss Gurney set aside several beds in the homes at Harrogate and Hove for wounded soldiers. Although of recent years Miss Gurney had been laid aside from the work she loved, her influence continued, and her name will be gratefully remembered by policemen all over the world.

MISS MAY CROMMELIN

A correspondent writes:—

The death on August 10 of Miss Maria Henrietta de la Cherois Crommelin, F.R.G.S. (known to a large circle of readers as Miss May Crommelin, the writer of many charming novels), has removed one of the last members of a famous Huguenot family. Miss Crommelin was one of four daughters of Mr. de la Cherois Crommelin, of Carrowdore Castle, Co. Down, and a cousin of Dr. Andrew Crommelin, the astronomer; her only brother died without issue in 1902.

Miss Crommelin was a descendant, though in the female line, from the Louis Crommelin who was an exile to Holland for his faith and in 1690 was invited by William III. to start the linen industry in Ireland. He died in 1727, and is buried in Lisburn Cathedral. His only son having died unmarried, Crommelin's brother-in-law, Nicholas de la Cherois, at his wish added the name of Crommelin to his own, and from him Miss Crommelin was descended. In 1927, on the 200th anniversary of Louis's death, Miss Crommelin presented to the City of Belfast the only portrait extant of him; the Lord Mayor received it in the name of Belfast, and at the same time made her a gift she greatly prized of a complete set of Irish linen for household and for personal use. She was a great traveller, and possessed the art of picking up much interesting and out-of-the-way information about the countries she visited; the scenes of many of her books were laid in foreign lands, and the knowledge thus gained at first-hand was skilfully woven into the texture of a pleasant, easily-flowing love story. Two years ago she had a serious illness, from which she never wholly recovered, but her interest in people and in affairs did not flag. In the course of a long life she had to bear many heavy sorrows and trials, but her pluck never failed, and as she drew nearer to the end of her day the serenity which had its root in a deep and living faith grew stronger. She was a staunch friend and kinswoman, a passionately loyal daughter of her beloved Ireland, and surely one of the most gallant souls that ever fought through grief and loss and loneliness to peace.

A Reuter telegram from Washington says:—The death is announced of Major-General Charles Thomas Menoher (retired), once Commander of the Rainbow Division of the American Army in France and head of the Army Air Corps. After a distinguished career, particularly during the War, Major-General Menoher was involved in a controversy with Colonel William Mitchell, who believed that in future wars will be decided by aircraft. Colonel Mitchell ultimately resigned from the service.

WESLEYAN PASTORAL

EXPERIENCE OF GOD THE PRIMARY NEED

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

The annual Wesleyan Methodist Pastoral address, drawn up by the recent Leeds Conference, and bearing the signature of its president, the Rev. Dr. Herbert B. Workman, is issued to-day, and will be circulated throughout the churches of the denomination this week.

The Pastoral, unlike those of recent years, makes no attempt to analyse the features, or to diagnose the symptoms, of the present age, but calls the Church to the task of self-examination and to the need of that religious experience and conviction by which alone it can become adequate to meet the tasks confronting it.

It points out that for most thoughtful people at the present time there can be no longer any question of blind submission to an authority declared infallible. Any appeal which external authority makes to-day is symptomatic, not of healthy thought but of a longing for the very assurance that only a personal experience of God can truly give; it is, in large measure, the outcome of bewilderment, for when men cannot attain a personal assurance, some of them will always try to find peace of mind by accepting the assurance of others. It is in this hunger for certitude that the challenge and opportunity of the Church lie.

It further points out that the attack upon Christianity is very largely passing from a hostile examination of its origins in history to a more fundamental questioning of the reality of the experience which gave birth to it, and which has sustained it all along. There is indeed no abatement of interest in the Jesus of history, and it is dawning upon the world that He cannot be explained away. He is emerging triumphantly from the cloud of discussion with which His name has for so long been associated. It is the Church's claim to represent Him which will now be the subject of remorseless scrutiny, and unless the fruits of its experience of God are incontestable, its testimony will be ignored as having nothing relevant to offer.

The primary need then of the Church to-day is a more assured conviction of the truth of those things for which it stands in the midst of a perplexed and perplexing civilization—a conviction springing from a firmer personal apprehension, and a deeper personal experience of the great verities of the Christian Faith. There can only be a valid confidence where there is a valid conviction, and a valid conviction is only to be gained in the depths of personal religious experience. The vital question which the Church has to face to-day is whether it has, or has not, a religious experience which is adequate to the great task of sacrificial service, convincing preaching, and dedicated thinking demanded of it by an age which, whatever its deficiencies, recognizes the authentic deed, hungers for the authentic word, demands the authentic thought.

In the great work to which the Church is called, nothing can take the place of a personal religious conviction springing from a personal religious experience. That has always been the essentially Methodist emphasis, and it was never more necessary than to-day. If the Methodist people fail here, they fail in "the one thing needful"; they cannot be of profit to themselves, nor can they fulfil their mission to the world.

The Pastoral closes with an urgent appeal to the Methodist people to seek a deeper conviction of God which shall dominate all their service, all their teaching, all their preaching, all their thinking; a conviction not merely of the historical reality of the Jesus of history, but one that rises to the apostolic assurance that "God was in Christ, reconciling the world unto Himself." This conviction of the God revealed in Christ is the only sure foundation for the certitude of life's ultimate worth and goal. The task confronting them is to keep something alive, something which when the guide, the stay, the dynamic of their fathers in every age; something without which life becomes vain, service loses its vision, faith its object, the world its goal. Such a task can only be faced and fulfilled as they have confidence in God, conviction of God, and experience of God.

CONSERVATIVE AGRICULTURAL POLICY

COLONEL WILFRID ASHLEY, M.P., speaking yesterday at Melchet, near Romsey, said that many people were apt to forget the substantial help given to the agricultural interest by the late Conservative Government. Unless the growing of wheat was made to pay, further depopulation of the countryside was inevitable. A hitherto unknown feature in the life of the country districts had become apparent during the last year—namely, unemployment among agricultural labourers. The Conservative Party was determined to end this dangerous state of affairs and was pledged, if returned to office, to give a guaranteed price for wheat of milling quality, to prohibit the dumping of foreign bounty-fed oats, to impose a duty on imported malting barley, to safeguard our early vegetables and fruit industry from unfair foreign competition, to provide for our fighting forces a large proportion of home-fed beef and home-grown wheat, and to continue the Agricultural Wages Board.

NAVAL, MILITARY, AND AIR FORCE

COMMAND OF THE SANDHURST

Captain F. H. G. Walker, formerly in command of the cruiser CANTERBURY, is appointed as from to-day to the SANDHURST, depôt ship for the Mediterranean Destroyer Flotillas. The SANDHURST is at present at Argostoli with the Fleet, and leaves for Malta on Monday. Captain Walker left the CANTERBURY in May, when she was relieved in the Atlantic Fleet by the new cruiser YORK, and has since been employed on special service. He was specially promoted to lieutenant for services on the occasion of the loss of the steamship SARDINIA in 1908. In the late War he served in the battleships HINDUSTAN and ROYAL SOVEREIGN in the Grand Fleet. After his promotion to commander in June, 1920, he commanded the destroyers WOLSEY and WORCESTER. He was also Training Commander at Chatham and executive officer in the EFFINGHAM and CONSTANCE, flagships of the East Indies Squadron and the Reserve Fleet. His advancement to captain took place in June, 1928.

THE ATLANTIC FLEET

During the summer leave period opportunity is being taken to refit certain of the Atlantic Fleet ships at their home ports. The flagship NELSON will be in dock at Portsmouth until September 2. The RODNEY is undergoing repairs at Devonport until September 6. The BARHAM is repairing at Portsmouth, where on September 6 she will transfer the flag of Rear-Admiral C. J. C. Little, C.B., to the WARSPITE, and Captain C. A. Scott, from that ship, will assume command of the BARHAM. Of the Battle Cruiser Squadron, the flagship RENOWN and the TIGER are being repaired at Devonport and the REPULSE at Sheerness. First parties from the ships of the Fleet conclude their summer leave to-day at noon, when the second parties will go on leave until September 2.

ANTI-SUBMARINE CRUISE

Patrol boat P 59, Lieutenant-Commander G. H. Aylward, of the Anti-Submarine Flotilla at Portland, accompanied by submarine H 30, Lieutenant-Commander D. E. G. Wemyss, are making a special cruise to the Mediterranean. They left Portland on August 5, and called at Perrol on the 8th, leaving next day for Gibraltar. They should leave there to-day for Malta.

ROSYTH DESTROYER COMMAND

Commander D. J. R. Simson, late executive officer of H.M.S. GANGES, boys' training establishment at Shotley, is to take command from to-day of a group of destroyers in the Maintenance Reserve at Rosyth, in succession to Commander W. C. Tancred. Commander Simson entered Osborne College in May, 1905, and on leaving the training cruiser CORNWALL in November, 1909, was awarded the King's Medal for gentlemanly bearing and good influence among comrades. In the late War he served in H.M.S. KING GEORGE V., which led the line of the Battle Fleet at Jutland, and during 1918 he commanded the destroyer USK. He was promoted to commander in June, 1928, when in command of the WREN.

FLYING BOAT COMMANDS

Group Captain W. L. Welsh, D.S.C., A.F.C., who for the past four years has been in the Directorate of Operations and Intelligence, Air Ministry, has been appointed for a course in flying boats at Calshot. The development of flying boats, of which a new squadron is to be formed this year, will mean an increased demand for senior officers with experience in this branch. Group Captain Welsh served in the R.N.A.S. during the War, both in H.M.S. CAMPANIA, attached to the Grand Fleet, and in the Dover and Dunkirk area. Before going to the Air Ministry in 1926, he was in temporary command of the R.A.F. in the Mediterranean.

MOVEMENTS OF SHIPS

CHATHAM, Aug. 12.—Fitzroy left for survey and Yarmouth.

DEVONPORT, Aug. 11.—Durban left for Portsmouth. Aug. 13.—Kemsett left for Portland.

HENJAM, Aug. 11.—Cyclamen arrived.

HONG-KONG, Aug. 11.—Sterling arrived; and Seraph left on patrol.

KHUSIANG, Aug. 10.—Ladybird and Bridgewater arrived.

LYTTELTON, Aug. 12.—Dunedin arrived.

MAGELLANES, Aug. 11.—Dragon left.

MALTA, Aug. 12.—Maine arrived.

PEITANG, Aug. 10.—Kent arrived.

PORT EDEN, Aug. 12.—Beaufort left for Morecambe Bay.

PORT SAID, Aug. 12.—Caradoc left for Suez.

PORTSMOUTH, Aug. 12.—Durban arrived and left for Chatham.

SEATTLE, Aug. 10.—Despatch and Vancouver left for Esquimalt.

SHAST, Aug. 10.—Mantis arrived.

SINGAPORE, Aug. 12.—Hermes arrived.

SOR, Aug. 10.—Triad left.

WEI-HAI-WEI, Aug. 10.—Bruce, Thracian, and Stormcloud arrived; and Kent left for Peitaho.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments were made by the Admiralty yesterday:—

LIEUTS.—E. L. ARMSTRONG, to S/M. H 27, G. H. BOLUS, to Vulcan, and R. SHERIDAN-PATTERSON, to Dolphin (Aug. 18).

WT. ENGINEER.—J. W. BRAND, to Mackay (Aug. 14); and C. E. COLLINS, to Glorious.

PROMOTIONS

LIEUT. (Retd.).—A. W. SCOTT, to rank of Lieut.-Comdr. (Retd.) (seny. Aug. 8).

ACTG. SUB-LIEUTS.—R. H. HUNT, R. I. A. SABELL, H. W. PARKINSON, J. BOWMAN-MANIFOLD, A. S. WEBB, N. E. G. ROPER, and W. O. SHELFORD, to rank of Sub-Lieut. (seny. Nov. 1, 1929); F. J. MILNER-BARRY, D. D. CLARKE, and R. W. WOOD, to rank of Sub-Lieut. (seny. Nov. 16, 1929); R. M. AUBREY, A. KENNETT, P. L. JAMIESON, J. M. S. COX, and F. B. C. REDD, to rank of Sub-Lieut. (seny. Dec. 16, 1929); P. E. FOY, G. E. BINGHAM-FOWELL, J. CLUTTON-BAKER, D. E. MANSFIELD, and A. Y. HALL, to rank of Sub-Lieut. (seny. Jan. 16, 1930); R. M. C. PEACOCK, G. P. HUDDART, B. T. SIMONS, and J. F. CRUNDEN, to rank of Sub-Lieut. (seny. Jan. 1); P. VESEY, D. O. SYDNEY-TURNER, J. E. MOORE, J. W. S. CORBETT, R. F. WHINNEY, and G. F. M. BEST, to rank of Sub-Lieut. (seny. Jan. 16); J. W. MCLELLAND, R. E. D. RYDER, G. A. HELPS, and P. A. R. WYNDHAM, to rank of Sub-Lieut. (seny. March 1, 1929); R. E. DONKIN, H. DAY, L. H. LANDMAN, S. H. BEATTIE, and the HON. D. EDWARDES, to rank of Sub-Lieut. (seny. April 1, 1929); and J. G. B. STRATTON, to rank of Sub-Lieut. (seny. Jan. 1).

SUB-LIEUT. (E.).—P. ROSS, to rank of Lieut. (E.) (seny. Aug. 1).

ROYAL MARINES

CAPT.—C. BROOKE-SHORT, to Champion.

ROYAL AUSTRALIAN NAVY

LIEUT.—J. E. S. BARWOOD, to S/M. H 49 (Aug. 18).

UNIVERSITY NEWS

LONDON, AUG. 13

Scholarships have been awarded on the results of the Scholarships Examination held at the University in July to students who have passed an Intermediate Examination or the First Examination for Medical Degrees, as follows:—

University Scholarships (of £80 a year, with the exception of the Granville and Derby Scholarships, which are of the value of £100 each) and the W. F. Mason Classical Scholarship, which is of the value of £113, tenable for one year.—E. J. Bowman (Univ. Coll., Southampton) (Granville Scholarship); F. S. Browne (Univ. Coll.) (Mason Scholarship) and Miriam Chandler (Royal Holloway Coll., for Classics); R. Niklaus (Univ. Coll.) and Irene C. Squier (Westcliff High School and King's Coll.), for French; M. O'Connell Walshe (Univ. Coll.), for German; Dorothy M. Calvert (Bedford Coll.), for Italian; A. J. Woodall (E. Lond. Coll.) (Sherbrooke Scholarship), S. Bacon (Univ. Coll.), and Daisy M. Starkey (Bedford Coll.), for Mathematics; L. Kaplen (Chelsea Polytechnic) (Neil Arnott Scholarship and Bronze Medal) and A. Graham (Univ. Coll.), for Physics; G. Broughton (Royal Technical Coll., Salford) (Neil Arnott Scholarship and Bronze Medal); D. Day Ashton (E. Lond. Coll.), for Chemistry; W. O. Williamson (E. Lond. Coll.), for Geology; Maud S. F. Godward (E. Lond. Coll.), for Botany; M. D. White (Univ. Coll.), for Zoology; S. Goldman (Raine's Foundation School and Lond. School of Econ.) (Gerstenberg Scholarship), for Economics and Political Science; K. W. Nicholls (Acton County School and Univ. Coll., Southampton) and R. J. Hammond (Lond. School of Econ.), for English History; Muriel G. Howes (Bedford College), for Geography.

Gilchrist Scholarship for Women, of £40 a year, tenable for two years.—Annie A. Frankford (Bedford Coll.), for Psychology and Logic.

Ouseley Memorial Scholarships, of the value of £65, for one year, have been awarded to J. H. Dunn (School of Oriental Studies), for Arabic; P. W. Heward (School of Oriental Studies), for Urdu.

TERRITORIAL BATTALIONS IN CAMP

The 4th Battalion, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, and the Buckinghamshire Battalion of the 145th Infantry Brigade began their annual training at Brook, Isle of Wight, on August 3, and will return home on Sunday. The 4th Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel B. Long commanding, has 18 officers and 280 other ranks in camp, and the Buckinghamshire Battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel P. A. Hall commanding, has 17 officers and 410 other ranks. Rain and sea fogs have so far hampered the work, and training has been confined to platoon, company, and battalion work, although more advanced exercises will take place to-day in the presence of the Director-General of the Territorial Army, the Director of Military Training, and the Commander of the 48th (South Midland) Division. Twelve officers and about 150 men of the 1st Battalion, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, who are stationed at Parkhurst, have been attached for demonstration purposes.

Mails and Shipping

OUTWARD MAILS

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES

Mails will be dispatched from London to the destinations shown.

The times given are the latest hours for posting at the General Post Office, King Edward-street, London, E.C.1. In some of the district offices collections will be closed earlier.

9 A.M.—To Colombia (Santa Marta), Egypt (exc. Port Said), Jamaica.

NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*.

5.30 P.M.—To Canada (all parts) (Mag. Post), Newfoundland (Mag. Post).

6 P.M.—To Australia, Canada (all parts), Ceylon, China (all parts), Dutch East Indies, East Africa (Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar and Tanganyika), Egypt, Cyprus, Palestine, Sudan, &c., India, Aden, Persia (exc. North, Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah) and Seychelles, Iraq and Persia (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah), Straits Settlements, Siam, French Indo-China, North Borneo, &c., Air Mail to Australia (Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney and all Eastern State Cities)*.

6 P.M.—To Argentina, Bolivia, Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay†, Brazil (Rio and Santos)††.

7.30 A.M.—To Cape Verd Islands, Guiana (British), Iceland, New Zealand, Pitcairn Islands, West Indies (Leeward Islands†, West Indies (Barbados, Grenada, Trinidad, St. Vincent and St. Lucia).

11.30 A.M.—To Madeira, Mauritius, Portuguese East Africa (exc. Porto Amelia), South and South-West Africa (Union Provinces, Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Bechuanaland, &c.); Air Mail to South Africa (Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, &c.)*.

NOON.—To Brazil (Ceara, Maranhao, Para and Manaos), China (all parts)*, Japan*, Peru (Iquitos).

5.30 P.M.—To Canada (all parts) (Mag. Post), Newfoundland (Mag. Post).

6 P.M.—To Argentina, Bolivia, Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay†, Brazil (Rio, Santos, Pernambuco and Bahia)†, Canada (Quebec City, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia), Cape Verd Islands, Iceland and Faroe Islands, Madeira†, Newfoundland.

8 P.M.—To Guiana (British), Venezuela, West Indies, (Barbados, Trinidad, Grenada, St. Vincent and St. Lucia).

FULL LIST OF DISPATCHES

In the following table are shown the main oversea mails, other than daily, including those set out above, to be dispatched shortly from London:—

Destination	Posting at G.P.O., London	
ARGENTINA, BOLIVIA, CHILE (exc. North), PARAGUAY AND URUGUAY:		
R.M.S.P. (Almanzora)	Aug. 14	6 p.m.
R. Star†† (Andalucia Star)	Aug. 15	6 a.m.
(Cears, &c.): Booth (Hubert)	Aug. 15	Noon
(Rio, Santos): Jhal. ptk. (Duilio) (Pernam): Ger. pkt.† (Antonio Delfino)	Aug. 15	6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos): Fr. pkt.† (Lutetia)	Aug. 18	6 p.m.
(all parts): Du. pkt. (Gelria)	Aug. 20	6 p.m.
CANADA (all parts): Direct (Melita)	Aug. 14	6 p.m.
(Quebec City, &c.): Direct (Duchess of York)	Aug. 15	6 p.m.
(Quebec City, &c.): Direct† (Emp. of France)	Aug. 16	2 a.m.
(exc. Quebec City, &c.): Via N.Y. (Berengaria)	Aug. 16	2 a.m.
(all parts): Via N.Y. (Majestic)	Aug. 20	2 a.m.
(Mag. Post) (all parts): Direct (Melita)	Aug. 14	5.30 p.m.
(Mag. Post) (all parts): Direct (Duchess of York)	Aug. 15	5.30 p.m.
CARIBBEAN ISLANDS (all ports): Via Madrid and Cadiz	Aug. 16	7.30 a.m.
(Trinidad): R. S. (Telde)	Aug. 16	6 p.m.
(Las Palmas): Du. pkt. (Gelria)	Aug. 20	6 p.m.
(Tenerife): U.-Castle (Garth Castle) (Las Palmas): U.-Castle†† (Garth Castle)	Aug. 21	7.30 a.m.
(all parts): Du. pkt.† (Gelria)	Aug. 21	6 p.m.
CAPE VERD IS.: R. Star (Andalucia Star)	Aug. 15	7.30 a.m.
R. Star (Andalucia Star)	Aug. 15	6 p.m.
CENTRAL AMERICA (E. Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador):		
CUBA AND MEXICO: Via N.Y. (Berengaria)	Aug. 16	2 a.m.
CEYLON: P. & O. (Malwa and Moldavia)	Aug. 14	6 p.m.
Orient (Ormonde)	Aug. 21	6 p.m.
CHINA (all ports): Via Siberia*	Daily	Noon
(all ports): Via Suez (Malwa)	Aug. 14	6 p.m.
(Shanghai, N. China): Via U.S.A. (Berengaria)	Aug. 21	6 p.m.
(Hong-kong, S. China): Via Suez and Bombay (Rajputana)	Aug. 16	2 a.m.
COLOMBIA (exc. S. Marta), CHILE (N.): Via N.Y. (Berengaria)	Aug. 16	2 a.m.
(S. Marta): E. & F. (Motagua)	Aug. 14	6 a.m.
(S. Marta): E. & F. (Cambio)	Aug. 23	7.30 a.m.
COOK AND SOCIETY IS.: Via Frisco (Majestic and Tahiti)	Aug. 20	2 a.m.
Via Frisco (Mauretania and T

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

Head Office: Crosby Square, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.3.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£480,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

BRANCHES:

BOMBAY	BAGHDAD
CALCUTTA	BASRA
KARACHI	AMARA
MADRAS	KIRKUK
COLOMBO	MOSUL
SINGAPORE	BAHREIN

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman.
J. S. HASKELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
Sir JAMES LEIGH-WOOD, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
JAMES H. BATTY, Esq.
G. BROMLEY-MARTIN, Esq.
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq.
Sir PERCY WILSON NEWSON, Bt.
Sir THOMAS J. SYMACOPOLI.

The Bank issues Drafts, Telegraphic Transfers and Letters of Credit, purchases, grants advances against or collects Bills of Exchange, and transacts Banking and Agency Business in connexion with the East. Deposits are received for one year and for shorter periods at rates which can be ascertained on application. On Current Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances. F. H. SUTTON, Manager.

CHARTERED BANK of INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA

38, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.2.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

CAPITAL	£3,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£4,000,000

Chief Manager: W. E. PEARSON.
Managers: J. S. BRUCE and G. MILLER.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Abu Dhabi	Hong-kong	Rangoon	
Amritsar	Ipoh	Saigon	
Bangkok	Ipswich	Semarang (Java)	
Batavia	Kandy	Seremban	
Bombay	Khang	Shanghai	
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore	
Chittagong	Kuala Kangsar	Surabaya	
Canton	(Perak)	Taiping (F.M.S.)	
Cawnpore	Kuala Lumpur	Tavoy	
Cebu	Kuching	(Lower Burma)	
Colombo	(Sarawak)	Tientsin	
Dairen (Manchuria)	Madras	Tokyo	
Delhi	Manila	Tongkah (Bhuket)	
Hailpong	Medan	Tsingtao	
Hamburg	New York	Yokohama	
Hankow	Peking (Peking)	Zamboanga (Philippine Islands)	
Harbin	Peshawar		

The Corporation grant drafts payable at the above Agencies and Branches, buy and collect Bills of Exchange, issue Letters of Credit, and transact general banking business connected with the East.

Deposits of money are received on terms which may be ascertained on application, and on current accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances, provided they do not fall below £200. The bank is prepared to undertake Trusteeships and Executorships.

THE MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA LIMITED.

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.3.

Capital Authorised	£3,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,500,000
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits ..	£1,545,506

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
J. M. Eyrie, Esq. (Chairman).
Sir Thomas S. Catto, Bart. (Deputy-Chairman).
Patrick F. Chalmers, Esq. J. O. Robinson, Esq.
Charles A. Hambro, Esq. W. J. Shelford, Esq.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

India, Burma and Ceylon:	China, Hong-kong, Shanghai.
Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Simla, Delhi, Colombo, Howrah (Galle), Karachi, Kandy, Rangoon.	Dutch East Indies: Batavia, Sourabaya.
Malaya: Ipoh, Singapore, Penang, Kuala Lumpur, Kuantan, Kota Bharu, Kuala Krai, Kuala Lipis.	Siam: Bangkok.
NEW YORK AGENCY ..	Mauritius: Port Louis.
	Bank of Montreal.

TRUSTEE & EXECUTORSHIPS UNDERTAKEN AT HOME AND IN THE EAST.

Enquiries from merchants regarding shipments to the East and the special facilities available are invited.

THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

(Incorporated in the Colony of Hong-kong. The liability of members is limited to the extent and in manner prescribed by Ordinance No. 6 of 1929 of the Colony.)

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL ..	$50,000,000
ISSUED AND FULLY PAID UP	$20,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS—	
STERLING	$6,500,000
SILVER	$9,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS, $20,000,000.	

Head Office: HONGKONG.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
J. A. PLUMMER, Chairman.
Hon. Mr. C. G. S. MACKIE, Deputy-Chairman.

W. H. BELL	Hon. Mr. J. J. PATERSON
A. H. COMPTON	T. E. PEARCE
R. H. EDGE LEWIS	E. SHELLIM
G. MISKIN	J. P. WARREN

ACTING CHIEF MANAGER.
V. M. GRAYBURN.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
Amoy, Bangkok, Batavia, Bombay, Calcutta, Canton, Chefoo, Colombo, Dairen (Dalny), Foochow, Haiphong, Hamburg, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkew (Shanghai), Ipoh, Johore Kobe, Kowloon, Kuala Lumpur, London, Lyons, Malacca, Manila, Moukden, Muar, Nagasaki, New York, Peiping (Peking), Penang, Rangoon, Saigon, San Francisco, Shanghai, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sungei Patani, Tientsin, Tokyo, Tsingtao, Yloilo, Yokohama.

COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

Sir Charles Addis, G.B.E., K.C.B., Chairman	Sir George Macdonogh, G.B.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
A. H. Barlow	The Rt. Hon. Lord Revelstoke
D. G. M. Bernard	Sir Geo. Sutherland
A. A. Campbell	C. F. Whigham
A. M. Townsend	

MANAGERS IN LONDON.
Sir Newton Stabb. H. D. C. Jones.
Sub-Manager: R. E. N. Padfield.
Accountant: A. Moncur.

9, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.3

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Bankers to the Government in Kenya Colony and Uganda.

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.2

Subscribed Capital ..	£4,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..	£2,000,000
Reserve Fund	£3,000,000

BRANCHES.

Aden	Lahore	Kisumu	Kenya Colony and Protectorate
Amritsar	Madras	Mombasa	
Bombay	Mandalay	Nairobi	
Calcutta	Nuwara Eliya	Nakuru	
Cawnpore	Rangoon		
Chittagong	Sibsagar Point.		
Cochin	Aden	Entebbe	Uganda Protectorate
Colombo	Tuticorin	Jinja	
Delhi	Zanzibar	Kampala	
Kandy	Dar-es-Salaam	Tanganyika Territory	
Karachi	Tanga		

The Bank conducts every description of banking business.

Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application; interest payable 30th June and 31st December.

Trusteeships and Executorships also undertaken.

NATIONAL BANK of EGYPT

(Incorporated in Egypt. Liability of Members is Limited)

Head Office: CAIRO.

FULLY-PAID CAPITAL	£3,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..	£2,950,000

London Agency:
6 & 7, King William Street, E.C.4

Branches in all the Principal Towns in EGYPT and the SUDAN

Finance & Commerce

CITY OFFICE: 15, GEORGE-STREET, E.C.4
TELEPHONE: MANSION HOUSE 4702

CITY NOTES

LEAD AND PAINT FUSION

GROWTH OF INDUSTRIAL ASSURANCE

The terms are now announced of a proposed amalgamation of Associated Lead Manufacturers, Limited, with Goodlass, Wall and Co., Limited. The first-named company, which has an issued capital of £2,860,000, has during the last few years acquired and reorganized a number of businesses engaged in the manufacture of lead products and pigments as well as of paints, and now has an extensive business in these commodities in this country and abroad. To date the company has not had a very successful career, but for each of the past two years dividends of 2½ per cent. have been paid on the Ordinary capital. Goodlass, Wall and Co., who are engaged in the manufacture and distribution of paints, varnishes, and kindred products, both at home and overseas, have an issued capital of £554,000, and for a number of years have paid substantial dividends, that for the past year being 22½ per cent. The proposed amalgamation is based on the relative value of the two businesses as shown primarily by their respective earning capacities, the period taken for the purpose of the amalgamation being the last two completed financial periods of each undertaking. The amalgamated company, which will have the title of Goodlass, Wall and Lead Products, Limited, is to have a nominal capital of £3,250,000, divided into 1,500,000 Seven per Cent. Cumulative Preference shares of £1 each, 1,000,000 Seven per Cent. Preferred Ordinary shares of 10s. each, and 2,500,000 Ordinary shares of 10s. each, of which there will be issued under the proposed amalgamation 1,346,050 of the Cumulative Preference shares, 903,615 of the Preferred Ordinary shares, and 2,409,348 of the Ordinary shares.

The Exchange of Shares

It is explained that the scheme has been drawn up with due regard to the preservation of the preferential rights, both as to capital and income, of the existing classes of Preference shares. Although the nominal amounts of the different classes of Preference shares are necessarily varied, the amount receivable as dividend by each Preference shareholder remains unchanged. The Ordinary shares of the amalgamated companies have been dealt with on the basis of the earnings which each company contributes to the combined profits and the dividends paid in the past on such shares. In order to give equitable consideration to both of these factors Preferred Ordinary shares of the new company are to be allotted to the holders of Ordinary shares of Goodlass, Wall and Co., and the Ordinary shares of the new company are to be divided between the holders of the Ordinary shares of each of the amalgamated companies. So far as the Associated Lead Company is concerned Preference shareholders will receive six Preference shares of the new company for every seven shares now held, while 18 Ordinary shares of the new company will be exchanged for every 16 held in the old company. As regards Goodlass, Wall, for every 14 Preference shares holders will receive 15 Preference shares in the new company, while for every Ordinary share now held holders will get three Preferred Ordinary shares and two Ordinary shares in the new company.

Statement of Earnings

Profits of the amalgamated companies in the last two accounting periods have amounted to an average of £268,000. This figure is arrived at before charging income-tax. It does not, of course, include the benefits which may result from further reorganization nor the profits which may be derived from the interests which Goodlass, Wall acquired during the period to August 31, 1929, in certain processes, nor from the arrangements made for their development. Taking the figure of £268,000 as the basis of the new company's immediate earning capacity, it would suffice to meet the dividends on the Preference and Preferred Ordinary shares with a surplus of £142,150 available for dividends on £1,204,674 of Ordinary shares and for reserves, &c. The directors of both companies give the reasons which have led them to favour a fusion, and the scheme, so far as the details are concerned, is recommended by Messrs. Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths, and Co., who have acted as expert advisers. An incidental feature of the plan sufficiently rare to be worthy of notice is that no compensation is being paid to any director for loss of office.

The Amalgamated Metal Alliance

An extraordinary general meeting has been called for August 20 by the Amalgamated Metal Corporation for the purpose of authorizing an increase in the company's capital to £5,600,000 by the creation of 600,000 new Ordinary shares of £1 each. This increase of capital is required in order to carry out the exchange of shares with important German and Belgian combines which was announced in May. The companies in question are the Metallgesellschaft and the Société Générale des Minerais, the leading metal organizations in Germany and Belgium respectively. The number of Amalgamated Metal Corporation shares involved in the exchange is 600,000 Ordinary shares in the case of the Metallgesellschaft, and 225,000 Ordinary shares in the case of the Société Générale des Minerais, which latter company will also subscribe for 100,000 Ordinary shares of the English company at par.

British Talking Pictures

The full accounts of British International Pictures and of its subsidiary, Associated British Cinemas, show that the subsidiary has now become a larger enterprise than the parent company. This is due to the rapid expansion in the operations of the Associated British during the past year, a further 47 theatres having been acquired, making the total number now owned or controlled by the company 120. The directors point out that the accounts for the company's year, which ended on March 31, include only a small proportion of the trading results of these new theatres. To enable the company to make these purchases the capital account has been greatly enlarged, and the issued capital now consists of £842,340 in Preference and £875,000 in Ordinary shares. In addition, there is a mortgage debt of £328,000 and a secured loan of £650,000. The expansion in its operations has led to a large increase in the fixed assets and in its investments in subsidiary companies. At £1,687,475 the value of its properties, apparatus, &c., shows an increase of £400,000, while its investments in subsidiary companies, which a year ago were of negligible proportions, now amount to £1,096,296, and current and loan accounts with subsidiaries to £243,000. These three items comprise the bulk of its assets, cash amounting to £23,080, and £18,724 being due by sundry debtors. Out of the profits for the past year £20,000 is appropriated to writing down share issue expenses and stamp duty on debentures; this will reduce this item to £30,847.

Production Costs Lowered

The proportion of the dividend of 8 per cent. proposed by the directors of the Associated British Cinemas on its Ordinary shares due to the British International Pictures has not been included in the accounts of the latter company. The parent company is mainly engaged in the production and hire of films, and its report states that the technical difficulties of the transition from silent to talking pictures have been successfully overcome and that production costs have been substantially reduced. Further, the directors make the encouraging statement that British pictures are now meeting with a measure of public favour unknown in the days of silent pictures. In view of the position created by the transition from silent to talking pictures the directors have wisely decided to write down film stocks by a further £100,000, in addition to the normal rate of amortization.

New Zealand Exchange Outlook

In his speech at the general meeting of the Bank of New Zealand Sir George Elliot, chairman of the bank, explained the reasons for the discount on the New Zealand pound. The position, he said, had been brought about to some extent by the relationship of the Dominion with Australia, but chiefly by diminution in the value of New Zealand's exports. He also stated that interest charges payable in London had been increased considerably last year. Although for the year ended March last imports were near a parity with exports, as disclosed by the figures of the Customs Department, it was certain, he suggested, that the amount actually realized for the country's exports had been very much less than the value declared at time of shipment. It also had to be remembered that interest amounting to something like £8,200,000 on Government and local body loans raised in London had annually to be paid there. Under such conditions, Sir George Elliot declared, the exchange position would be difficult for some time to come. He pointed out, however, that notwithstanding the present rate of the London-New Zealand exchange the position in New Zealand was relatively stable when compared with that of certain other countries.

Bwana M'Kubwa Capital Requirements

At the general meeting of the Bwana M'Kubwa Copper Mining Company yesterday Sir Edmund Davis, the chairman, dealt with the future capital requirements of the company. The great development in the property had, he stated, necessitated the expenditure of far more capital than had been contemplated, and it would be necessary at no distant date to raise additional working capital. It was therefore proposed to increase the capital by the creation of an additional 1,000,000 shares of 5s. each. As, however, the company was amply provided with funds for the present year's operations, and probably for some months in 1931, the formulation of a capital scheme was being delayed until later in the year, by which time world conditions, he considered, should show some improvement. He also stated that negotiations were taking place between the various groups for the formation of a company to erect a large refinery in England.

Industrial Assurance Improvements

Various announcements of developments have been made during the last few days by companies transacting industrial assurance which represent signal improvements in the methods of conducting the business. Certain institutions have announced that in future paid-up policies will be issued automatically in respect of policies when premium payments cease after they have been paid for one year, and in other instances the paid-up policies will be issued automatically after the payment of two years' premiums. These concessions go much farther than the provisions of the Industrial Assurance Act, 1923, which required the companies to grant paid-up policies on application by the assured to the company or society concerned within a specified time, provided five years' premiums, and, in certain instances, three years' premiums, had been made. The improvements now introduced by the offices mean the elimination, or marked reduction, of one of the grounds of criticism of industrial assurance in the past—that policies were lapsed by the assured, who, except for the assurance they had obtained before the lapsing, lost the benefit of the payments they had made.

Automatic Paid-Up Policies

Actually the largest company which had, as from 1926, granted paid-up policies after three years' premiums had been paid extended this concession in 1928 to those on which only one year's premiums had been paid, but this concession was subject to an application by the assured for the paid-up policy within one year. Instances might occur, however, in which the assured, for one reason or another, might fail to make the necessary application. Policies which had lapsed might have been found by relatives after death, and then the value might have been lost. Now automatically such policies will possess a value, provided one or two years' premiums have been paid. Premiums on large numbers of whole-life industrial assurances normally cease at the age of 75, and so, in the event of the earlier cessation of premiums, the sums assured represent such a proportion of the original sums assured as the premiums paid bear to those originally proposed. This arrangement is comparable with that in force in ordinary life assurance, where it is common to grant paid-up policies, when the premium payments are limited, after two years' premiums have been paid, so that those industrial offices which are now ready to grant paid-up policies after only one year's premiums have been paid are in advance of that practice. Should an assured wish to transfer from one type of assurance to another his existing policy will possess a definite value.

New Business Generally Maintained

Incidentally, it is believed that in spite of trade depression the volume of new industrial assurance in this country is now being very well maintained. In fact, although in some areas where the depression is most severe there is a sharp decline, the volume of business so far transacted this year by some companies at any rate is, on the whole, known to show a marked increase. The better terms given by the offices in recent years have probably much assisted the growth, while the successful investment of the funds entrusted to them has been a contributory factor in the general improvement in the terms. Now that much better value is being given to the policy-holders, the opportunities for increasing the volume of assurance seem very great, for the individual sums assured are often quite small.

STOCK EXCHANGE

'A' DULL TONE

INDUSTRIAL SHARES WEAK

The Stock Markets yesterday were in a depressed condition in the earlier part of the day, owing partly to overnight advices from New York, but a better tone developed in the afternoon. Industrial shares as a whole showed weakness, the Motor and Gramophone groups being prominent. British Funds were steady and Dominion and Foreign bonds were again firm, while the absorption of the scrips of recent new issues continued. On the other hand, Home and South American Railway stocks were adversely affected by the announcement of poor traffic returns. Rubber shares remained out of favour.

BRITISH FUNDS were steady in tone, and prices closed with very little movement. Victory Bonds were slightly easier. There were again signs of steady absorption of the new scrips, the L.C.C. stock rising to ¼ premium; the South African Conversion Loan was strong at 3½ premium, while the new Johannesburg Five per Cent. stock rose to ¼ premium. Among Colonial issues, Australian stocks continued firm in tone. A batch of poor traffic returns had a weakening effect on Home Railway stocks, the junior stocks showing falls ranging from ¼ to ¼. Renewed support, however, came for the new London Electric Railway Five per Cent. Debenture issue, the scrip rising to 3¼ premium.

In the FOREIGN market Brazilian bonds were again firm. There was a rise of a point in the 1914 Funding Loan to 75, and the 1913 loan hardened to 61. Turkish Unified advanced further to 9¾ and a partial recovery took place in Egyptian bonds. The Italian Credit Consortium issues were supported. Argentine Railway stocks fell ¼ to 1 on the fall in the exchange and the lower traffic receipts, B.A. Pacific showing a decline of £42,000, B.A.G.S. of £58,000, B.A. Western of £25,000, and Central Argentine of £85,000. Leopoldina fell ½; the fall of £27,600 in the traffic was not worse than expected. The United of Havana's "take" was poor and the stock fell to 7. Canadian Pacific was a weak market, the stock declining to 18²⁄₄.

Dullness again characterized the OIL market. Attock fell to 1½. Shell, however, were steady at the previous level, and Anglo-Egyptian "B" hardened to 2 3-16.

RUBBER shares were flat and further falls took place in most of the leading shares. TEA shares were lifeless.

FALL IN LEYLAND MOTOR

The MISCELLANEOUS market was depressed in the morning, but closed with an improved tone. Imperial Chemical closed with little change at 19s., after being 18s. 9d., and International Nickel were finally 21½, after touching 21¾. Brazil Traction and Hydro-Electric fluctuated, but on balance showed moderate gains. Dunlop closed without change after early weakness. MOTOR shares weakened, Leyland, in particular, being subjected to selling from the Provinces; this share closed with a fall of 3s. 6d. at 59s. Ford reacted to 85s., while Dennis and Singer also lost small amounts. Exceptionally, Guy advanced to 15s. 9d. Cables and Wireless stocks eased, as also did Unilever, Turner and Newall, Harrisons and Crosfield, and the Swedish group. The new Niger Five per Cent. Debentures were again a good market, rising to ¼ premium. In the Tobacco group, Carreras were noticeably weak in the earlier dealings, but were supported later, the fall on the day being limited to ¼. Columbia Graphophone fell sharply to 3 9-32, and Gramophone was also lower. Electric equipment shares were easier, and in the Textile group British Celanese issues were dull. Gas Light and Coke units were firm at 19s. 7½d., and South Metropolitan Gas new Debentures rose to 2½ premium. Waring and Gillow dropped to 3s. 9d. Brewery shares were dull.

The Kaffir market was quiet, movements in prices being small but mostly downwards. Brakpan was an exception, hardening to 2 23-32. Chartered (31s. 1½d.) was a weak feature in the Rhodesian section, where prices closed above the worst although lower on balance. Dullness was again apparent among Barrier shares.

SPANISH EXCHANGE WEAKNESS

OIL MONOPOLY POSITION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MADRID, AUG. 13

The persistent weakness of the peseta, which to-day was quoted at 44.45, is causing alarm in business circles. An increase in the cost of living is beginning to make itself felt, and the measures taken by the Government to arrest the decline have not been successful.

Economic causes and speculation play an important part in the depreciation of the currency. Psychological factors also influence the situation. For instance, the fact that the Government considers it necessary to censor the Press and to prohibit political meetings of a public character indicates that the situation is not so tranquil as outward appearances would suggest.

No confirmation is available of the persistent reports which circulate in Madrid to the effect that the Government may withdraw the central monopoly concession held by a company known as Campsa. The concession of the monopoly is believed to have involved financial complications unfavourable to the exchange.

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MONTREAL, Aug. 13.—The undertone of the market to-day was heavy, although trading continued dull. International Nickel led a renewed downward movement, though heavy selling was absorbed in good style. The close was dull and easy.

REUTER'S QUOTATIONS

	Aug. 13	Aug. 12		Aug. 13	Aug. 12
Abitibi	23¾	23¾	Dom. Glass	107	108
Asbestos	⅞	¾	Dom. Textile	73½	73½
Do., Pref.	3½	3	Fam. Players	43	43
B.C. Packers	7	7	Fraser Cos.	7⅞	No bid
Braz. Tract.	35⅝	34⅝	Hollinger	5¾	5½
B.C. Pwr., A	35½	35⅝	Int. Nickel	21½	21
Do., B	10	10	Massey H.	25¼	25¾
Brit. Emp. Steel	11¼	11¼	Montreal Lt.	55¼	55
Do., 1st Pf.	No bid	No bid	Natl. Brew.	29¼	29¼
Do., 2nd Pf.	3¾	3¾	Nat. Steel Car	49	49
Calgary	160	160	Ogilvie Flour	No bid	No bid
Can. Car	20⅜	20⅝	Pulp, Pref.	No bid	No bid
Do., Pref.	25½	26	Power Corp.	65	65
C. Cement	14¼	14	Price Bros.	63	64
Do., Pref.	95	95	Quebec Pwr.	53½	53
C. Cotton	45	45	Shawinigan	64	63½
Indust. Alcohol, A	No bid	43¼	S. Canada Power	25	25
Do., B	No bid	No bid	Steel Co. of Canada	43½	No bid
C. Power	12¼	11⅞	W'peg Elec.	38	36
C. Steamship	No bid	No bid	Bk. Montreal	296	296
Do., Prefd.	42½	42½	Can. Bk. Com.	240	240
Cockshutt	16¼	16¼	Royal Bank	290	290
Cons. Mining	182	184	St. Law'ce C.	8¾	8¾
Dom. Bridge	59¼	59½			

* Ex dividend.

BRITISH FEEDING-MEALS CAPITAL SCHEME

An extraordinary meeting of shareholders in the British Feeding-Meals and Milk Products Company will be held on September 3 to consider a capital reorganization scheme.

The present capital is £500,000 in £1 shares, of which 318,375 have been issued credited as fully paid and 66,900 are paid to the extent of 2s. 6d. per share. The holders of the partly-paid shares repudiate liability to pay up any of the 17s. 6d., of which 1s. 6d. has already been called, and is now outstanding, and claim that they are entitled to rescission of their contracts to subscribe for such shares and to repayment of the 2s. 6d. already paid.

It is proposed to reduce the fully-paid shares to the nominal value of 10s. each, and holders are to be given the option of converting each share into a Six per Cent. Cumulative Preference 10s. share, entitled, after the Ordinary shareholders have received 6 per cent., to a further dividend *pari passu* with the Ordinary shareholders up to a maximum of 6 per cent. Holders of the partly-paid shares are to release any claim against the company and are to admit their liability to pay for their shares in full and pay up forthwith the outstanding call of 1s. 6d. per share. The shares are then to be reduced to 10s. each by cancelling 2s. of the 4s. paid up and also 8s. of the liability, so that each partly-paid £1 share will become a 10s. share with 2s. paid up. The Rock Investment Company has agreed to guarantee payment of the 1s. 6d. per share on the partly-paid shares and the 8s. remaining unpaid.

☞ The company's annual report appears on page 17.

MONEY MARKET

LOAN RATES EASIER

RISE IN FRENCH EXCHANGE

A slightly easier tendency prevailed in the Money Market yesterday. Although one or two large lenders quoted 2½ per cent. as their rate for night money, such loans were easily obtainable elsewhere at 2 per cent., and by the afternoon the rate had declined to 1¾ per cent. For renewing old day-to-day advances 2 per cent. was the general rate. Owing to the easier monetary position discount rates were not quite so firm. Brokers found it difficult to obtain three months fine bank bills at 25_{16} per cent., and in competition business frequently took place at 2^{9}_{32} per cent. A few sales were reported at 2¼ per cent., but brokers were reluctant sellers at this rate. There was again a demand for October maturities at 2¼ per cent. on behalf of the home banks. As a rule leading foreign exchanges showed narrow movements, but the French and Belgian exchanges moved in favour of sterling, the Paris rate closing 4c. higher at 123.85½f.

The Bank rate is 3 per cent., to which it was reduced from 3½ per cent. on May 1. The banks' deposit rate is 1 per cent., and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 1 per cent. at call and 1¼ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.).		Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.).			
Day to day.	For short periods.	60 days.	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.
1¾-2¼	2	2¼—2⁵⁄₁₆	2³²⁄₃₂—2⁵⁄₁₆	2⅜	2⅜-2¹¹⁄₁₆

Discount (Treasury Bills)				(Fine Trade Bills)
2 Mths. %	3 Mths. %	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.
2⁹⁄₃₂—2⁵⁄₁₆	2⁹⁄₃₂—2⁵⁄₁₆	3—3½	2¼—3½	2½—4

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

The New York exchange fell to $4.87, but commercial demands for dollars were less in evidence, and as New York came in a seller of dollars in the afternoon the rate rose to 4.87^{3}_{16}, closing at $4.87¼, against 4.87^{3}_{32} on Tuesday. The discount on forward dollars was slightly wider at $^{7}_{16}$c., three months. A sharp advance, to 4.86^{13}_{16}, occurred in the Montreal rate. Paris seemed inclined to offer francs and the French exchange was finally quoted at 123.85½f., a rise of 4c. The Belgian exchange continued to move in favour of sterling and further advanced to 34.82½b., while there was a further rise, to 12.08^{13}_{16}fl., in the Amsterdam rate. At 44.52½p. the Spanish rate again moved against the peseta, in spite of the reports of a loan offer to the Government. Both German and Swedish currencies were a little cheaper. The Batavia rate rose to 12.08½fl. Chinese silver exchanges were slightly lower, the Hong-kong rate at 1s. 3^{23}_{32}d. and the Shanghai rate at 1s. 6^{27}_{32}d. There was a further decline in the Buenos Aires rate, which closed at 40^{7}_{16}d., while the Rio exchange declined $^{1}_{32}$d. to 5^{5}_{64}d. Peruvian currency continued to depreciate.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday:—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exchan'e	Aug. 13	Aug. 12
New York	$ to £	4.8666	4.87-4.87⅛	4.87⅛-87⅛
Montreal	$ to £	4.8666	4.86⅞-86⅞	4.86⅞-86⅞
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	123.80-123.87	123.80-123.85
Brussels	Bel. to £	35.00	34.82½-83¾	34.81½-34.83
Milan	Lire to £	92.46	92.95-93.00	92.95-93.00
Zurich	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.03¾-04¼	25.03⅝-04⅜
Athens	Dr. to £	375	374⅜-375¼	374⅜-375¼
Helsingfors	M. to £	193.23	193¼-193⅝	193¼-193⅝
Madrid	Pts. to £	25.2215	44.15-44.60	44.08-44.65
Lisbon	Escu. to £	—	108⅛-108⅜	108⅛-108⅜
Amsterd'm	Fl. to £	12.107	12.08½-12.09	12.08-12.08⅜
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.38½-39¼	20.38½-39½
Vienna	Sch. to £	34.581	34.44-34.48	34.44-34.48
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.82	27.75-27.79	27.75-27.79
Prague	Kr. to £	164.25	164⅛-164¼	164⅛-164¼
Warsaw	Zloty to£	43.38	43.38-43.43	43.40-43.45
Riga	Lats to £	25.2215	25.17-25.27	25.17-25.27
Bucharest	Lei to £	818.6	817-819	817-819
Const'ple	Pst. to £	110	1.025‡	1.025‡
Belgrade	Din. to £	25.2215	274⅛-274⅝	274-274¾
Kovno	Lit. to £	48.66	48⅜-48⅞	48⅜-48⅞
Sofia	Lev. to £	673.650	668-673	668-673
Reval	E.Kr.to£	18.159	18.20-18.27	18.22-18.30
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.159	18.16¼-17	18.16⅝-17
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.159	18.11⅞-12⅛	18.11-18.12
Copenh'g'n	Kr. to £	18.159	18.16-16⅛	18.16-16⅛
Alexandria	Pst. to £	977	977⅛-978⅛	977⅛-978⅛
Bombay	Per rup.	18d.	1/5²³⁄₃₂-5¹⁵⁄₁₆	1/5²³⁄₃₂-5¹⁵⁄₁₆
Calcutta	Per rup.	18d.	1/5²³⁄₃₂-5¹⁵⁄₁₆	1/5²³⁄₃₂-5¹⁵⁄₁₆
Madras	Per rup.	18d.	1/5²³⁄₃₂-5¹⁵⁄₁₆	1/5²³⁄₃₂-5¹⁵⁄₁₆
Hong-kong	Per dol.	—	1/3⅛-1/4	1/3⅛-1/4
Kobe	Per yen	24.58d.	2/0¹⁵⁄₁₆-2/0¹⁵⁄₁₆	2/0¹⁵⁄₁₆-2/0¹⁵⁄₁₆
Shanghai	Per tael	—	1/6½-1/7¹⁄₁₆	1/6½-1/7¹⁄₁₆
Singapore	Per dol.	2/4	2/3²³⁄₃₂-3²³⁄₃₂	2/3²³⁄₃₂-3²³⁄₃₂
Batavia	Fl. to £	12.107	12.08⅜-08⅞	12.07⅞-08⅜
Manila	Per dol.	24.066d.	2/0⅛	2/0⅛
Rio de Jan	Per mil.	5.899d.	5¹³⁄₁₆-5¹³⁄₁₆	5¹³⁄₁₆-5¹³⁄₁₆
B. Aires	Per dol.	47.577d.	40⁵⁄₁₆-41	41¹⁄₁₆-41⅜
V'paraiso†	$ to £	40	39.81	39.84
M'video	Per dol.	51d.	40⅜-41¼	41-41⅛
Lima†	Soles to £	15.106	14.14-14.17	14.15-14.17
Mexico	Pesos to £	9.78	10.20-10.35	10.20-10.35

† 90 days. ‡ Based on legal stabilization at $2.90-3.03 to 100kr. ‡ Nominal.

EMPIRE EXCHANGE RATES

BUYING RATES PER £100

—	Demand	30 days' sight	60 days' sight	90 days' sight
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	92 12 6	92 1 5	91 10 0	90 18 9
New Zealand	93 17 6	93 6 8	92 15 0	92 3 9
Africa & Rhodesia	98 15 6	98 2 6	97 17 0	96 17 6

SELLING RATES

—	Cable Transfers	Demand
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	93 17 6	93 10 0
New Zealand	93 7 6	93 0 0
South Africa	99 15 0	99 12 6
Rhodesia	99 16 3	99 13 9

The Bank of England yesterday announced the release of £100,000 in SOVERRIGNS, the withdrawal for export of £50,000 in SOVERRIGNS, and the sale of £6,907 in BAR GOLD. For the week to August 13 there has been a net influx of £505,453, as shown below:—

ARRIVALS	£	WITHDRAWALS	£
Aug. 7—		Aug. 7—	
Sovs. released	100,000	Bar gold ..	27,951
Aug. 8—		Aug. 8—	
Sovs.	429,000	Bar gold ..	15,718
		Sovs.	4,000
Aug. 9—		Aug. 9—	
Sovs.	1,000	Bar gold ..	8,741
		Sovs.	2,000
Aug. 11 ..	Nil	Aug. 11—	
		Sovs. ..	2,000
Aug. 12—		Bar gold ..	1,735
Bar gold ..	5	Aug. 12—	
		Bar gold ..	3,500
		Sovs.	2,000
Aug. 13—		Aug. 13—	
Sovs. released	100,000	Sovs. ..	50,000
		Bar gold ..	6,907
		Net influx ..	505,453
Total ..	£630,005	Total ..	£630,005

Net influx for 1930 to date, £6,475,371; net efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,228,489.

In the bullion market the price of bar gold remained at 85s. 0½d. per oz.

Silver was a quiet and rather dull market, lower prices being received from the East, and the price declined $^{1}_{16}$d. to 16½d. per oz. for both cash and forward delivery.

MONEY RATES AT HOME AND ABROAD

—	Bank rate	Market discount rate	Call Money
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
London	3	2³²⁄₃₂-2⁹⁄₁₆	1¾-2¼
New York	2½	2-1⅞	2½
Paris	2½	2½	2
Berlin	4	3¼	3-4

COMPANY MEETINGS

BWANA M'KUBWA COPPER MINING COMPANY

DEVELOPMENT AND EQUIPMENT OF THE PROPERTIES

THE N'KANA RESERVES

PRODUCTION EXPECTED TO START EARLY IN 1932

POSITION AT THE BWANA MINE

PROFIT OUTLOOK WITH PRESENT LOW METAL PRICES

EMPIRE COPPER SUPPLIES

PROPOSAL TO ERECT A LARGE REFINERY IN ENGLAND

SIR EDMUND DAVIS'S SPEECH

The ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Bwana M'Kubwa Copper Mining Company, Limited, was held yesterday at the Cannon Street Hotel, London, E.C.

SIR EDMUND DAVIS (chairman and managing director) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. A. H. Watts) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—We now submit our report and accounts for the year ended March 31 last, and in accordance with custom I will refer to some of the items set out in the balance-sheet and profit and loss account.

SHARE CAPITAL AND DEBENTURES

At March 31, 1930, 9,498,897 shares were issued, an increase of 656,237 shares when compared with the previous year's figures, the difference being due to conversion of debentures into shares at par, and the exercising of options at 10s. and 15s. per share, particulars of which are given in the balance-sheet. There is a reference under capital to 935,530 shares of 5s. each, 9d. per share paid (issued at 10s. per share premium, of which 2s. per share had been received). Options on 935,530 shares at 10s., due on February 28, 1930, were exercised by the Rhodesian Anglo American, Limited, at the end of January, 1929, and through the exercising of these options the said company became entitled to an option until February 28, 1931, on an additional 935,530 shares at 15s. Though these options had one or two years to run, they were exercised by the Rhodesian Anglo American, Limited, your board agreeing to call up capital and premium on the second lot as and when required. This has been done since the date of the accounts, and the whole amount has been received.

First mortgage debentures at £790,200 show a reduction of £69,175 by the conversion into shares at par during the year under review, and, as these debentures ranked for interest as from March 1 last, the interest accrued for one month amounting to £4,938 has been added to the amount outstanding. Creditors at £123,606 show an increase of £29,564, the increase being mainly due to stores and plant in transit, but not paid for at the date of the balance-sheet. The reserve for depreciation remains at £20,081.

Premium on shares received during the year ended March 31, 1930, amounted to £175,462, which, added to the amount brought forward from the previous year, £7,369, brings the total of that account to £182,831, the premiums arising from the exercise of options at 10s. and 15s. per share. The remaining item on this side of the balance-sheet represents the profit for the year under review, £60,350, which it is proposed to carry forward.

MINING PROPERTIES

Coming to the assets side of the balance-sheet, mining properties at cost stand at £405,819, as compared with £282,426, the corresponding item in the previous year's accounts, the increase being principally due to prospecting expenditure in the N'Kana Concession under the arrangement with the Rhodesian Selection Trust, Limited, less cash received in respect of the sale of 62,500 shares of the Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Limited, of which 50,000 shares represented the consideration for the sale of the Roan Extension area, and 12,500 shares the balance of consideration for the sale of the Muliashi area referred to in the last accounts. The proceeds of the sale of these shares—namely, £132,812—have been handed to the trustees for the debenture holders in accordance with the terms of the trust deed. In addition to the proceeds arising from the sale of these properties, we have received 1,500,000 shares of 2s. each, fully paid, in the Mufulira Copper Mines, Limited, in respect of the sale to that company of the Mufulira property, being our one-third proportion of the vendors' consideration. These shares are also held by the trustees for the Debenture-holders. The liability of £35,549 referred to in the note in the balance-sheet is the balance of the company's agreed contribution towards prospecting expenditure with the Rhodesian Selection Trust, Limited, on the remaining 21 special grants in the N'Kana area.

DEVELOPMENT AND PLANT EXPENDITURE

Development expenditure, including shaft sinking, diamond drilling, &c., stands at £523,211, which, after allowing for development redemption at the Bwana Mine, £22,535, shows an increase of £203,699. This increase is made up of expenditure during the year at the Bwana Mine of £13,493, principally on diamond drilling, and at N'Kana Mine £190,206, being in respect of the extensive drilling and development programme carried out during the year under review, to which further reference will be made.

Machinery, plant, &c., stands at £1,591,333, as compared with £1,219,415 for the previous year, an increase of £371,918 in respect of extensive additions to plant and buildings erected at N'Kana Mine, referred to in the general manager's report. Stores at £322,755, including plant not allocated, shows an increase of £148,961, due to the purchase of machinery for the N'Kana Mine, while mining in advance, £37,571, shows very little change from last year's figure.

MUFULIRA FINANCE

Loan to Mufulira Copper Mines, Limited, £86,666, represents the amount advanced to the date of the balance-sheet against an agreed advance of £288,889, which is our proportion of a total advance of £1,000,000, by this company and others, for the development of the Mufulira property. In consideration therefor certain options on shares of the Mufulira Copper Company have been granted by that company to the parties participating in the advance. In the event of these options not being exercised by the participants, the advance is to be repaid in cash by December 31, 1930.

Sundry shareholdings at cost, £31,545, represents our holding in the Northern Rhodesia Power Corporation, Limited, a company formed to investigate the provision of cheap power for the copper fields in Northern Rhodesia, and our holding in a native labour association which has been formed with the object of recruiting native labour for the mines in Northern Rhodesia, and this company, being a contributor, will receive its quota of such labour.

Stock of copper and copper oxide on hand, in transit, and in South Africa at prices since realized, or as valued by us, £126,734, shows an increase of £18,829, and debtors at £32,041 shows an increase of £6,929. Payments in advance, at £31,846, have in the past been included in "Debtors," but to comply with the new Companies Act are now shown separately. Cash deposited at bankers in the names of the trustees for the Debenture holders, £157,812, after making a small adjustment for interest, shows an increase of £132,812, to which I referred when dealing with mining properties. Cash at bankers and in hand in London and South Africa, £48,484, when compared with the figure in the previous accounts, shows a reduction of £263,463.

I do not think it is necessary for me to refer to the profit and loss account, as this is set out in such detail in the report now in your hands. It is, however, gratifying to be able to report that mining operations for the year under review have resulted in a profit.

PROFIT PROSPECTS AT BWANA

At our last ordinary general meeting reference was made to alterations in the plant to treat the oxidized ores at Bwana, and since then the additional plant has been erected in a satisfactory manner and given the results expected when it was installed, and though we were making profits they are now materially affected by the very serious drop in the price of the metal. We are advised that with certain further additions to the plant which are being made, and the improvement in the grade which is taking place through ore now being treated assaying nearer the value of the reserves, we may expect to make a satisfactory profit in spite of the very low prices now ruling for metal.

The result of the work carried out on the Bwana Mine leads us to conclude that mining and treatment operations should be carried on on the present scale on that mine, until N'Kana is producing on the basis of about 70,000 tons of copper per annum. When this is the case we may, perhaps, have to take into consideration the advisability of increasing the output on our N'Kana property, where far larger profits would be made, instead of continuing to treat oxidized ores at the Bwana Mine.

N'KANA ORE DEPOSITS

Reference was made at our last meeting to the work which had been carried on at N'Kana, when we stated that on one section we had proved the existence of an ore body 5,000 feet long with both ends open, and on another section 7,900 feet, with an intervening space between the two of about 3,300 feet, which, if it also contained the ore body at depth, would make a length of about 16,200 feet. The result of the drilling which has taken place since then has indicated the existence of the ore body over a total length of about 40,000 feet, and the result of the drilling has indicated ore reserves amounting to 80,000,000 tons of 3.9 per cent. copper ore. This tonnage could be greatly increased if the drilling programme were continued, but as the first unit of plant to be erected is to treat 5,000 tons of ore per day the tonnage just referred to will alone be sufficient to cover a supply for 40 years. There is, therefore, no occasion to expend further large sums in drilling, which will be limited to a few random holes on another portion of the property, some holes at Mindola, and any which are necessary in the view of our consulting engineers to obtain additional information in connexion with the layout of the development work on the mine.

Though we have been proving the ore deposit on our N'Kana grant for such a short time, sufficient work has already been done to indicate about 3,120,000 tons of metallic copper. We are erecting on the property the most up-to-date plant on the lines of that used on some of the large American-owned copper propositions in other parts of the world.

The developments at N'Kana have far exceeded any expectations we ever had, as you will have gathered from my remark that, though we have devoted our attention to the drilling on one limb of the syncline, we have already proved the existence of an ore body over a length of about 40,000ft., and there is no reason why further drilling on the toe and the opposite limb should not give us satisfactory results, though of course it is impossible at the moment to suggest any length on the southern limb, as we have no knowledge of the position where it might leave the N'Kana special areas, which cover 62½ square miles.

FURTHER CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS

The great development to date has naturally necessitated the expenditure of far more capital than ever was contemplated, and it will be necessary at no distant date to raise additional working capital, and, for this purpose, and so as to facilitate the raising on the best possible terms, we are proposing a resolution to-day to increase the capital by the creation of an additional 1,000,000 shares of 5s. each. As we are amply provided with funds for the present year's operations, and probably for some months in 1931, we are delaying the formulating of any scheme until later in the year, when world conditions should be better and we should be able to formulate a more attractive scheme than we could at the moment.

N'Kana is practically in the centre of the present known copper field in Northern Rhodesia. A town-site has been laid out and buildings have already been erected; those of our consulting engineers, the Rhodesian Anglo American, Limited, will be on a substantial and useful scale. The white population at N'Kana—that is, only taking into account our own staff and that of the contractors we are employing—already amounts to about 700 men, and the native population—that is also our own and including the labour employed by the contractors—amounts to about 4,800 men.

TOTAL ORE RESERVES

I do not think it is necessary to trouble you with detailed information relating to the work which has been carried out on the company's properties, as it is set out at such length in our consulting engineer's and general manager's reports published with the accounts, but it is perhaps necessary to refer again to the total ore reserves of 80,000,000 tons, and draw your attention particularly to the fact that, of this, 59,000,000 tons average 4.2 per cent. copper. It is also interesting to note the rapid rate at which reserves have been increased, as, when presiding at our last ordinary general meeting on August 1, 1929, N'Kana reserves were estimated to contain about 1,770,000 tons of metallic copper, and in the figures I have just given you it will be noticed that these reserves have meanwhile been increased to 3,120,000 tons of metallic copper. This figure could be increased to any tonnage considered necessary by deeper drilling, as tonnages increase at a rapid rate with an ore body having an average width of 23ft. and extending over an already proved length of about 40,000ft.

UP-TO-DATE ORGANIZATION

Everything on the properties is being organized in a most up-to-date manner, and special attention is being paid to labour and sanitation, in which connexion it is interesting to note that Dr. Orenstein, who has been reporting on the health conditions in Northern Rhodesia, has recently visited Bwana M'Kubwa, N'Kana, and another property, and in his report stated that the districts are more healthy than many places within 50 miles of Johannesburg, and that, when we have trenched and drained certain sections of the property and installed water-borne sewerage, and hospitals, and have protected the houses against mosquitoes, N'Kana should at any rate eventually prove to be one of the healthiest localities in Africa.

The new Native Labour Association will have its camp at Bwana, where an exceptionally well situated site has been selected. This is being rapidly cleared of trees and vegetation, and the construction of native huts and European houses has already started.

N'KANA PRODUCTION DATE

What is of great importance to the company is the date from which production at N'Kana will commence, which should be early in 1932.

There is another matter to which I should refer, and that is the question of refinery. Negotiations are now taking place between the various groups for the formation of a company to erect a large refinery in England, which is a matter of national importance, and which we feel sure should meet with the approval and support of the Government.

DEVELOPMENTS AT MUFULIRA

Reference was made at our last ordinary general meeting to the very interesting developments at the Mufulira Mine, and I then stated that we would all look forward with keen anticipation to the work being carried out in connexion with the development and preparation of this property for production.

During the last year drilling, underground work, and construction has been pushed ahead rapidly. Ore reserves as at December, 1929, were 45,000,000 tons, averaging 4.68 per cent. copper, and, since this figure was published, much satisfactory drilling has been carried on with the result that the reserves are to-day undoubtedly much higher.

The deepest boreholes on the property are Nos. 20 and 21(A). No. 20, beginning at a depth of 1,527 feet, cut three ore bodies having an aggregate thickness of 86.8 feet true width, averaging 4.82 per cent. copper; while No. 21(A), commencing at a depth of 2,000 feet, cut three ore bodies aggregating 100 feet true width, averaging 3.7 per cent. copper. If borehole 29, which is now drilling, should cut a similar thickness of ore, the indicated reserves will amount to well over 100,000,000 tons.

The branch railway from Mokambo to Mufulira was completed in September last, and since that time rapid progress has been made on town-site construction, plant construction, and underground work. The initial plant is being designed to deal with 2,000,000 tons of crude ore per annum, which should produce 75,000 short tons of copper. A method of mining has been carefully laid out, a main hoisting shaft has been started, and underground development work is already being carried on through four subsidiary shafts.

RHODESIAN SELECTION TRUST GRANTS

I now come to the Rhodesian Selection Trust, which previous to December 1, 1929, selected 21 special grants with a total area of approximately 140,342 acres. To the end of March, 1930, a total sum of £284,948 had been spent on geological examination, drilling, pitting and other work on these 21 special grants; the fact that over £250,000 has been spent on prospecting work alone in the N'Kana Concession, excluding the Mufulira property, shows the magnitude of the work now being carried out in Northern Rhodesia.

CHAMBISHI AND BALUBA

On one of the 21 grants, at Chambishi, a large deposit of sulphide ore has been proved, where about 25,000,000 tons averaging about 3.8 per cent. copper is already indicated. In this is included a considerable tonnage carrying 10.83 per cent. copper. This high grade ore was cut by the boreholes 20, 23, 31, 32, 33 and 35, and further drilling is being done to ascertain whether this rich section extends laterally and at depth.

On another of the grants, Baluba, another large deposit of commercial sulphide copper ore has been proved, there being already sufficient evidence to lead one to estimate on the existence of approximately 25,000,000 tons of approximately 3.32 per cent. ore.

Drilling is being done at Luansobe, which lies to the north-west of Mufulira; two boreholes in the northern part of this grant have cut an ore body assaying a little over 2 per cent., which is sufficiently encouraging to warrant further drilling. Prospecting work is being carried out in several of the other special grants taken up by the Rhodesian Selection Trust, Limited.

After pegging out approximately 149,686 acres in the form of 22 special grants, including Mufulira, which has since been formed into a separate company and about which I have spoken at some length, the remainder of the N'Kana Concession was handed back to us on December 1, 1929, and is now being prospected by our engineers.

AN IMMENSE COPPER FIELD

In conclusion I would impress upon you, what is apparently not realized in many quarters—namely, that the operations of the various companies developing the copper deposits in Northern Rhodesia have already proved an immense copper field. In this connexion may I quote an extract from a speech made by Lord Melchett shortly after his return from South Africa, when presiding at a meeting of shareholders of the Imperial Chemical Industries, Limited, on April 29, 1930, which is as follows:—"Among other problems which call for study is the future development of the vast copper area in Northern Rhodesia, which promises to become the most important copper producing field in the world, and which will naturally look to our company for the supply of explosives for its operations."

A DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL IMPORTANCE

This reference of Lord Melchett's to the copper fields in Northern Rhodesia, at any rate so far as the Imperial Chemical Industries, Limited, is concerned, must be of a satisfactory nature, as it will certainly lead to the necessity of large supplies of explosives being drawn from them, but what is far more important is the effect not on one industry but on so many of the manufacturing concerns in this country, as the bulk of the plant and equipment of the three copper mines now being developed and equipped—that is, our N'Kana Mine, the Roan Antelope and the Mufulira Copper Mines—is being acquired in this country. This is of great value to the manufacturers not only from their own business point of view, but it also helps them to retain people in their employ in manufacturing plant to be used in one of our own Colonies in the production of a metal which to date has only been produced on a very small scale within our Empire, though England's requirements alone are estimated at about 180,000 tons per annum.

I now beg to move: "That the directors' report and accounts for the year ended March 31, 1930, be and the same are hereby approved and adopted." Previous to putting this resolution I shall be pleased to answer any questions you may wish to address to the chair.

Mr. A. CHESTER BEATTY seconded the resolution, and, no questions being asked, it was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

INCREASE OF CAPITAL APPROVED

The CHAIRMAN next moved: "That the capital of the company be increased to £3,750,000 by the creation of 1,000,000 new shares of 5s. each, ranking pari passu with the existing shares in the company's capital."

Mr. J. G. LAWN, C.B.E., seconded the resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

The CHAIRMAN also proposed the re-election of Mr. E. E. Marshall, Mr. J. G. Lawn, C.B.E., and Mr. L. A. Pollak as directors of the company, which was seconded by Mr. E. BIRKENRUTH and unanimously agreed to.

On the proposition of Mr. G. STANWAY, seconded by Mr. J. E. W. LOMAS, Messrs. Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths and Co. were reappointed auditors of the company for the ensuing year.

The proceedings then terminated.

TRADE AND "CONSUMER CREDIT"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In the many discussions of present economic problems it is interesting to note the absence of any reference to the hire-purchase system.

Throughout the past two or three years it was freely stated that most of the newer industries owed much of their exceptional prosperity to this system, but at the same time it was asserted that the system carried the seeds of its own destruction and that it was bound to collapse.

Whatever its moral failings, the system has as yet shown no signs of failure. All things considered, the number of "repossessions" is surprisingly small, and once again human nature has defeated the economist, and the promoters of the system have been proved to be right in their belief in the natural honesty of the individual.

But what of the future?

As a result of the facilities afforded them, consumers have satisfied many of their material needs for some years ahead. They have condensed into a period of two years or so purchases that would otherwise have been spread over a much longer period. They are enjoying the use of many articles, but there still remains the obligation to pay for these articles.

To quote from the report of Messrs. D. and J. Fowler, referred to in your "City Notes" of to-day, the effects of the hire-purchase system "remain to be worked off, and the burden of obligations left by its activities is undoubtedly exercising a material effect on the normal purchasing power of the community."

Manufacturers who rely mainly on "consumer credit" for the sale of their mass-produced articles cannot live by replacement sales alone, nor can they reasonably expect to continue to induce existing debtors to remain permanently in debt or a new body of consumers voluntarily to get into debt!

Perhaps the economists are right, after all. The system has failed; but not in the way expected. It was responsible for some part of the recent boom, but it may serve to prolong the period of the present slump.

Your obedient servant,

E. B. S.

August 7.

FRANKFURT BOURSE

FRANKFURT, Aug. 13.—Closing quotations:—Deutsche Bank, 123¾ (previous, 122¾); Darmstädter Bank, 181 (178½); Frankfurter Hypotheken Bank, 156¼ (156); Metallbank and Metallurgische, 103½ (102); Farbenindustrie, 148 (145¾); Harpener Bergbau, 95 (95); Mannesmann, 82¼ (82½); Rheinische Stahlwerke, 84½ (84¾); Phönix Bergbau, 75¾ (75¾); Gelsenkirchner Bergwerks, 103 (102); Allgemeine Elektrizitäts, 136 (134¾); Lahmeyer Elektrizitätswerke, 149 (148); Siemens and Halske, 186½ (185); Schuckert, 148¾.—Deutsche Gold und Silber, 133¾; Metallgesellschaft, 77 (76); Zellstoff Waldhof, 124 (118); Norddeutscher Lloyd, 82¾ (85¼); Hamburg Amerika, 88 (85¼); Süddeutsche Zucker, 145¾ (145½); German Liquidation Loan, 60¼ (60¼); German Railroad 7% Preferred, 95¾ (—); German Protectorate Loan, 2¾ (2⅞); Anatolian Railway Loan, 13¼ (13¼); Mexican silver 5% Loan, 11 (11⅛).

THE NORTH CENTRAL WAGON COMPANY (ROTHERHAM)

A RECORD OF 70 YEARS' PROGRESS

DIVIDEND OF 15 PER CENT.

The SEVENTIETH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the North Central Wagon Company, Limited, was held yesterday at the Hotel Metropole, London, W.C.

SIR CONNOP GUTHRIE, K.B.E. (chairman of directors), presided.

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—In view of the fact that the company was formed in the year 1861 the accounts before you indicate the result of its trading for the seventieth year of its history, and I think it would be appropriate to give you, very briefly, an epitome of the company's financial progress since its inception.

The company was registered with unlimited liability with a nominal capital of £50,000.

This was increased by stages, until in the year 1894 the company was registered as a limited liability company with a nominal capital of £800,000, the borrowing powers at that date being fixed by resolution at £750,000.

In the year 1902 the nominal capital of the company was further increased to £1,000,000, and the borrowing powers of the company to £1,000,000, and in 1911 still further increased to £1,500,000.

In 1928 the capital of the company was increased by the creation of 300,000 Six-and-a Half per Cent. Cumulative Preference shares of £1 each, of which 200,000 were issued as a bonus to the Ordinary shareholders out of the accumulated profits of the company.

The amount of the company's debenture and loan account at June 30, 1930, was £930,168 6s. 10d.

DIVIDENDS AND RESERVES

The first dividend paid by the company was 7½ per cent., and during the 70 years of its existence it has paid cash dividends averaging 11 per cent. per annum on its Ordinary share capital, in addition to accumulating important reserves.

The first year's profits of the company—*i.e.*, in 1861—amounted to £837. The profits for the year just ended amount to £40,256. These figures show steady progress.

For the fifth year in succession it is proposed to pay a final dividend of 9 per cent., making, with the interim dividend of 6 per cent. paid in February last, a total dividend for the year ended June 30, 19330, of 15 per cent. on the Ordinary share capital. In addition, it is proposed to transfer £10,000 to reserve, bringing that fund up to £120,000, and to carry forward to next year the balance of £6,925.

The abnormal conditions and the depressed state of industry in general to which I made reference last year have, unfortunately, continued, so that the position of the company as shown by the report and accounts for the year which has just ended may be regarded as satisfactory.

A year ago I also reported to you that the recommendations of the Duckham Committee, appointed to investigate what has been called the problem of privately-owned wagons, had not then been published. Subsequently its findings were made known.

The fact that no attempt has as yet been made to put the recommendations of that Committee into operation suggests that the gravity of the many issues which are involved in any interference with the present system of mineral transport is recognized.

"A VIGOROUS AND PROGRESSIVE COMPANY"

I am sure, gentlemen, it will be as gratifying to you as it is to me to find that at the end of three-score and 10 years this company is both vigorous and progressive, and, given reasonably normal conditions, I think we need not be apprehensive about its future.

As you have all had copies of the report and accounts, I will take them as read, and now formally propose:—"That the report and accounts for the year ended June 30, 1930, be received, approved, and adopted."

The resolution was seconded by Mr. P. BANCROFT COWARD, J.P., and carried unanimously.

Mr. P. Bancroft Coward, J.P., was re-elected a director of the company.

Messrs. Septimus Short and Co., chartered accountants, Sheffield, were reappointed auditors of the company for the ensuing year.

Votes of thanks to the chairman for presiding and to the secretary and managing director (Mr. D. W. Rees), officials and staff for their services were passed.

THE NATIVE RUBBER PRODUCER

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—How often one hears in the markets which handle the products of Asiatic growers: "It is below the cost of production and the low price cannot last." But it does last, and the produce concerned continues in regular supply at "below cost of production." Has anybody in the past taken up the case of the native producers in this regard? I have never heard even a suggestion of it. Yet these natives have consistently kept the world supplied through good times and bad with copra, cinnamon, cloves, ginger, mace, nutmegs, pepper, and the many other products so easily grown in their fertile country. Except for cinnamon, ginger, and allspice the Dutch East Indies provided the world with the bulk of its spice requirements. Then rubber came—an easily grown tree, exactly suited to native cultivation. To the native it can, according to circumstances, be his predominant interest. If he loses (if a native can lose, in the sense that a European understands it—seeing he can live on practically nothing a month) on his rubber he has his other products. He plants 800 or 1,000 rubber trees to an acre, and on maturity can get 700lb.-800lb. of rubber an acre a year. Disease, or the wounding or fatal damage to some of the trees, means little to him. Some more will be soon maturing and there is plenty of land for new plantings. It is alleged that there are in the Dutch East Indies trees now growing which in three years or less from now will enable that country to produce three times as much rubber as at present—equal to the world's whole production to-day.

Rubber growing is essentially an industry for the natives of the country in which it flourishes, and, as regards the Dutch East Indies, must inevitably take its place with other native-grown products. I can, therefore, see no cause for the intervention of the Netherlands Indies Government in hampering its people with restrictions, as only about one-tenth is produced by European capital. It will be the fairer course for the Government not to intervene.

It is an unpalatable pill to swallow. In the many years I spent in Malaya before the days of rubber, the coffee estates, however large, had one European in charge. His assistants were Eurasian or Asiatic, and coffee is a more difficult article to prepare for market than is rubber. The unfortunate boom of 20 years ago set the fashion of extravagance for European companies which has never abated. If the native can comfortably get 700-800lb. of rubber from his closely planted acre, why should the European worry to emulate him with 80 to 100 trees per acre, clean weeding, seed selection, bud-grafting, &c., and expensive machinery for preparing the rubber for market?

Yours faithfully,

A. H. TREGARTHEN.

29/30, Trinity-square, Tower-hill, London, E.C.3, Aug. 7.

MIDLAND IRON COMPANY

A scheme of arrangement has been drawn up for submission to meetings on August 29 of holders of the First Mortgage Debenture stock, the Preference and Ordinary shares, and the unsecured creditors of the Midland Iron Company. It will be subject to the approval of the High Court. Those associated with the preparation of the scheme anticipate that it will be approved, and that with the help of a certain amount of capital which third parties have arranged to provide the Midland Iron Company will continue business successfully. Conditions have changed since a receiver and manager was appointed in October last on behalf of the debenture-holders; competing local concerns at that period have since closed down their finished iron departments, leaving a wider field for the few firms now remaining in the industry in this country.

FOREIGN TRADE IN JULY

FURTHER GENERAL DECLINE

MANUFACTURED EXPORTS LOWER

The trade returns for the past month, compared with the figures for July, 1929, show a considerable reduction in the values of imports and exports, a large portion of which is due to lower prices. Imports declined in value by £8,364,000, or 8.9 per cent. British exports by £15,773,000, or 23.7 per cent., and re-exports by £1,307,000, or 16.3 per cent. Compared with the figures for June last, which month had three working days fewer than the past month, imports rose in value by £1,739,000, or 2.0 per cent., and British exports advanced by £7,901,000, or 16.1 per cent., while re-exports fell by £1,216,000, or 15.4 per cent.

The apparent adverse balance of trade, leaving out the movements of bullion and coin, was for the month £27,780,000, against £32,717,000 in June last and £19,055,000 in July, 1929. For the seven months ended July, 1930, the apparent adverse balance amounted to £215,289,000, as compared with £204,369,000 in 1929 and £208,659,000 in 1928.

Comparisons are made in the following tables:—

JULY, 1930, COMPARED WITH JULY, 1929

Imports	£85,180,874	−£8,364,239	−8·9%
Exports	£50,746,473	−£15,773,218	−23·7%
Re-exports	£6,663,412	−£1,306,655	−16·3%

SEVEN MONTHS ENDED JULY, 1930, COMPARED WITH THE SAME PERIOD OF 1929

Imports	£628,829,495	−£71,333,133	−10·2%
Exports	£355,597,725	−£59,664,252	−16·3%
Re-exports	£55,942,962	−£12,588,057	−18·3%
Total exports	£411,540,687	−£82,258,180	−16·4%

I.—IMPORTS OF FOREIGN AND COLONIAL MERCHANDISE

Principal Articles	—	Quantities July, 1929	Quantities July, 1930
Animals—Cattle for food	No.	35,899	43,667
" Sheep and lambs for food	"	104,898	102,098
Bacon	cwt.	717,502	765,010
Beef	"	1,067,380	1,115,225
Butter	"	603,252	541,068
Cheese	"	80,886	69,092
Coffee	"	232,415	287,491
Copper, ore and regulus	tons	19,352	15,261
Corn—Wheat	"	5,084	4,426
" Wheat flour	"	8,195,117	9,619,055
" Barley	"	786,570	966,740
" Oats	"	858,570	758,741
" Maize	"	552,346	616,448
Cotton, raw (except Linters)	"	2,100,026	1,948,783
Eggs, in shell	centals	377,216	409,601
Flax	gr.hunds.	2,229,439	2,219,198
Hemp	tons	2,750	2,355
Hides, dry and wet	"	7,229	6,083
Iron and steel	cwt.	105,404	102,170
Jute	tons	237,220	198,788
Lard	cwt.	2,279	4,683
Leather	"	11,597	14,197
Mutton and lamb	"	54,721	73,084
Nitrate of soda	"	673,571	705,793
Oil petroleum, refined	"	22,826	41,226
Rice	gallons	142,077,184	223,139,104
Rubber, crude	centals	218,479	148,736
Seeds—Flax or linseed	tons	225,608	237,849
Sugar, refined	cwt.	21,088	20,249
" raw	"	140,179	124,573
Tallow, unrefined	"	3,380,397	4,831,950
Tea	lb.	3,377	3,688
Tin	tons	39,854,167	39,004,378
Tobacco, unmanufactured	lb.	1,639	1,655
Wine	gallons	11,355,692	9,027,881
Wool, sheep or lambs'	centals	1,149,686	921,701
		390,000	492,290

Principal Articles	Value July, 1929	Value July, 1930	Inc. or Dec. per cent. compared with July, 1929
Animals—Cattle, for food	£ 657,553	£ 730,919	+ 22·3
Sheep and lambs for food	252,644	240,041	− 2·6
Bacon	4,075,362	3,442,954	+ 6·3
Beef	3,079,951	3,029,548	+ 4·4
Butter	4,892,182	3,756,919	+ 10·3
Margarine	237,382	197,347	+ 14·5
Cheese	1,082,646	1,138,821	+ 5·1
Coffee	124,191	81,895	+ 19·4
Copper, ore and regulus	119,753	137,720	+ 9·0
Corn—Wheat	4,099,347	4,186,872	+ 17·5
" Wheat flour	486,566	548,927	+ 2·1
" Barley	297,592	225,979	+ 16·6
" Oats	214,644	142,698	+ 11·0
" Maize	893,638	853,479	+ 7·2
Cotton, raw (except Linters)	3,339,777	1,586,464	− 39·5
" manufactures	737,980	878,928	—
Eggs, in shell	1,367,846	1,170,238	− 0·4
Flax	237,955	162,326	+ 14·3
Hemp	297,592	225,979	+ 16·6
Hides—dry and wet	441,560	344,907	− 3·0
Iron and steel	2,058,541	1,687,166	+ 18·2
Jute	87,583	89,671	+ 79·1
Lard	693,223	750,622	+ 22·4
Leather	1,068,151	1,166,588	+ 33·4
Mutton and lamb	2,985,860	2,118,028	+ 4·0
Nitrate of Soda	11,622	20,583	+ 82·1
Oil, petroleum, refined	3,188,465	4,802,971	+ 57·6
Rice	158,282	90,134	+ 31·9
Rubber, crude	1,023,729	638,058	+ 5·6
Seeds—Flax or linseed	357,851	387,463	+ 3·9
Silk manufactures	1,053,883	779,821	—
Sugar, refined	92,000	56,481	− 11·1
" raw	1,643,572	1,952,720	+ 42·5
Tallow, unrefined	131,522	121,587	+ 9·2
Tea	2,894,775	2,416,339	+ 2·1
Tin	337,344	229,016	+ 0·9
Tobacco, unmanufactured	733,690	611,673	+ 20·7
Wine	469,393	386,324	+ 19·7
Wood and timber	5,522,039	6,038,378	—
Wool, sheep or lambs'	2,905,961	2,496,706	+ 29·1
Woollen and worsted manufactures	776,474	890,993	—
All other articles	39,174,048	35,100,802	—
Total	93,545,113	85,180,874	—

+ 4·0	− 19·4		
+ 82·1	− 77·1		
+ 57·6	− 44·3		
+ 31·9	− 37·3		
+ 5·6	− 37·6		
+ 3·9	+ 2·7		
—	—		
− 11·1	− 27·7		
+ 42·5	+ 18·8		
+ 9·2	− 7·5		
+ 2·1	− 10·1		
+ 0·9	− 32·1		
+ 20·7	− 16·6		
+ 19·7	− 21·9		
—	+ 9·3		
+ 29·1	− 14·0		
—	+ 14·7		
—	− 8·9		

II.—EXPORTS (PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM)

Principal Articles	—	Quantities July, 1929	Quantities July, 1930
Beer and ale	barrels	24,710	33,197
Cement	tons	104,945	102,058
Coal	"	5,847,755	4,858,579
Cotton yarn and twist	lbs.	2,445	2,720
" piece goods	sq. yds.	15,031,600	10,433,100
Flax and hemp yarns	cwt.	355,383,400	197,385,100
Iron and steel	tons	8,700	6,763
Jute yarn	"	375,804	302,444
" piece goods	sq. yds.	4,853,300	3,909,700
Linen piece goods	"	18,076,900	10,941,300
Manures, ammonium sulphate	tons	7,036,800	4,815,600
Oils, fats and greases	"	40,639	37,864
Salt (except table salt)	"	8,025	4,871
Sodium compounds	"	40,511	28,628
Spirits	cwt.	1,030,279	685,419
Sugar, refined	pf. gall.	980,285	458,430
Wool, sheep or lambs'	cwt.	185,188	778,413
Woollen and worsted yarn	centals	22,987	21,585
" tissues, heavy and light, broad and narrow	lbs.	5,084,800	3,249,100
Worsted	sq. yds.	12,065,100	7,230,800
Woollen carpets	"	5,477,800	2,885,100
		547,600	374,900
All other articles	—	25,815,819	21,750,591
Total	—	86,519,691	55,749,473

Compared with the figures for July, 1929, imports of food, drink, and tobacco fell by £3,007,000, raw materials by £3,835,000 and manufactured articles by £1,611,000. Gross and flour declined in value by £471,000. Wheat advanced in quantity by 1,424,000cwt. and in value by only £88,000; flour rose by 180,000cwt. and £62,000; barley rose by 110,000cwt. in quantity, but fell in value by £72,000; maize declined by 153,000cwt. and £335,000. Meat was lower in value by £832,000; bacon rose in quantity by 46,000cwt., but fell in value by £632,000. Beef was higher by 48,000cwt., but lower in value by £50,000; and mutton, too, was larger in quantity (by 27,000cwt.) and less in value (by £248,000). "Other food and drink," non-dutiable, declined by £1,189,000, and dutiable food and drink by £179,000. Butter fell by 62,000cwt. and £1,235,000; cheese advanced by 35,000cwt. and £56,000. Refined sugar fell by 16,000cwt. and £26,000, while unrefined sugar rose by 1,443,000cwt. and £309,000. Tobacco fell by £132,000, with a fall of 2,358,000lb. in the quantity of unmanufactured tobacco. Raw cotton fell in quantity by 268,000 centals and in value by £1,753,000, or 39·5 and 52·4 per cent. respectively; sheep's wool rose in quantity by 102,000 centals, or 26·1 per cent., but fell in value by £409,000, or 14 per cent. Rubber advanced by 13,000 centals but declined in value by £386,000. Iron and steel fell in value by £371,000, non-ferrous metals by £473,000, and machinery by £271,000. Cottons fell by £144,000, woollens and worsteds rose by £17,000, silks declined by £220,000, and other textiles by £127,000. Refined petroleum advanced by 81,062,000 gallons and £1,415,000.

With regard to British exports, food, drink and tobacco fell by £326,000, raw materials by £1,728,000, and manufactured articles by £13,568,000. Coal declined by 1,194,000 tons in quantity and £794,000 in value, or 20·4 and 16·9 per cent. respectively. Iron and steel fell by £1,148,000, non-ferrous metals by £457,000, machinery by £626,000, and electrical goods by £147,000. Cotton goods declined by £5,616,000, with a shrinkage of 4,599,000lb. of yarn and 157,998,000 square yards of piece goods. Woollens and worsteds were lower by £2,278,000, silks by £345,000, and other textiles by £767,000.

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Settlement Days

Ticket Day ..	— To-day	Aug. 26 Aug. 28	Sept. 9 Sept. 11

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

Highest and Lowest, 1929	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
56⅝ 52	Consols, 2½% ..	55⅝ 55⅞	−⅛
88⁹⁄₁₆ 81⅝	Do., 4% ..	88⅜ 88⅛₁₆	..
103¼ 99⁷⁄₁₆	War Loan, 5% ..	103¼ 103⅞	..
101⅛ 92	Do., 4% ..	102¼ 103	..
91¼ 82½	Vtg. Loan, 4% ..	91 91¼	..
95⅜ 90	Victory, 4% ..	95⅜ 95⅞	−⅛
100 93	Do., Sm. Bds. ..	95⅛₁₆ 95⅛₁₆	−1⅛₁₆
80¼ 72⁷⁄₁₆	Conversion, 3½%	79½ 79¾	..
100 93	Do., 4% ..	99⅝ 99⅞	..
	Do., 5% ..	99⅝ 99⅞	..
101⅝ 97¼	Treas., 5% '33-35	102⅜ 102⅞	..
100 96½	Do., 4½% '36-32	100⅞ 101⅛	..
98⅛₃₂ 94⅞	Do., 4½% '32-84	101¼ 101⅝	..
97⅛ 93⅛	Do., 4% '31-33	100⅛ 100⅜	..
80¼ 65	Irish Land, 2½%	65½ 65½	..
66 66¼	Do., 3%	65½ 64⅛	..
65⅛₁₆ 60	Local Loans, 3%	64⅞ 65⅛	..
84⅛ 80	T'vaal 3% '23-53	82 84	..
266 239	Bank of England	256 258	..
82⅞ 77¼	Egyptian, 5% ..	81½ 85	..
71⅜ 60	India, 3½% ..	62½ 65½	..
101⅝ 98	Do., 3% ..	53½ 54½	..
51⅛ 44	Do., 2½% ..	44 46	..
101⅛ 98	Do., 3½% ..	100⅝ 100⅞	..
92⅜ 90¼	Do., 4% '50-55	85½ 86½	..
109 103⅛	Sudan, 5½% ..	107⅜ 108¼	..
66⅜ 60	Ldn. Cty., 3% ..	63½ 64½	..
76¼ 70	Do., 3½% ..	74½ 75½	..
104⅝ 99¼	Do., 5% '40-60	103⅛ 103⅜	..
104⅜ 100	Corp. of Ldn., 5%	102⅜ 102½	..
65¾ 59	Met. Water, "B"	66 67*	..
67 58¾	Do., "A" ..	65 66	−⅛
85⅛ 81	Met. Cons., 3%	87½ 88½	..
75⅛ 67½	Do., 2½% ..	72½ 73½	..
64 58	Pt. of Lond., 3% "A" ..	61⅛ 62½	..
85¼ 76¼	Do., 4% " B " ..	81½ 82½	..
100¾ 93	Do., 4½% ..	96¼ 97¼	..

DOMINION AND COLONIAL

103½ 98	Aust., 6% '31-41	98¼ 98¾*	+¼
99¼ 90½	Do., 5% '45-75	90 90½	..
91¾ 86¼	Can., 4% '46-60	91¾ 92¼	..
94⅛ 85⅜	Do., 3½% '50-60	84¼ 84¾	+⅛
95¼ 91⅛₁₆	Cape, 4% '16-36	96¼ 96¾	..
82⅝ 78¾	Do., 3½% '29-49	83½ 84	..
81½ 78¾	Do., 3% '33-43	83 83½	..
111¾ 108½	G.Colm., 4% '29-49	110¾ 110¾*	..
104⅛ 99	Kenya, 5% '48-58	102¼ 102¾	..
85½ 81⅜	N'fld., 5% '34-44	86 86½	..
76⅞ 72½	Do., 3% '29-49	77½ 78	..
88 83⅛	N.S.W., 3% '33-53	87¼ 87¾	..
77 68½	Do., 3½% '30-50	67½ 68½	..
97 94⅝	Do., 4% 1933	94 94½	..
99½ 88¼	Do., 5% '45-65	88 88½	+¼
102 92	Do. 5½% '47-57	90¼ 90¾	..
104 100⅜	N. Zeal. 5% '44-74	102 102½	..
97⅞ 91⅛	Do., 4% '29-49	91½ 96*	..
89⅛ 82⅛	Do., 4% '43-63	85¼ 85⅝	..
88⅜ 84⅞	Do., 3½% '40	89¾ 90¼	..
80¾ 75	Do., 3% 1945	81 81½	..
104½ 98⅛	Nig., 5% '47-57	100½ 101¼	..
100 99	Q'ld., 5% '40-60	99 99½	..
84 75¾	Do., 4% '40-50	75¼ 75⅝	+⅛
104¼ 98⅞	S. Af., 5% '45-75	101¼ 101⅜	..
90 81½	Do., 4% '43-63	85½ 86*	..
99⅝ 95⅜	S.Aust., 4% '36-71	96¼ 96⅝	+⅛
102⅜ 97⅞	S.Rd., 5% '34-49	99¾ 100¼*	..
85⅞ 79½	Tas'a, 5½% 1940	80½ 81	+¼
99⅛ 89	Vict., 5% '45-75	88¼ 88⅝	+¼
79¼ 70	Do., 3½% '29-49	69¼ 69⅝	..
99⅝ 91	W.Aus.5% '45-75	89¾ 90⅛	+¼
90⅜ 86	Do., 3½% '20-35	87⅜ 88¼	..
81⅜ 72	Do., 4% '42-62	70½ 71	+½

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT

Making up prices, Aug. 11	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
65½	Arg., 4% Rescision ..	85½ 86½	..
91	Do., 4% 1900 ..	80¼ 80¾	..
93	Do., Fort Cap. 5% ..	92⅜ 93⅛	..
103	Austrian, 6% ..	102½ 103½*	..
111¼	Belgian, 7% ..	111 112	..
91	Berlin (City of), 6% ..	90½ 91½	..
49	Brazil, 4% 1889 ..	47½ 48¼	..
95⅜	Do., 8% Rescission ..	57⅞ 58¼	..
59½	Do., 5% 1913 ..	60½ 61½	+½
75	Do., 5% Fdg., 1914	74⅜ 75¼*	+1
80	Do., 6½% 1927 ..	81 82	..
58¾	Buenos Aires, 5½% ..	78 79	..
77	Bulgaria, 7% ..	76 78	..
94⅛	Chile, 6% 1925 ..	94 95*	..
86½	Do., 5% 1911 ..	86 88	..
105¾	Do., 7% 1922 ..	105 107	..
97¾	Chinese, 5% 1895 ..	77 78	..
80	Do., 4½% 1898 ..	79½ 80½	..
100	Do., 5% 1912 ..	28 30	−1
55	Do., 5% 1913 ..	54½ 55½	..
45	Do., Shanghai-R., 5%	40 45	..
15	Do., Tientsin-L., 5%	11 15	..
22	Do., Hukuang, 5% ..	25 26	..
112¾	Czechoslovakia, 8% ..	112½ 113½	..
74¼	Egyptian Unified ..	74 76	..
21⅝	Finland, 5% ..	20⅝ 21⅜	..
20⅝	Do., 6% ..	20¼ 21	..
105¾	Midl. 6% ..	105½ 106½	..
105¾	Nord, 6% ..	105½ 106½	..
105¾	Orleans, 6% ..	105½ 106½	..
105¾	P.L.M., 6% ..	105½ 106½	..
109½	Seine (Dept. of), 7%	109 110	..
106½	German, 7% ..	106 107	..
59½	Greek Monopoly, 4%	58 61	..
79½	Do., 5% 1914 ..	78 80	..
101⅞	Do., 7% Refugee ..	101 102	..
89¾	Do., 6% Stabilization	89¼ 90¼*	..
98½	Hungarian, 7½% ..	100½ 101½*	..
17⅛	Italian, 5½% ..	17 18	..
103⅝	Do., Gld. Unsett."B"	100½ 101	..
74¾	Japan, 4% 1899 ..	74¼ 75¼	..
92	Do., 5% 1907 ..	91¾ 92¾	..
100½	Do., 6% 1924 ..	100 101	..
92	Tokyo (City of), 5½%	91½ 92½	..
19	Mexican, 5% ..	20 20½	+½
76½	Peru, 6% 1928 ..	75 77	..
90	Polish, 7% ..	89 90	..
43	Portugal, 3% 1st Ser.	42½ 43½	..
46¼	Roumanian, 4% Cons.	46 47	..
43	Russian, 4% 1889 ..	13½ 14	..
21½	Do., 5% 1906 ..	2 3	..
102¾	Siamese, 6% 1924	102½ 103½	..
9	Turkish, 4% Unified	9 10	+½
65½	Uruguay, 3½% ..	65 66*	..
5	Peruvian Corp. ..	4½ 5½	..
36½	Do., Pref. ..	35½ 36½	..
105½	German Potash, 7% ..	105½ 106½	..
78½	San Paulo Coffee, 7½%	80 82	..

BRITISH RAILWAYS

75½	Great Western ..	74 74⅝	−⅛
—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	80 81	..
—	Do., 5% Gtd. ..	93 94	..
—	Do., 5% Pref. ..	94 95	..
36	L. Mid. and Scottish	35¼ 35¼	−¼
—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	77½ 78½	..
—	Do., 4% Gtd. ..	73½ 74½	..
—	Do., 5% Pfd. ..	61¼ 62¼	−¼
6⅜	L. and N. East., Def.	6 6½	..
18⅜	Do., Prefd. ..	18¼ 19	−⅛
—	Do., 3% Deb. ..	54½ 55½	..
—	Do., 4% 1st Gtd. ..	69¾ 70¾	..
—	Do., 4% 1st Pref. ..	55½ 56½	..
—	Do., 4% 2nd Pref. ..	40 41½	..
67½	Metropolitan ..	67 68	..
76	Met. Dist. ..	75½ 76½*	..
22¼	Southern, Defd. ..	21½ 22½	..
66¾	Do., Prefd. ..	65⅛ 66½	..
—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	79¼ 80¼	+¼
—	Do., 5% Gtd. ..	98 99	..
—	Do., 5% Pref. ..	87 88	..
23/6	Underground, £1	23/6 24/0*	−1½d
—	Do., Income ..	105¼ 106¼	..

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL RAILWAYS

69½	Antofagasta, Cons. ..	68 70	..
—	Argentine Gt. West. ..	75 77	..
—	Argentine N. Easts. ..	29 31	..
91½	B.A. Gt. Southern ..	91 92	−1
83	B.A. and Pacific ..	83 85	−½
69½	B.A. Western ..	68 69½	..
189½	Canadian Pacific ..	182 183	−4
73½	Central Argentine ..	73½ 75	−½
79	Central Uruguay ..	77½ 79½	..
18½	Cordoba Central ..	19 21	..
25	Do., 2nd Pref. ..	24 26	..
31½	Costa Rica ..	31½ 32½	..
79	Entre Rios ..	79½ 81½	..
—	Int. Cent. America ..	17 21	..
85¼	Leopoldina ..	84½ 85½	−½
7¾	Mexican, 1st Pref. ..	7½ 8½	..
3½	Nitrate (Bearer) ..	3 3½	..
166	San Paulo ..	165 169	..
7	United of Havana ..	6 8	−½

BANKS AND DISCOUNT COMPANIES

Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall	Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
Ag. of Egypt	6¹⁵⁄₁₆ ..		Lloyds, A.	61/9	+3d
Alexanders	3¹⁵⁄₁₆ ..		Martins ..	7	−1⁹⁄₁₆
Anglo-S.Am.	6⅜ ..		Merc. Ind. C.	12½ ..	
Bk. of Aust.	10¼ ..		Midland, 3%	74/3 ..	
B. Ld. & S.A.	6¹¹⁄₁₆	+⅛	Do. £12 ..	..	
Bk. of Mtl.	61 ..		(£2 10s. pd.)	8¹⁵⁄₁₆	+⅛
Bk. of S.S.W.	32½ ..		National ..	25*	..
Bk. of N.Z.	54/0 ..		Nat. Dist. B.	10¹⁵⁄₁₆ ..	
Barclays, A.	81¼	+1⅛	Nat. Egypt	25¾	+¼
Do., B.	57⁷⁄₁₆	+1½d	Nat. India	40⅞ ..	
Do. D.C.O.	27/6 ..		Nat. Prov. £4	13⁵⁄₁₆ ..	
B. Overseas	5⁹⁄₁₆ ..		Ryl. of Can.	60 ..	
Can. Com.	50 ..		Stand., S.A.	14⅝* ..	
Char. India	16⅜	−¼	Un. of Aust.	16¾	+⅛
District ..	27⅛ ..		Un. Discount	9¹⁵⁄₁₆	+⅛
Eng. S. & A.	5¾ ..		Westminster	78/9 ..	
Hambros ..	8¾ ..		Do., £1 ..	52/0	+3d
Hongkong ..	105½ ..	−1	Wms. Deas. A	44/0	−3d

INSURANCE

Alliance, New	16⅜ ..	Nthn. Assur.	16¼ ..
Atlas Assur.	12⅝ ..	Phœnix, Ln.	14 ..
Britannic ..	21	+¼	Prudential ..	22¾ ..	
Com. Un. ..	22⅛ ..		Do. "B" ..	58/6 ..	
Eagle Star ..	11¾ ..		Royal ..	71¹⁄₁₆ ..	
Empr's Liab.	70/0 ..		R. Exchange	5¹⁵⁄₁₆ ..	
Gen. Accid.	14⅞ ..		Scottish, "A"	15 ..	
Guardian ..	9¹⁵⁄₁₆ ..		Sun ..	63/6 ..	
Ldn. and L.	27 ..		Sun Insur. ..	58¾	−⅛
Ldn. Assur.	9¼ ..		Sun Life ..	52¼ ..	
N. Brit. & M.	32 ..		Y'ksh'e (50/-)	6⅝ ..	

TEXTILE AND CHEMICAL

Amal. Cotton	0/6 ..	Engl. Cotton	1¾* ..
Bleachers	16/3 ..	Fine Spinners	19/3 ..
Bonsor ..	9/9 ..	Hoyle, J. ..	3/6 ..
Brad. Dyers	19/6 ..	Impl. Chem.	19/0 ..	−1½d
Brit. Celanese	8/6 ..	−1/0	Do. Defd.	5/3 ..	
Do. 2nd Pf.	6/0 ..		Jute Ind., Pf.	2/0 ..	
Jt. Cot. Dyers	4/0 ..		Linen Thread	11⅜	
Jurb. Ends ..	4/3 ..		Lister ..	12/0 ..	
Calico Print.	9/3 ..	−3d	Patons & B.	19/4½* ..	
Cat. Calenese	17/9 ..		Ryland's ..	15/0 ..	
Ch'ne Amer.	2⅞ ..		Salt Union ..	1⅜ ..	
Coats ..	58/3 ..	−3d	Salts (St'ke)	2/3 ..	
Cook, Son ..	6/0 ..		Sthn. Viscose	10/0 ..	
Courtaulds ..	2⁹⁄₁₆* ..		Wardle& Dale	12½ ..	

ELECTRICAL POWER AND EQUIPMENT

Am. Elec. Is.	22/0	−3d	Hydro Elec.	34¾	+⅜
Atlas ..	25/6 ..		Johnson&Ph.	21/6	−6d
Barcelona Tr.	27 ..		Metro. Elec.	40/0 ..	
B'mouth&Pl.	56/9 ..		Mex. L&Com.	62⅛	−⅛
Brit. Tract.	36⅛*	+⅜	Do., 1st Pf.	76½	+⅛
Brit. Thomf.	17/6	−1/0	Mid. Counties	27/6 ..	
Bush Elec.	11⅝ ..		N'ste Elec.	22/6 ..	
Callenders ..	66/6	−6d	Perak River	9/6 ..	
City of Lond.	24/3 ..		Siemens ..	21/6 ..	
County Lond.	44/9 ..		Tokio Consol.	17 ..	
Crompt. Parsn.	14/3 ..		Trafford Park	39/6 ..	
Gen. Elec. ..	46/9	−6d	Whitehall, Pf.	24/6 ..	
Hailey's Ind.	5¹⁵⁄₁₆*	−1⅛	Yorkshire ..	151/9 ..	

MISCELLANEOUS

A. & E. Trad.	10/0 ..	ImperialTob.	47⅜ ..
Am.-Dent.Df	4/3 ..	Imp.Tob.Can	37/9 ..
Apollinaris ..	7/0 ..	Int. Nickel ..	21⅝	−⅛
Assd. Cement	23/6 ..	Kreuger & T.	26⅞ ..	−⅛
Bovril, Def.	58/0 ..	−5d	Lastaro, Pf.	3¹⁵⁄₃₂	+1⁵⁄₃₂
Brit. Alum. ..	1¹³⁄₃₂ ..		Do., Def'rred	5½ ..	
Brit. Am.Tb.	35¾	+1⅜	Lever,7% Pf.	22/10½ ..	
Brit. & S.Pac.	16/0 ..		Liverpool Nt.	8/0 ..	
Brit. Match	24/3 ..		London Brick	40/4½	+1½d
Brit.Oil Cake	28/3 ..	−5d	Mantré'a. Df.	14/0 ..	+5d
Brit.Port.Cm.	2¹⁵⁄₁₆ ..		Marconi Mar.	1¹⁵⁄₁₆ ..	
Brit. Ropes ..	3/6 ..		Do., Can. ..	⅞ ..	
Cab.&W."B"	10 ..	−1	Mather & P.	2⅜ ..	
Do., 7½%"A"	21 ..		Nairn,M.& G.	1¹⁵⁄₁₆ ..	
Do.,5½% Pf.	75½	−1	New Tam'a'l	15/0 ..	
Carreras "A"	7¾	−⅛	Pr. & O. Def.	43/0 ..	−6d
Cert. Graph. ..	2⁹⁄₃₂	−⅛₃₂	Phillips (G.)	1 ..	
Crittall ..	24/0 ..		Pinchin J'son	42/3 ..	
Cr.& Bl.,1 Pf.	10/6 ..		Prim. Hldgs.	25/6 ..	+6d
Cunard St'm	19/6 ..		Royal Mail ..	22½ ..	
Dunlop Rbr.	10/1½ ..		Sm.&Arg Mt.	¼ ..	
E. Ready'd. B.	16/4½ ..		Sth. Met. Gas	105½ ..	
Fin.&W."B"	10 ..		Spillers ..	21/3 ..	+1/0
Furness, W.	33/0* ..		Swed.Mtch.B.	1⅛ ..	
Gas Lt. & C.	19/6* ..		Tarapaca Nit.	7/0 ..	
Gaumont Bx.	12/4½	+1½d	Turner & N.	27s ..	−⅛
Globe Tel. ..	15 ..		Utd. Dairies	31/3 ..	
Gramophone	25¼ ..	−1₃₂	Un. Molasses	1⁹⁄₁₆ ..	−1₃₂
Harrisons&C.	3⅜ ..	−⅛	Unilever ..	2½ ..	−⅛₁₆
Imp.Con.Gas	360 ..		Utd.Tob. (8/-)	3¹⁵⁄₁₆ ..	
Imp. Smelt.	15/0 ..		Wallpaper D.	45/0 ..	

COAL, IRON, AND STEEL

Amal.A'th'te	3/6 ..	Howard & B.	1³²⁄₃₂ ..
Armstrong ..	0/7 ..	Lambert ..	32/9 ..
Babcock&W.	52/6	−6d	Pease & Ptns.	2/0 ..
Baldwins ..	2/3 ..	Platt Bros. ..	4/9 ..
Bengal ..	8/0 ..	Powell, Duff.	8/0 ..
B.S.A. ..	9/0 ..	Richds. West	2/6 ..
Bolsover ..	15/6	+3d	Ruston & H.	4/7½ ..
Brown John	2⅜ ..		S. Spearman	9⅛ ..
Cammell Ld.	1/7½ ..		Staveley ..	19/0	−1½d
Consett ..	7/6 ..		Stew.&L.Def.	23/6 ..
Cory (Wm.)	56/0 ..		S. Durham ..	21/3 ..
Derman Long	4/7½ ..		Swan,Hunter	20/0 ..
Ebbw Vale ..	0/10½ ..		Tata, Deb. ..	97½ ..
Guest, Keen	53/3½ ..		Thomas, R. ..	2/3 ..
Hadfields ..	6/9 ..		Vickers ..	7/1½ ..
Harld.&W.P.	6/1½ ..	−1½d	Weardale,Df.	16/6 ..
Hopkinson ..	1⁷⁄₁₆ ..		Yk.Am.A&D	7/0 ..

MOTOR AND AIRCRAFT

Austin (5/-)	25/9	−6d	National Bus	24/9 ..
Dennis Bros.	3⅜/3	−6d	Rolls-Royce	40/9 ..
Ford ..	85/0	−3/9	Rover ..	7/0 ..
Guy Motors ..	15/9	+9d	Singer ..	21/6	−6d
Humber ..	16/6 ..		S.T.D., Pref.	8/3 ..
Imp. Airways	25/9	−3d	Smith, S., Df.	3/0 ..
Lagonda ..	59/0	−3/6	Thornycroft	56/6 ..
Lucas, 10/-	65/0 ..		Til. & Brit. ..	42/6 ..
Morris 7½ Pf.	21/7½ ..		Till. Stevens	9/6 ..
Napier, D. ..	10/4½ ..		Tilling, T. ..	93/6 ..

BREWERIES

Allsopp ..	27/3 ..	Hoare ..	67/6	−9d
Barclay Perk.	27/6 ..	−6d	Ind, Coope,	66/9	−3d
Bass, Ratcl.	67/0 ..		Meux's ..	38/0 ..	
Benskin's ..	36/6 ..		Mitch'a & B.	57/0 ..	
C'ol Lon., Def	13/3 ..		S. African ..	60/9* ..	
Courage ..	67/3 ..		Taylor Wlkr.	55/3 ..	
Distillers ..	60/6* ..		Walker,P.&C	17/3 ..	
Guinness ..	107/6 ..		Watney, Def.	63/0 ..	

STORE, CATERING, AND HOTEL

Aerated B. ..	19/0 ..	−3d	Lewis, Pfd..	46/3 ..	
Army & N. ..	37/6 ..	−6d	Lipton ..	5/11⅜ ..	
Barker ..	53/3 ..		Lyons, "A" ..	41⁵⁄₁₆ ..	
BootsPure D.	5⁹⁄₁₆ ..		Maple ..	28/9 ..	
Carlton ..	29/6 ..		Map.& Webb	10/3 ..	
Debenhams ..	7/0 ..		Maypole,Def.	5/0 ..	
Fredk. Hotels	11/10½ ..		Savoy Hotel	29/6 ..	
Gordon Htls.	13/11½ ..		Selfridge, Pf.	23/9 ..	
Harrods ..	57/6 ..	−1/0	Smart Bros. ..	2⁵⁄₁₆ ..	
Harr'ds(B.A.)	14/0 ..		Spiers&Pond	10/0	−5d
Home &C.	4/0	12/9	Waring & G.	3/9	−1/0
Internat. Tea	20/6 ..		Whiteley ..	45/0 ..	

FINANCIAL, LAND, &c.

Arg. Ld. Inv.	32/0 ..	Daigety ..	8⅞ ..
Arg.Sthn.Ld.	20/0 ..	Forestal ..	14/3 ..
Anst. Est. M.	50 ..	Goldsbr., Mt.	27/0 ..
Aust.Merc.f.p	6½ ..	Hudson's B.	23¼ ..	−1⁵⁄₁₆
Brit. N. Amer.	6/0 ..	Kassala Cot.	6/0 ..
Cty. Ld. Real	17/3 ..	−3d	N.Z.L. & M.	94 ..	−1₃₂
Cordova ..	1/3 ..		Sudan Plants	21⅜ ..	−1₃₂

RUBBER

Allied Sum.	9/9	−6d	L. Asiatic ..	2/9 ..	
An.-Dutch ..	24/0	−9d	Lumut ..	25/0 ..	
An.-Java ..	1/6	−1½d	Malacca ..	15/7½	−7½d
An.-Malay ..	6/3	−7½d	Malayalam ..	14/3	−9d
Bah Lias ..	2³²⁄₃₂ ..		Mondaris ..	10/0	−1½d
Bajoe Kidoel	23/9	−1½d	Morlimau ..	1/6	
Batu Tiga ..	16/10½		Pataling ..	15/0	
Bertam Cons.	2/4½	−1½d	Perak ..	1/10½*	..
BukitMert'm	1/6	−3d	RembauJeli	17/6 ..	
Castlefield ..	3/6 ..		Rubber Tst.	24/3 ..	−1/3
Cons. Malay	3/6 ..		Sarawak ..	1/0 ..	
Duff Devt. ..	¼ ..		Selangor Un.	1/1½ ..	
E. Asiatic ..	1/3 ..	−1½d	Sennah ..	20/0 ..	
Grand Cent.	11/10½		Sialang ..	15/7½ ..	
Gula Kalump	1¹¹⁄₁₆	−1₃₂	Straits Rbr.	12/6 ..	
Highlands ..	1³⁄₁₆ ..		Sum. Para ..	1/10½	−1½d
Java Invest.	22/6 ..	−1/3	Tandjong ..	1³⁄₁₆ ..	
Java United	1 ..		Tanjong Mal.	16/3 ..	−7½d
Jugra&Carey	11/6 ..		Telogoredjo	15/0 ..	−1/3
Kapar Para.	16/3 ..		U. Serdang	2/6 ..	
Kuala Lump.	25/0 ..		U. Sua B'tg	35/0 ..	−1/3
Labu ..	25/0 ..	−1/3	U. Sumatra	1/0 ..	
Lanadron ..	1³²⁄₃₂ ..		U. Temiang	1/1½ ..	
Linggi ..	⅜ ..	−⅛	Vallambrosa	8/6 ..	

TEA

Amal. Est. ..	16¼ ..	−¼	East'n Prod.	3½ ..	
An.-Ceylon ..	26/9* ..		Empire ..	33/0 ..	−1/0
Assam Co. ..	29/0* ..	−3d	Galahs ..	42/0 ..	
Assam Prod.	21½ ..		Imperial Tea	50/9* ..	
Bogaw't'awa	3¹³⁄₁₆* ..		Jhanzie ..	45/0 ..	
Bramap'tra	27* ..		Jokai ..	21⁵⁄₁₆ ..	
Brit. Indian	21¾ ..		Jorehaut ..	2⅞ ..	−⅛
Budla Beta	3⅜ ..		LankaPlant.	13⅜ ..	
Carolina ..	2⅛ ..		Lebong ..	3²⁵⁄₃₂ ..	
Ceylon Plant.	41³²⁄₃₂	−1₃₂	Lungla ..	10/6 ..	
Chargola ..	7/6 ..		Makum ..	32/6 ..	−⅛
Chubwa ..	68/9 ..		Nedeom ..	35/6 ..	
Cons. T. & L.	19¾	−¼	New Dimbula	5⁹⁄₁₆ ..	
Darjeeling ..	2²³⁄₃₂ ..		Nuwara Eliya	5* ..	
Darj. Cons.	67/0 ..	−6d	Pabbojan ..	4⅞ ..	
Deundi ..	15/9 ..		Scot. T. & L.	21⅜ ..	
Doosars ..	46/3 ..		Singlo ..	2³²⁄₃₂* ..	
DoomDooma	5¼ ..		Travancore ..	2⁹⁄₃₂* ..	
East'n Assam	3⁷⁄₁₆ ..	−⅛	Upper Assam	1²³⁄₃₂* ..	

OIL

A.-Ecuador	15/0 ..		Lobitos ..	1¾ ..	
A.-Egypt, B	2¹⁵⁄₁₆	+1₃₂	Mex. Eagle ..	12/0	−3d
A.-Persian ..	3¹⁵⁄₁₆	−1₃₂	Do., 7% Pf.	8/3 ..	
Apex Trin. ..	1⁵⁄₁₆* ..		Phœnix, £1sh	9/4½*	−1½d
B., Dutch ..	32⅝	−⅛	Rl. Dutch ..	39¾	−1¼
Brit. Borneo	8/9 ..		Shell ..	42³²⁄₃₂ ..	
Brit.Burmah	4/9 ..		Spies (2/-) ..	0/4³²⁄₃₂ ..	
Brit.Cont'l Pf	5/7½	−1½d	Steaua Rom.	7/1³²⁄₃₂ ..	
Burmah ..	4³²⁄₃₂	−1₃₂	Trinidad C.	3/0 ..	
Canad. Eagle	10/0 ..	−3d	Trinidad L.	2⅜ ..	−1₃₂
Do., 7% Pf.	12/6 ..		U.-Brit. Trin.	5/4½ ..	
Creole ..	1¼ ..		Ural Caspian	0/6 ..	
Kern River	4/0 ..		V.O.C. Ord.	2¹⁵⁄₁₆	−1₃₂

SOUTH AFRICAN MINES

Af.& Europ'n	15/3 ..		Modder, B. ..	14/3 ..	
Anglo-Amer. ..	3¹³⁄₃₂ ..		Modder.Deep	1⁵⁄₁₆ ..	
An.-French ..	1¹¹⁄₁₆ ..		Modder. East	1³²⁄₃₂ ..	
Brakpan ..	2³³⁄₃₂	+1₃₂	Mozambique	7/9 ..	
C. Mining,Br.	1⁶³⁄₆₄ ..		Natal N. Col.	1¹¹⁄₁₆ ..	
City Deep ..	7/0	−3d	New Jagers.	1⁷⁄₁₆ ..	
Cons. Duds.	7/0 ..	−3d	New Modder.	3¹⁵⁄₁₆ ..	
Cons. G. Fds.	1¹⁵⁄₁₆ ..		New State A.	1/0 ..	
Cons. M.R. ..	17/5 ..	−1/0	Nourse ..	10/6 ..	
Cons. M. Sel.	11/9 ..	−3d	Randf'n E.	10/0 ..	−5d
Crown ..	3¾ ..		Rand Mines	3 ..	
Daggafontein	1¼ ..		Rand Select.	7/6 ..	−3d
D. Beers, D.	6⅜ ..		Rob. Deep B.	9/6 ..	−5d
Durban Deep	13/5 ..		S.A. Town ..	8/0 ..	
East Geduld	2³²⁄₃₂ ..		S.W. Africa	15/7½ ..	
East Rand ..	10/6 ..	−1½d	Springs ..	3⁵⁄₁₆ ..	
Geduld ..	3¹⁵⁄₁₆ ..		Sub. Nigel ..	2¹³⁄₁₆	−1₃₂
Gen. Mining	2⁹⁄₃₂ ..		T. Cons. Lds.	1¼* ..	
Govt. Areas	1¾ ..		Union Corp.	3 ..	
J'b'g C'naInv	35/3 ..	−3d	V. Ryn Deep	1¹⁷⁄₃₂ ..	
Knights ..	10/6 ..		Veren'g Est.	1¹³⁄₁₆ ..	
Langlaagte ..	24/6 ..		W. Rd. Cons.	6/9	−1½d
Meyer & C. ..	1¹⁄₁₆ ..		West Springs	14/0 ..	

RHODESIAN MINES

Bwana M'Kb	11/7½	−⅛	Rhod.Cong.B	13½ ..	
Cam & Motor	1⁵⁄₁₆	+1₃₂	Rhod. K't'ga	1¼ ..	−1₃₂
Chartered ..	31/1½	−9d	Rhod. Sel. Tr	1½ ..	
Gfds. Rhod.	7/10½	−3d	Roan Antel.	1³²⁄₃₂ ..	−1₃₂
Lonagwa ..	2/7½		Selukwe ..	2/6 ..	
Lonely Reef	1 ..		Shamva ..	1

Penn and Partners, 1/9 -/9
Potters, 20/ 20/-
Do. 7½% Pref., 19/- 19/-
Powell-Duffryn, 7/11½
Do. 5% Deb., 102½
Rhodes, 7½% Deb., 102½
Staveley, 19/- 18/7½ -/10½ -/10½
Stewarts and Lloyds, Deb., 23/11½
Stewarts and Lloyds of S. Africa, 6% Pref., 20/-
Summers, 18/10½
Tata, 7% Deb., 86½
Thomas (Richard), 6½% Pref. (1½), 9/4½ 8/-
Do., 5% Deb., 86
Do., 7% Deb., 97½
Vickers, 7/11½ -/11½ 7/- -/3 7/-½ 7/4 -/11½
Do., 6% Non-Cum. Pref., 15/6†
Vulcan, 21/6 2/-

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Bolsover, 15/9
Brady, 10½ 2 ½
Do., 7% Pref., 9½ 2 ½
Dorman Long, New, 4/4½
Do., 5% Pref., 8/6 8/6 9 ½
Duffield Iron, 2/9 -/11½ -/10½ -/10½ -/10½
Firth (Thos. & J.), Pref. (Inc. tax free), 13/- -/6 -/6
Fitzpatrick Consolidated Corpn., 10/6 -/6½
Hawle Water Deb., 97½
Do. (inc. at 9d. only, pd.), 2½ dls
W. Canadian, 14/9½
White, 1/11½
Whitehead, 24/6† -/6

MINES

Anaconda, 10 9½ -/6 -/
Ashanti, 29/11½ 30/- 30/- 29/6 -/6 -/7½
Camp. Prov., Max. Ope., 50/9½
Cons. Gold, of S. Africa, 22/-
Cons. Main, 11/9 -/9½ -/6 -/6½ -/4½ -/6 -/11½
Cons. Sch., 11/9 -/9½ -/6 -/6½ -/4½ -/6 -/11½
De Beers, 40% Pref. (Bearer), 10½ 11 ½ ½
Do. Def. (Bearer), 14/- 14 ¼
Globe and Phœnix, 12/9
Goldsil, 78/6† 57/- 6/3 -/10½ -/9
Globe and Phœnix, 12/9
Libola, 2/11½
London Tin, 12/4½ -/6 -/3 -/3 -/11½ -/6
Do., 7½% Pig. Pref., 6/3 -/11½ -/9
Mysore, 9/10½ 10/4½
Namaqua, 3/- 3/10½ 2/-
Ookiep Cop., 4/10½ -/6
Do., 10% Pref., fully pd., 9/6
Oriental Cons., 8/11½† 8/-
Rio Tinto, 30/4½
Rob. Crofty, 1/9 2/- 1/11½ -/11½
Tanganyika Concess., 30/- 30/- 29/6 30/6† 1/3†
Vereeniging Ests., 3/6 3/6 -/9 6/-
Wald, 12/10½ -/10½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES—AUSTRALIAN

Lake View and Star, 10/9½ -/7½ -/7½ -/4½ -/3 -/9 -/9
-/10½
Mt. Lyell, 20/- 1/9 20/- -/11½
Do., 5% Deb., £70 pd., 86½ 6
S. Kalgurli Cons., 10/2½ -/6† -/3 -/6
Star Exp., -/7 -/7
Wilsons, 12/7½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES—MISCELLANEOUS

Broken Hill South, 32/6½ -/11½ -/4½
Burma Corp., 10/6 -/6 -/7½ -/6 -/3½ -/3½
Cheviot, 5/-
El Oro, 1/3† -/4½
Guinea, 19/11½ -/3
Kamunting, 5/6
Kay Yew, -/9½
Lobo, 2/-
Malaya Cons., -/3
Mexico Mines of El Oro (Bearer), 3/9
Do. (Reg.), Canada, 4.10½
Mining Trust, 10/3 -/3
Nundydroog, 15/3 -/3
Pahang Cons., 2/11½
Peawsel, -/11½
Rezost, 17/9
Russian Asiatic Cons., -/3½ -/3
San Francisco & Mexico, 14/3
S. American Copper, 1/4½
South Malaya Tin, 11/- 10/6
Southern Tronoh, 2/-
Sulphide Corp., 9/3
Tin, 100% Pref., 15 11½
Do., 5% Deb., 97½
Tronoh, 5/11½ -/7½
Tronoh, 14/10½††
Vanlay, -/7½
Vipond Cons., 5/3½
Zinc Corp., 29/3

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES—SOUTH AFRICAN

African and European, 14/9
Anglo-American, 1/-
Brit. Controlled, 1/6
Do., 6% Pref., 90½
Brakpan, 5/- -/6 -/6½ -/6½ -/9 -/9½ -/9½ -/6½ -/9
-/10½ -/10½ -/9 -/7½ 12/-
Central (Reserve), 16½
City Deep, 10/-
Cons. Diamond, 7/-
Cons. Main Reef, 16 6†
Crown Mines, 10/- 10/- 10/- 10/- 12/-
E. Geduld, 11/9 5/- 5/- 4/3½ 3/9 4/9
E. Rand Prop., 10/7½ -/3½ -/6 -/4½
Ferreira, 5/-
Geldenhuis Deep, 7/-½ -/10½ -/10½ -/7½
Gold Fields Rhodesian Devt., 8/- 8/- 7/11½ 8/9½
Govt. Gold Areas, 3/9 3/9
Grootvlei, 4/4½ 4/4½ -/7½ 4/-½ 5/- -/6 4/9
Langlaagte, 23/9½ -/9½ 4/7½
Langlaagte Concessions, 2/6 -/9 -/9½ -/9 -/9¼
Lydenburg Exploration, 1/6† -/7½
Leinster's Vlei, 3/6 -/6½ -/6½
Luipaard's Vlei, 3/6 -/6½ -/6½
Luipaard's Vlei, Priority, 5/11½ 5/-
Modderfontein, 2/-
Modderfontein Deep Levels, 24/9 5/-
Modderfontein Extn., 14/3
Nigel, 1/11½
Nourse, 10/3 -/3 -/1½
Northern Rand Properties, 1/9½ 2/- 1/11½
Premier Diamond, 70/-
Rand Mines, 20 4½
Rand Selh., 7/6† -/9 -/6½ -/3 -/9 -/4½ -/3 -/1½ 6/7½
-/6
Randfontein Ests., 10/- 10/-
Rhodesia Broken Hill Devt., 2 4½ -/4 -/3
Rhodesian Anglo-American, 1/-
Rhodesian Congo Border, 18½ 1½ 1½ 1½
Rhodesian Corpn., 3/4½ -/3½ -/4½
Rhodesian Selection Syndicate, 1/-
Rose Anderson, 22/3 1/10½ 2/1½ -/11½
Do., 7% Deb., 98, £59 pd., 45
Rose Deep, 1/3
Rose Deep "A," 15/6†
Do., 7½% Pref., 16/-
Sallies, 2/3
Simmer and Jack, 2/9
Sub-Nigel Townships, 7/10½
Sub-Nigel African Gold, 1/-
South Randfontein, 5/11½
Springs Mines, 5/-
Van Ryn Deep, 20/7½
W. Rand Cons., 4/7½
W. Springs, 12/10½
Witwatersrand Deep, 4/4½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES.—WEST AFRICAN

Ansah, 3/9
Bibiani Gold, 5/7½
Ariston, 19
Ass. Tin of Nigeria, 4/6 -/3½ -/6 -/5 -/5½ -/3½ -/3½
Bonsa, 5/-
Bantu, 4/-
Jantar Nigeria, 1/11½ -/3
Kenyan, 2/-
Naraguta Reefs, 2/- -/3½
Nigerian Base Metals, 1/-
Taquah and Aboso, 2/9½

NITRATE

Lautaro, Nos. 242001 to 432000 and 580001 to 1312000, Debenture, 20/- 20/- 7/6 7/- -/2½ 7/9 7/6 6/10½
8/1½ -/9 7/6 -/9 8/1½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

OIL

Anglo-Persian, 79/6†† 8/9 7/7½ -/6 8/3½
Do., 6% Pref., 20/1½ 20/7½†
Do., 5% Pref., 96
Asiatic, 24/7½ 3/9 1/10½ 2/6 1/10½ 4/-
Burmah, 83/9 -/9 2/10½ 4/-½ 3/1½ 1/10½ 2/3½ 80/-
2/9
Do., 6% Pref., 28/3 -/3
Do., 5½% Deb., 96½ 7
Canadian Eagle (Bearer), 10/1½ -/1½ 9/10½ 10/- 10/-
9/11½ -/9 10/0½ -/1½ 10/-
Do., Pref. (7%), 12/6½ 13/-
Do., Def., 11/- Pref., (Bearer), 11/6 -/6
Kern River, 4/- 3/7½† -/7½ -/11½
Lobitos, 25/- 4/-
Mexican Eagle (Bearer), 12/0½ 12/- -/0½ -/1½ 11/10½
-/10½ 12/- 12/- -/1½ 11/7½ -/10½ -/11½ 12/1½
Do., 8% Pref. (Bearer), 11/7½
Phœnix Oil and Transport, 41 dls., 9/3
Do., 6% Pref., 5/11½
Royal Dutch, Sub-Scr., 23½ ½ ¼ ½ £32/9/0
Shell "A" (Bearer), 24/6½ -/0½ 2/6 2/9 4/0½
Do. "B" (Bearer), 20/- -/0½ -/0½ 2/6 2/9 4/0½
Do., 6% Pref., 20/- -/0½ -/0½ -/0½ -/0
Do., 7% Pref., 25/6 -/3½ -/11½ -/6 -/4½ -/4½ -/3½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Anglo-Egyptian "B," 43/9
Apex (Trinidad), 18/9
Brit. Controlled, 1/6
Do., 6% Pref., 90½
Brakpan, 5/- -/6½ -/6½ -/6½ -/9 -/9½ -/9½ -/6½ -/9
-/9 -/9 -/10½ -/10½ -/9 -/7½ 12/-
Central (Reserve), 16½
City Deep, 10/-
Cons. Diamond, 7/-
Cons. Main Reef, 16 6†
Crown Mines, 10/- 10/- 10/- 10/- 12/-
E. Geduld, 11/9 5/- 5/- 4/3½ 3/9 4/9
E. Rand Prop., 10/7½ -/3½ -/6 -/4½
Ferreira, 5/-
Geldenhuis Deep, 7/-½ -/10½ -/10½ -/7½
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Govt. Gold Areas, 3/9 3/9
Grootvlei, 4/4½ 4/4½ -/7½ 4/-½ 5/- -/6 4/9
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Langlaagte Concessions, 2/6 -/9 -/9½ -/9 -/9¼
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Luipaard's Vlei, 3/6 -/6½ -/6½
Luipaard's Vlei, Priority, 5/11½ 5/-
Modderfontein, 2/-
Modderfontein Deep Levels, 24/9 5/-
Modderfontein Extn., 14/3
Nigel, 1/11½
Nourse, 10/3 -/3 -/1½
Northern Rand Properties, 1/9½ 2/- 1/11½
Premier Diamond, 70/-
Rand Mines, 20 4½
Rand Selh., 7/6† -/9 -/6½ -/3 -/9 -/4½ -/3 -/1½ 6/7½
-/6
Randfontein Ests., 10/- 10/-
Rhodesia Broken Hill Devt., 8/- 8/- 7/11½ 8/9½

COMPANY MEETING NOTICES
4 lines 20s. (minimum)

IN the COURT OF KING'S BENCH for the Province of Quebec. Honourable Mr. Justice Bond in the Matter of BRITISH CONTROLLED OILFIELDS Limited. Notice is hereby given that by an ORDER dated the eleventh day of July 1930 the Court has DIRECTED MEETINGS of—

(a) The holders of the 7% Preference Shares of the above named Company; and

(b) The holders of the fully paid Common Shares of the Company,

to be convened for the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, approving, with or without modification, a Scheme of Arrangement proposed to be made between the said Company and the Holders of the said Preference and Common Shares of the Company.

The said Meetings will be held on the 17th day of September 1930 at the head office of the Company The Royal Bank Building 360 St. James Street West, in the City of Montreal, Canada, at the times following namely:—

1. The Meeting of the holders of the Preference Shares will be held at two o'clock in the afternoon (Daylight Saving Time).

2. The Meeting of the holders of the Common Shares of the Company will be held at three o'clock in the afternoon (Daylight Saving Time) or so soon thereafter as the preceding meeting shall have been concluded

at which place and respective times all of the aforesaid Holders of the Preference and Common Shares are respectfully requested to attend.

A copy of the Scheme of Arrangement can be seen at the offices of the Company's London Solicitors Messrs. Bury Bedford Row, London, W.C.1, and at the office of the Company's Canadian Solicitors Messrs. Lafleur MacDougall Mactaggart & Barclay at 213 St. James Street West, Montreal, Canada, also at the offices of the Company River Plate House, Finsbury Circus, London, E.C. during the usual business hours on any weekday prior to the day appointed for the said Meetings. Forms of proxy applicable for the respective meetings of shareholders, can be obtained at the offices of the Company at River Plate House, Finsbury Circus in the City of London England and at the Head Office of the Company Montreal, Canada, during usual business hours on any weekday prior to the day appointed for the said meetings.

The said shareholders may attend such meetings respectively and vote thereat either in person or by proxy but all forms appointing proxies must be deposited at or forwarded so as to reach the head office of the Company in Montreal, Canada, not later than forty eight hours before the time fixed for the holding of the said respective meetings.

Preference Bearer Shares may be deposited at the office of the Company in London, England, situate as aforesaid, and a certificate of such deposit (signed by an Official of the Company) stating that the said Bearer Shares have been deposited with them and which will be retained until the close of the meeting or any adjournment thereof must be deposited at the meeting by the holder of such Bearer Shares, if attending in person, or lodged with his proxy, if he desires to vote by proxy. All of such shares may be validly voted by the proxy nominated for the purpose at the Meeting of the Holders of Preference Shares and at any adjournment thereof.

Preference Bearer Shares must be deposited at the London Office of the Company for the purpose of holders obtaining certificates of such deposit, and proxies in respect thereof should be lodged at the Company's London Office on or before two o'clock in the afternoon on Monday the 25th August 1930 to allow such proxies to be despatched to Montreal by the Company in time for use at the before mentioned meeting.

In the case of joint holders, the vote of the senior who tenders a vote, whether in person or by proxy, will be accepted to the exclusion of the votes of the other joint holders, and for this purpose seniority shall be determined by the order in which the names stand in the register.

By the said Order Mr. Gordon W. MacDougall K.C. or failing him Mr. Lawrence Macfarlane K.C. is appointed Chairman of each of the said meetings and the Chairman is directed to report the result thereof to the Court.

The above mentioned Scheme of Arrangement will be subject to the subsequent approval of the Court.

Dated at the City of London, England, this 1st day of August 1930.

J. W. CREASSER, Secretary.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE
3 lines 3s. (minimum);
Agencies 2s. per line (minimum 4 lines)

LONDON AND SUBURBS

A Bachelor's BED-SITTING ROOMS.—Do you want a nice clean, comfortable room with good service?—Call at 35, Gloucester-gardens, Padd. 6614. Lancaster-gate Tube. Buses 7, 15, 36.

A HARK MINUTE PICCADILLY TUBE.—BED-SITTING ROOMS, with dining-room furniture, new artistic decorations. Bath rooms on every floor. Divan beds, enclosed washstands. Everything new and clean. Breakfast, and bath from 12/6. Including 42s. inclusive terms, and electric light. Breakfast optional. Dining-room lounge.—10, Earl's Court-square. Kensington 8071.

A Bare few minutes Hyde Park.—Up-to-date Residential; large private garden.—29, Lancaster-gardens, Kensington Park-road. W.11. From 45s. 6d. Phone Park. 4730.

123, WESTBOURNE-TERRACE.

A Bare Minute Paddington, Hyde Park.—Ideal Residence for COLONIALS and VISITORS to LONDON. Newly decorated; breakfast and dinner only from 2gns. weekly. Large doubles now available. Padd. 8858.

A Bare Minute Paddington Station.—Bure's Chambers, 31a, Gloucester-gardens. Comfortable BED-RESIDENCE from 45s.; excellent food. Padd. 4230.

HILLS.

A Bare 3min. Tube; 90 rooms; from 35s.; gas fires; garage; dancing.—37, Princes-square, W.2. Park 1867.

A Bare Minute Tubes and Buses, just off Bayswater-road.—LARGE BED-SITTING ROOM, private bath, dressing room, phone; also single rooms.—31, Lindean-gardens, W.2. Park 5057.

HYDE PARK, W.2.

A BARE MINUTE LANCASTER-GATE or PADDINGTON STATIONS.—A nicely appointed newly decorated BED-SITTING ROOM, with dressing room, two billiard tables, card room, music room, 70 attractive bed rooms (gas fires, slot meters), 15 bath rooms; constant hot water; excellent food; meeting by arrangement; inclusive terms from 3½ gns. (or 4 gns. per week for bed, breakfast, and bath from 39s. 6d. per week.—Apply Sutherland House, 23-24, London-st. Phone, Padd. 6770.

SAYES COURT,

2-4, INVERNESS-TERRACE, HYDE PARK, W.2.

A BEAUTIFUL and perfectly comfortable PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL. Personally recommended for excellent table and service; English meat; constant hot water, gas fires in bedrooms; also cold water; gas fires; quiet dense, central all parts. Inclusive from 3gns. Park 2640.

A Beautifully appointed RESIDENTIAL CLUB offers unequalled facilities for BOARD-RESIDENCE; hard court, dancing; cuisine and service unique; good catering; attractive bed rooms fitted constant hot and cold running water. Terms extremely moderate. Omnibuses pass the grounds and Tubes to all parts.—Apply Manager, Wren's Nest Club, Eaton-rise, Ealing, W.5.

A BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED BOARD-RESIDENCE.

HOLLAND COURT,

81 and 82, HOLLAND-PARK, W.

Under expert management of Resident Owner; 60 Bed rooms (hot and cold water), many having private baths, numerous reception rooms, overlooking tennis lawns; garden in front; separate tables; terms from three guineas a week; one minute from Holland Park Tube Station. Phone, Park 0264.

A BED-SITTING ROOM (double or single), beautifully furnished and decorated; running hot water, electric heating; a few yards from Marble Arch.—40, Seymour-street, W.1. (Padd. 0744.)

A Bright SPACIOUS SUITE for two; 6gns. with use of quiet garden; other rooms.—40, Norfolk-square, Hyde Park, W. Padd. 0121.

A charming well FURNISHED FIRST FLOOR SERVICE SUITE; constant hot water; every convenience; specially arranged for lengthy period; near Lancaster-gate. Padd. 8329.

A CHARMING ROOM, First Floor, single; newly furnished; decorated; electric fire, divan; 30s.—30, Harcourt-terrace, Redcliffe-square.

AT
NEW MANSION RESIDENTIAL,
38, 39, and 40, LANCASTER-GATE, HYDE PARK, LONDON.

A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL ESTABLISHMENT overlooking beautiful Kensington Gardens. Central for all parts of London. Gas and electric fires. Hot and cold running water in every bed room. Nothing but the best English food served. Special terms for families. FULL BOARD from £2 12s. 6d. weekly (or 10s. 6d. daily). Bed room, table d'hôte breakfast, bath, boots and attendance, 7s. 6d. per day. Telephone, Padd. 1008.

MARBLE ARCH.

A FIRST-CLASS Front BED-SITTING ROOM, next bath; Residential with every comfort; 15min. City and Victoria, next Sydenham-hill Station; tennis; garage.

FALING.—COURTFIELD, 1-3, THE COMMON; specially recommended for families; children's large play room; laundry facilities; constant hot water; public grounds overlook Common; excellent food and service; terms from 2gns. inclusive. 'Phone, Ealing 1011.

ENGLISH Family in Hampstead offer HOME to PAYING GUEST; young society; car; tennis. 'Phone after 7 p.m. Arrangements otherwise.—Maida Vale 8408.

EXCEPTIONAL TERMS to VISITORS and RESIDENTS. BREAKFAST and DINNER from, single 2gns., double 4gns. French and English cooking. Quiet, very central.—53, Queensborough-terrace, Hyde Park, W. 2.

FERNLEIGH COURT PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL, 3, Hamilton's-avenue.—Every home comfort; tennis; hot water all rooms; terms moderate; inspection invited. Hampstead 8080.

FEW GUESTS RECEIVED. English family; nice house and garden, Hampstead; near Tube and tennis; young people.—Write Box N.1925. The Times, E.C.4.

FURNISHED SERVICE SUITES, 52, Thurloe-square, S. Kensington. One sitting, two bed rooms (one double); bath room; telephone. Good catering, cooking. Resident owners. Inclusive from 4gns. Kensington 8564.

FURNISHED SUITE, First-floor Balcony, overlooking Gardens; large sitting room, B.G. piano, double bed room, own bath; tennis; highly recommended.—Victoria 4874, 43, St. George's-square, S.W.1.

MAIDA VALE, W.9.

GUESTS: partial Board; young society; tennis, bridge, dancing.—168, Sutherland-avenue. Abercorn 2457.

HAMPSTEAD (5mins. Finchley-road Met.).—Attractive BED-SITTING ROOMS, in quiet, well-appointed house; also Single or Double Room; meals by arrangement or boarding terms.—'Phone Miss Jean Macdonald, Maida Vale 7031, or write Box 01338, The Times, 72, Fleet-street, W.1.

HOTHER and SISTER having charming house OFFER LARGE ROOM; excellent food; £2 12s. 6d., double £4 4s. 'Phone Western 5308.—Write Box Z.911, The Times, E.C.4.

BUSINESS and professional men.—Large, well FURNISHED ROOMS, BREAKFAST, from 30s.; good bath rooms.—6, Nevern-road, Earl's Court. Frob. 1408.

MARBLE ARCH.

ADJOINING HYDE PARK.

BUSINESS MEN'S BED-SITTING ROOMS, entirely redecorated and furnished; also Ground-floor Suite available; bath rooms each floor; phone. Moderate terms.—53, Upper Berkeley-street, Portman-square, W.1.

CADOGAN CHAMBERS, 121, SLOANE-STREET.—Bachelor Self-Contained Suite, 61gns.; charming bed-sitting room, 31½gns.; others 2gns. Service. (Sloane 6785.)

CAMPDEN HILL, W.8.—2, Observatory-gardens. FURNISHED SERVICE ROOMS for gentlemen; suite or single; quiet; open view. Western 2235.

CHARMING SUITE in gentlewoman's house; two rooms; hot and cold running water; first floor suite; gentlemen needing comfort and care; good cooking; parlourman, valet.—33, Durham-terrace, W.2.

CHEPSTOW VILLAS, W.—Entrance Suite; sitting and bed room, with bath, breakfast, service, light, 3gns. Inclusive; largest room only 2gns.; lady or gentleman wanted day.—11-1 or appointment.—Park 1507.

COMFORTABLE BED-SITTING ROOMS, breakfast, baths, valeting, in retired officer's house, Hyde Park, from 35s. weekly; dinners optional.—Paddington 5108 or BM/NSWK, London.

42, STANHOPE-GARDENS, S.W.7.

DOUBLE BED ROOM, 4gns., single 3gns., inclusive. Comfortable; well recommended; Gloucester-road.

DULWICH COURT.

COLLEGE ROAD, S.E.21. 'Phone, Sydenham 2607.—A Residential with every comfort; 15min. City and Victoria, next Sydenham-hill Station; tennis; garage.

EALING.—COURTFIELD, 1-3, THE COMMON; specially recommended for families; children's large play room; laundry facilities; constant hot water; public grounds overlook Common; excellent food and service; terms from 2gns. inclusive. 'Phone, Ealing 1011.

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HYDE PARK.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, with breakfast, baths, light, service; well furnished and decorated; fitted hot and cold water; gas fires; from 30s. Large double 3gns. —12, Cambridge-terrace, W.2. Padd. 5268.

BELGRAVE-SQUARE. Superior BACHELOR APARTMENTS; valeting, hot baths, electric light, gas fires, telephone; 10 minutes Victoria, three minutes Hyde Park Corner.—26, Motcomb-street, Belgrave-square, S.W.1.

BROTHER and SISTER having charming house OFFER LARGE ROOM; excellent food; £2 12s. 6d., double £4 4s. 'Phone Western 5308.—Write Box Z.911, The Times, E.C.4.

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42, STANHOPE-GARDENS, S.W.7.

DOUBLE BED ROOM, 4gns., single 3gns., inclusive. Comfortable; well recommended; Gloucester-road.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

AT 35, COLLINGHAM-ROAD,

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

Three minutes from Gloucester-road Station.

Beautiful, newly decorated BED-SITTING ROOMS and SUITES in fine corner mansion. Eastern carpets, hair mattresses, substantial antique and modern furniture, plenty of bath rooms with constant hot water. Single rooms from 27s. 6d. weekly.

AT 41, HILLDROP-CRESCENT, CAMDEN-ROAD.—Well-appointed BED-SITTING ROOMS, double and single, 30s., 25s.; bath, geyser.—'Phone North 1642.

LOGIS RESIDENTIAL CLUB.

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ATTRACTIVE CHAMBERS, newly decorated, furnished by Maples; divan beds; gas fires and rings; constant hot water, central heating. Western 1381.

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BED-SITTING ROOMS; single from 25s. 6d.; large double 25s. 6d. each, including good breakfast; recommended.—92, Cambridge-street, Warwick-square, Victoria, S.W.1.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, well Furnished, minute Earl's Court; gas fires, constant hot water, breakfast; from 30s.; double 65s.—'Phone, Frobisher 1231.

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BED-SITTING ROOMS, newly decorated, all fitted hot and cold water, electric light, gas fires, breakfast, bath, attendance; from 35s.; double 3½gns. and 4gns. optional. 101-2-3, Oakley-street, Chelsea. Flax. 6435.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, fitted hot and cold running hot water, gas fires; inclusive breakfast, bath, light, attendance, from 35s.; redecorated throughout.—A4 64, Oakley-street, Chelsea. Flaxman 9425.

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BUSINESS MEN'S BED-SITTING ROOMS, entirely redecorated and furnished; also Ground-floor Suite available; bath rooms each floor; phone. Moderate terms.—53, Upper Berkeley-street, Portman-square, W.1.

CADOGAN CHAMBERS, 121, SLOANE-STREET.—Bachelor Self-Contained Suite, 61gns.; charming bed-sitting room, 31½gns.; others 2gns. Service. (Sloane 6785.)

CAMPDEN HILL, W.8.—2, Observatory-gardens. FURNISHED SERVICE ROOMS for gentlemen; suite or single; quiet; open view. Western 2235.

CHARMING SUITE in gentlewoman's house; two rooms; hot and cold running water; first floor suite; gentlemen needing comfort and care; good cooking; parlourman, valet.—33, Durham-terrace, W.2.

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COMFORTABLE BED-SITTING ROOMS, breakfast, baths, valeting, in retired officer's house, Hyde Park, from 35s. weekly; dinners optional.—Paddington 5108 or BM/NSWK, London.

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DOUBLE BED ROOM, 4gns., single 3gns., inclusive. Comfortable; well recommended; Gloucester-road.

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CHARMING SUITE in gentlewoman's house; two rooms; hot and cold running water; first floor suite; gentlemen needing comfort and care; good cooking; parlourman, valet.—33, Durham-terrace, W.2.

CHEPSTOW VILLAS, W.—Entrance Suite; sitting and bed room, with bath, breakfast, service, light, 3gns. Inclusive; largest room only 2gns.; lady or gentleman wanted day.—11-1 or appointment.—Park 1507.

COMFORTABLE BED-SITTING ROOMS, breakfast, baths, valeting, in retired officer's house, Hyde Park, from 35s. weekly; dinners optional.—Paddington 5108 or BM/NSWK, London.

42, STANHOPE-GARDENS, S.W.7.

DOUBLE BED ROOM, 4gns., single 3gns., inclusive. Comfortable; well recommended; Gloucester-road.

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MAYFAIR, 13, Clarges-street.—Well FURNISHED SUITE; 2 rooms, bath and cold water; 'phone, electric fire, lights; service; £2 5s. inclusive.

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ATTRACTIVE detached RESIDENCE overlooking the Park; seven bed, two dressing, two bath, three reception, excellent offices; large garden; lease 42 years; good rent £90. PRICE £4,300.—HEALEY and BAKER, 9, Stanhope-terrace, Regent's Park, N.W.1. Museum 1076.

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A delightful "Old World" BIJOU RESIDENCE, recently restored and fitted.

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NON-BASEMENT. DETACHED AND QUIET.

Convenient for the Park. Modern garage, central heating, &c. Six bed, bath room, three reception rooms, sunny kitchen offices.

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BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED, and ready for immediate occupation; double bed room, large reception room, small lounge, and modern bath room; constant hot water; porterage; floor-clean; electric fires and everything included, rental £210 per annum, including service. No premium.—Mayfair 8022 (Extn. 1).

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A Charming West End MANSION FLAT, central position. LEASE and CONTENTS for DISPOSAL. Barker White for appointment to view any time Box A.1994, The Times, E.C.4.

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BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED SERVICE SUITES, 3½ Guineas per week. August and September.—41, HAMPSTEAD-STREET, MAYFAIR, W.1.

BERKELEY-SQUARE (adjoining).—A most delightful attractive and newly decorated MAISONNETTE; two bed rooms, reception room, bath room, kitchen, and offices; £150 per annum inclusive. Small premium for 12 years' lease.—ELLIS and SONS, 31, Dover-street, W.1. (Garr. 4364.)

BUCKINGHAM-GATE.—Furnished or Unfurnished BACHELOR FLAT; sitting room, bed room, &c., bath; constant hot water; lift; 3½ guineas weekly furnished, or would sell lease and furniture.—Welbeck 5341.

£220 PER ANNUM.

BUCKINGHAM-GATE.—A very attractive First-Floor FLAT in quiet position; three bed, two reception rooms, bath, and kitchen; very moderate premium for lease; fixtures.—BOND and Co., 16, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Victoria 7860.

BURTON COURT, CHELSEA, S.W.—A delightful newly-decorated FLAT to be LET, Unfurnished, three bed rooms, bath; two reception rooms, bath room and kitchen. Rent £200 per annum. Low premium.—Sole Agents, Messrs. KING and KING, 15, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Tel. Nos., Sloane 2294 (three lines).

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Self-contained suites from 7 to 15 gns. a week.
No extras.
Utmost comfort and convenience.
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CHARMING UNFURNISHED SERVICE FLAT; £180 P.A. Good repair; excellent service; bed room, reception, bath. Fittings only £50.—DRUCE and Co., 55, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 8191.

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FLAT to be LET, RIDGMOUNT-GARDENS. Furnished or Unfurnished; two reception rooms, four bed rooms, kitchen; central heating, constant hot water, refrigerator. Immediate possession.—Apply 26, Ridgmount-gardens, Holborn, W.C.1.

FIRST-FLOOR BALCONY FLAT, SOUTH KENSINGTON; quiet convenient road, overlooking gardens in rear; four bed rooms with basins, two reception, kitchen, bath room; redecorated; no premium. Rent £250.—Caretaker, 79, Harcourt-terrace, Redcliffe-square, S.W.10.

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GENTLEFOLK'S charming FLATS to be LET; constant hot water; large, lofty rooms in high, healthy position; 4 acres splendid grounds. Rents from £150 a year.—Apply CHILDS, 1, Belsize-park-gardens, N.W.3. Hampstead 7410.

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HAMPSTEAD (high ground, near Tube and Met. Stations).—Two desirable self-contained FLATS, two and three rooms; three rooms, kitchen, and bath room; garden. Rents £120 and £140.—MATCH and Co., Ltd., 14-15, College-crescent, Swiss Cottage, N.W.3.

KENSINGTON, W.8.—FURNISHED FLAT to be LET from 1st October; two bed rooms, bath, one reception room. Redecorated. 3½ GNS. A WEEK. MARSH and PARSONS, 40 and 42, Church-street, Kensington, W.8. West 1203.

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£173 P.A. no premium.—Keys with MARSH and PARSONS, 40 and 42, Church-street, Kensington, W.8. West 1203.

WITH DELIGHTFUL OLD-WORLD ATMOSPHERE. KENSINGTON GARDENS (close).—Charming MAISONNETTE; three bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, kitchen, &c.—The last remaining FLAT in a large new building to be LET at a moderate inclusive rent, without premium; two bed rooms, bath room, reception room, &c.; panelling, new decorations, &c.—Sole Agents, KNIGHT and Co., 14, Cromwell-place, South Kensington, S.W.7. 'Phone, Western 3424.

KENSINGTON. £100 P.A.

NO PREMIUM.
84, Pont's School.—STUDIO FLAT, containing studio, bed room, bath, &c. Newly and well decorated.—Apply Managing Agents, MARSH and MARSH, 138, Kensington High-street, W.8. Western 4384.

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MAYFAIR, 13, Clarges-street.—Furnished SERVICE FLAT; hall, sitting, bed (mosaic bath); also sitting and bed rooms communicating; use bath; electric fires, lights, 'phones. Moderate rents.

MAYFAIR.—A very light and spacious ground-floor FLAT to be LET; five bed rooms, two bath rooms, two reception rooms, &c. Low inclusive rental. Moderate premium. Lease up to six years.
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NO Premiums.—EARL'S COURT.—Newly converted FLATS and MAISONNETTES; 2 to 4 rooms; 15s. p.w. and upwards.—GOODWYN and SON, 152, New Bond-street, W.

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SELF-CONTAINED Upper Maisonette; well-arranged; large room; very light and sunny; three bed rooms, two reception; bath, kitchen; no premium. £260 P.A. Apply Co., 53, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 8191.

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Newly opened last month.
1, CHESTERFIELD-GARDENS, CURZON-STREET, MAYFAIR, W.1.
LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED AND DECORATED. Lifts, handsome service and light, single 2½ Gns.; double from £10 10s. weekly. Excellent à la carte catering. Booklet illustrated by Hamlin Fletcher sent free. Telephone: Mayfair 9717 (three lines).

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SERVICE FLAT, unfurnished, WESTMINSTER, with restaurant; two bed rooms, spacious reception room, &c.; in exceptionally good decorative order. Rent £200 p.a.; no premium; service charges. Nominal premium.—BOND and Co., 16, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Victoria 7860.

SMALL SERVICE FLATS

in 20, PRINCE OF WALES-TERRACE, KENSINGTON, LONDON, W.8.
These Flats have recently been completed and are ready for letting.
Under the direction of
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450 FEET UP ON A SANDY SOUTHERN SLOPE.

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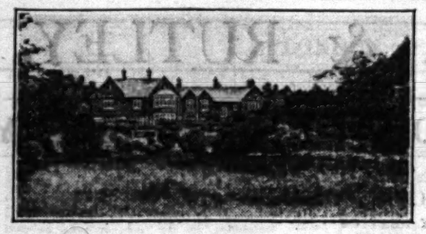

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This excellent modernised MODERN RESIDENCE, beautifully positioned, high up, with panoramic views, in capital order throughout and with practically every convenience including lavatory basins in the bed rooms.

Panelled lounge, three or four reception and 11 bed rooms, three bath rooms, &c.

Long drive with lodge. Stabling and garage.

Beautiful grounds, grass and woodlands of some

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In a part of the country where this type of place is rarely obtainable.

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SMALL FURNISHED FLAT, 4gns. Also larger one with balcony; lift; hot water; 'phone. Service if required.—4, Hyde Park-place, Marble Arch.

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TO UNIVERSITY MEN ONLY.—BACHELOR CHAMBERS with Chiltcrooms. Telephones; hot and cold water, &c.; wireless room; furniture and decorations by Warings. From one guinea.—Write or call, 52, Cromwell-road, Queen's-gate, S.W.7.

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WHITEHALL COURT.—Circumstances render necessary DISPOSAL of the LEASE of ONE of the most charming FLATS in this building; two reception rooms, three bed rooms and bath room; recently decorated and perfectly appointed; quite exceptional.—Apply Estate Office, Whitehall Court, S.W.1. Victoria 3160.

£375 PER ANNUM.—KENSINGTON-COURT, W.—Detached well-appointed UNFURNISHED FLAT in well-known Mansion Block; six bed rooms, two reception rooms, large lounge reception hall, bath room, and offices. Lease eight years. Reasonable premium. Quiet and very convenient position.—Sole Agents, Messrs. KING and KING, 15, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Tele. Nos., Sloane 2294 (three lines).

£300. — SOUTH KENSINGTON. — Attractive CORNER FLAT; passenger lift; five bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath, &c.—Agents, DRAKE and RUCK, 39, Alfred-place, South Kensington (opposite Station).

£240 PER ANNUM RENT INCLUSIVE.—Freshly decorated FLAT opposite Brompton Oratory; four bed rooms, two reception rooms, &c.; all modern arrangements.—Apply THOLE and NEWMAN, 5, Egerton-terrace, Knightsbridge, S.W.3.

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£165 PER ANNUM.—A Charming FLAT; five bed, lofty dairy rooms, bath room, &c. LATTICE WINDOWS. Lease 5, 10, or 17 years. Premium £450.—STUART HEPBURN and Co., 39-41, Brompton-road, S.W.3. (Ken. 9320.)

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COUNTRY FLATS (of unique design) with town conveniences, on a delightful estate at Ickenham; 25 minutes Baker-street; self-contained with six rooms and bath; £120 per annum.—Managing Agents, STEEDMAN and CLARKE, Ickenham (and Bloomsbury). Ruislip 180.

WANTED

A well FURNISHED SERVICE FLAT REQUIRED from September 23rd for two months; three bed, two or three reception rooms; Knightsbridge district preferred; moderate rental.—Particulars to Box A.1993, The Times, E.C.4.

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3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, standing in its own grounds, situated in the best part of Forest Hill; EASILY CONVERTED; 20 minutes from City; seven bed rooms, one dressing, three reception, two kitchens, usual offices; stabling for 4; garage; excellent conveniences; large flower, fruit, and vegetable gardens; garage. PRICE £3,100; part can remain on mortgage.—Can be viewed by appointment by 'phone, Sydenham 4234, or by letter to 5, Elsie Bank, Forest Hill.

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DETACHED small modern FREEHOLD RESIDENCE of unique character, with excellent garden and garage, just off Twyford-avenue, convenient to West Acton Tube; PRICE £1,690.—Apply ARDEN, STREET and BRIDGE, 242, High-street, Acton.

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OGDENS of WIMBLEDON have many Unfurnished and Furnished Houses to be Let at low rentals.—Call at their offices, facing the Station.

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SUTTON (Best Part).

Delightful residential district, high and healthy situation. Good shopping. Close to tennis, golf. Buses pass door.
TO BE LET, FURNISHED,
FOR 6-12 MONTHS.
CHARMING MODERN RESIDENCE, conveniently planned and well furnished; three reception, billiard room, six bed rooms, dressing room, bath room, usual offices; all modern conveniences; garage for two cars; perfect order throughout; all services.—W. LEVENS and SON, 34, Broadway, Bromley. Ravensbourne 2920.

BLACKHEATH.—Well appointed RESIDENCE, with beautiful outlook over timbered garden to the country beyond. FREEHOLD RESIDENCE; three reception rooms, eight bed rooms, two bath rooms, usual sitting room, usual offices; garage and stabling; charming old-world garden, 1¼ ACRE, tennis, &c.—Write Box H.169, The Times, E.C.4.

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A Charming MODERN HOUSE, with all up-to-date conveniences, delightfully situated on the well-known TALBOT WOODS Estate, close to golf and tennis; three reception, five bed rooms, bath room, &c.; garage and beautiful garden. Price only £2,650 Freehold.—ORMISTON and KNIGHT, 24, Poole-hill, Bournemouth.

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ATTRACTIVE MODERN HOUSE, with electric light and main water; fine open position with lovely views; two reception, five bed rooms, two bath rooms, usual offices; two garages; garden of ¼-acre. Owner going abroad must sell.—Illustrated particulars from ORMISTON and KNIGHT, 24, Poole-hill, Bournemouth.

SURREY & BERKS BORDERS.

2½ miles from Sunningdale Golf Course.

FOR SALE,
A TTRACTIVE SMALL COUNTRY HOUSE, having modern conveniences, including Electric light, Central heating, &c.
It contains three reception, nine bed rooms, 2 bath rooms, &c.
GARAGE FOR TWO CARS.
GROUNDS OF FOUR ACRES.
Tennis Lawn, Kitchen Garden and Woodland.
PRICE, FREEHOLD, £3,700.
Recommended by HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-street, S.W.1.

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SUSSEX, MAYFIELD, near.—Gentleman's MODEL DAIRY FARM, 60 ACRES; charming RESIDENCE, four bed, bath, three reception; capital buildings; co.'s water. FREEHOLD £2,250. POSSESSION. Recommended.

KENT, ASHFORD-TONBRIDGE between, ½ mile Junction Station.—Gentleman's choice PLEASURE and PROFIT FARM, 253½ ACRES, all grass, bounded by stream; delightful MODERN RESIDENCE; six bed, bath, three reception, co.'s water available; ample buildings. FREEHOLD ONLY £1,850. POSSESSION.

SUSSEX HIGHLANDS, between Tunbridge Wells and Hastings, ½ mile station, 70mins. Town.—Fine old XVIth CENTURY RESIDENCE with wealth of old oak, facing due South and commanding wonderful views; nine bed and dressing, two bath, three large reception; cottage; garage; prettily timbered grounds intersected by stream; swimming pool; tennis lawn, &c. FIVE ACRES. FREEHOLD £3,800. A real bargain. Photos.

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KENT, in pretty village near Canterbury.—Delightful GEORGIAN RESIDENCE; six bed, bath, and three reception, conservatory; garage; outbuildings; two cottages; large gardens, &c. THREE ACRES. FREEHOLD £1,600, or with HALF ACRE £1,450. POSSESSION.

KENT, HAWKHURST, outskirts of this delightful village.—Charming COUNTRY HOUSE in beautifully matured grounds, 10 Acres; S.W. aspect, good views; nine bed, two dressing, bath, four reception and billiard rooms; main services; garages, outbuildings, cottage; prolific gardens, tennis lawn, orchard, and finely timbered paddock. FREEHOLD FOR SALE privately, or by Auction September 20th, with possession.

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DETERMINATION TO SELL AT ONCE REDUCES PRICE NEARLY £2,000.
PERIOD RESIDENCE, SURREY
(20 MILES OUT).

A MIDST LOVELY RURAL COUNTRY without isolation, not 2mins. station, of exceptional character in spotless condition, every convenience, facing full South; extensive views. Lounge hall, three excellent reception, 10 bed, two bath rooms; main water, electric light, central heating; modern draimage; fascinating gardens adorned with fine old timber, rich park meadows, 15 acres; superior cottage, garage, stabling; few minutes from Oaks. No servants required. £1,000 quite recently expended; rest price now only £6,500 FREEHOLD. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. Strongly recommended. Photos.—HARRY PALMER, Land Agent, Station-parade, Virginia Water. (Sloane 6333.)

IN INTERESTING AND HISTORICAL OLD COUNTRY MARKET TOWN.

A Really unique stampede of XVth-CENTURY ARCHITECTURE, with exceptional carved and curved old oak timbers; three reception and billiard rooms, seven bed rooms, bath room, &c. Studio; garages and stabling. DELIGHTFUL OLD-WORLD GARDEN; restored regardless of expense. Freehold only £4,000.
BOARDMAN and OLIVER, Sudbury, Suffolk.

BATH (eight miles).—Charming RESIDENCE; three reception rooms, seven principal and four secondary bed rooms, bath room, ample offices; electric light; stabling, garage, &c.; two cottages; delightful gardens and paddocks; the whole 2½ ACRES. PRICE £4,100.—Sole Agents, TILLEY and CULVERWELL, F.A.I., Bath.

BEACONSFIELD & DISTRICT.

BAILEY-DENTON and Co., Chief Agents. B'hold 228.

BERKS.—Delightful old COTTAGE; four bed rooms, living room, parlour; outbuildings; study garden; CENTRAL HEATING, TELEPHONE, HOT WATER

LONDON: 20, HANOVER-SQUARE, W.1.
Telephone: Mayfair 3066.
EDINBURGH: 90, PRINCES-STREET.
ASHFORD, KENT: 41, BANK-STREET.

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY.

FOUNDLING ESTATE OFFICE: 11-12, GRENVILLE-STREET, W.C.1.
RICHINGS PARK ESTATE, IVER, BUCKS.
AND 298, REGENT-STREET, W.1.
WELWYN GARDEN CITY: BRIDGE-ROAD.

COUNTY SEATS, LANDED ESTATES, TOWN AND COUNTRY PROPERTIES

FREEHOLD INVESTMENT

arising from the

VALUABLE BUSINESS PREMISES,

67, 69 & 71, OXFORD STREET, W.

TWO SHOPS AND AN UPPER PART OF THREE FLOORS which is conveniently arranged as office suites.

TOTAL FLOOR AREA 7,800 SQUARE FEET.

The Shops are let upon lease at rentals producing £725 per annum, and vacant possession will be given of the upper part.

TOTAL ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED INCOME £1,925 PER ANNUM.

FRONTAGE 27 FEET 10 INCHES. MEAN DEPTH OF 93 FEET. SITE AREA 2,550 SQUARE FEET.

Also the

UNRESTRICTED FREEHOLD BUILDING SITE,

No. 8, DEAN STREET, W.

only about 45 yards from Oxford-street.

FRONTAGE ABOUT 22 FEET. DEPTH ABOUT 40 FEET.

SITE AREA ABOUT 880 SQUARE FEET.

RIPE FOR IMMEDIATE DEVELOPMENT.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION, in TWO LOTS, in the Hanover-square Estate Room, on Tuesday, 9th September, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously sold privately).

Solicitor :—A. C. N. DIXEY, Esq., 77, Grosvenor-street, W.1.

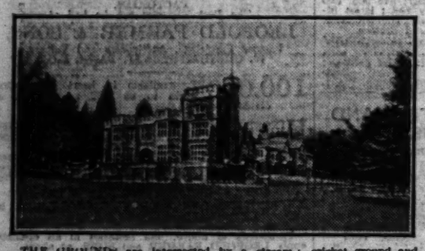
Auctioneers :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

BY DIRECTION OF LADY GATTY.

EDGE OF THE NEW FOREST.

TWO MILES FROM HINTON ADMIRAL AND FROM NEW MILTON, FIVE MILES FROM CHRISTCHURCH, 10 MILES FROM BOURNEMOUTH.

THE OSSEMSLEY MANOR ESTATE.



THE MODERN RESIDENCE COMMANDS BEAUTIFUL VIEWS.

It is approached by three drives, each with entrance lodges, and contains main hall 60ft. by 15ft. 6in., oak panelled billiard room, morning room, and drawing room 51ft. by 34ft., each opening to the loggia, dining room, and library; about 14 principal bed and dressing rooms, seven bath rooms, and 10 servants' bed rooms and bath room.

Electric Light. Central Heating. Modern Water Supply.

Racquet court; garage for four; ample stabling; buildings; electrician's and chauffeur's houses; 12 cottages.

THE GROUNDS are intersected by a stream; cricket ground and pavilion; grass and en-tout-cas tennis courts; walled kitchen garden. COARSE AND TROUT FISHING. GOOD MIXED SHOOTING.

OSSEMSLEY MANOR FARM of about 147 acres and a further 129 acres are let, leaving about 333 acres of woodland in hand. In all the estate extends to about

704 ACRES.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.

Sole Agents :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20 Hanover-square, W.1. (27065.)

BY DIRECTION OF THE TRUSTEES.

35, WIMPOLE-STREET, W.

A PERIOD RESIDENCE.

The accommodation comprises Outer and Inner Halls, Lounge Hall, Five Reception Rooms, Nine Bed and Dressing Rooms, Six Bath Rooms, and Compact Domestic Offices.

Electric Passenger Lift. Central Heating. Independent Hot Water Supply.

Garage for three Cars, and two small Residential Flats over.

LEASE ABOUT 987 YEARS UNEXPIRED. GROUND-RENT £75 PER ANNUM.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION, in conjunction with Messrs. TURNER LORD and DOWLER, in the Hanover-square Estate Room, on Thursday, 4th September, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously sold privately).

Solicitors :—Messrs. ATKEY TURNER and Co., 12, Park-place, S.W.1.

Auctioneers :—Messrs. TURNER LORD and DOWLER, 127, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, W.1; and Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

EARL'S COURT.

DIRECTLY OVERLOOKING AND HAVING ACCESS TO ORNAMENTAL GARDENS.

WITHIN 15 MINUTES OF PICCADILLY-CIRCUS.

23, EARL'S COURT-SQUARE, S.W.

A beautifully decorated, medium-size house. Entrance hall, four reception rooms, ten bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, and domestic offices.

LEASE ABOUT 45 YEARS. GROUND-RENT £18 PER ANNUM.

and

5, WETHERBY-MEWS, S.W.

Garage Premises.

Held for a term of about nine years at £70 per annum.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION in the Hanover-square Estate Room, on Thursday, 4th September, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously sold privately).

Solicitors :—Messrs. H. M. R. POTHECARY and Co., 73, King William-street, E.C.4.

Auctioneers :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

BY DIRECTION OF THE EXECUTORS OF LATE JOHN MARES, ESQ.

BASINGSTOKE.

WITHIN 10 MINUTES' WALK OF STATION.

CLOSE TO THE CENTRE OF THE TOWN AND WITHIN A FEW YARDS OF THE JUNCTION OF THE WINCHESTER AND ANDOVER ROADS.

THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY,

THE MANOR HOUSE.

A PICTURESQUE GABLED RESIDENCE: lounge hall, billiard room, two reception rooms, 10 bed and dressing rooms, bath room and offices.

Main electricity. Water, Gas, and Drainage. Telephone.

Stabling and Garage. Chauffeur's Cottage.

THE GARDENS AND GROUNDS are exceptionally beautiful and shaded by many trees. They include lawns, three tennis courts, stone-paved terrace, rose garden and pergola, rock garden, herbaceous borders, walled fruit and vegetable garden.

The Property has a frontage of about 370 feet to the Winchester-road, and about 500 feet to Bounty-road, overlooking the Cricket Ground. The Property could readily be developed as a first-class building estate.

4½ ACRES.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION, as a WHOLE or in LOTS, at BASINGSTOKE, at a date to be announced (unless previously disposed of privately).

Solicitors :—Messrs. LAMB, BROOKS and BULLOCK, Basingstoke, Hants.

Auctioneers :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

AT A LOW PRICE.

SURREY HILLS.

IN A FAVOURITE RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT. TWO MILES FROM STATION.

A FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY,

CONSISTING OF A MORLEY-HORDER RESIDENCE, standing 620 feet above sea level, with south and west aspects, and commanding pretty views.

The approach is by two carriage drives.

Accommodation :—Lounge hall, panelled Georgian drawing room, panelled billiard room, dining room, complete domestic offices, including servants' hall, ten bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms, chauffeur's flat with bath room.

Garage.

Electric light. Company's water. Main drainage. Central heating. Telephone.

THE GARDENS AND GROUNDS, which have been laid out with great taste, are well wooded and inexpensive to maintain.

THEY INCLUDE FORMAL GARDEN, SUNK GARDEN, TWO TENNIS COURTS, TILED TEA-HOUSE, KITCHEN GARDEN, RANGE OF GLASS-HOUSES, AND THE REMAINDER IS PARKLAND, IN ALL ABOUT

15 ACRES.

THE RESIDENCE WOULD BE SOLD WITH A SMALLER AREA OF LAND TO SUIT THE WISHES OF AN INTENDING BUYER.

Agents :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (16,554.)

BY DIRECTION OF THE HONOURABLE MRS. MERVYN HERBERT.

THE BEST KNOWN BEAUTY SPOT ON THE

ITALIAN RIVIERA.

THE PENINSULA OF PORTOFINA. Near Santa Margherita.

SAN GIOVANNI AND CASA BIANCA.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY,

together or separately at greatly reduced prices.

The Property is bounded by the Mediterranean Sea and covers an area of about

43,000 SQUARE METRES (13 ACRES),

being terraced and wooded land with vines, olives, and many fruit trees.

"SAN GIOVANNI" contains nine rooms; and CASA BIANCA six rooms.

Company's water and electric light are laid on.

THE XVTH AND XVIIITH CENTURY WATCH-TOWERS ARE A PICTURESQUE FEATURE.

The whole comprises

A UNIQUE LITTLE ESTATE SELDOM TO BE MET WITH.

Sole Agents :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (27,460.)

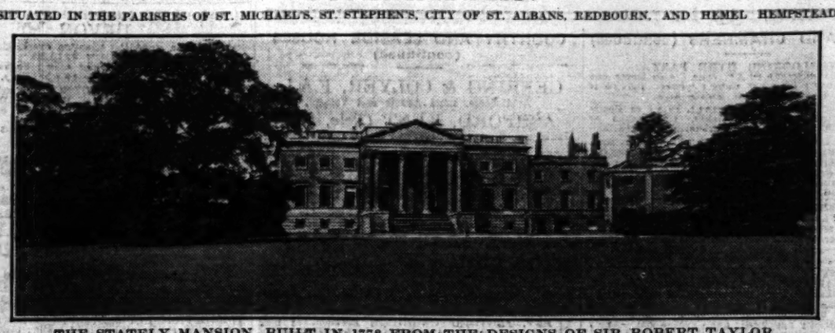
BY DIRECTION OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL OF VERULAM.

ADJOINING THE CITY OF ST. ALBANS.

THE HISTORIC COUNTY SEAT OF

GORHAMBURY.

SITUATED IN THE PARISHES OF ST. MICHAEL'S, ST. STEPHEN'S, CITY OF ST. ALBANS, REDBOURN, AND HEMEL HEMPSTEAD.



THE STATELY MANSION, BUILT IN 1778 FROM THE DESIGNS OF SIR ROBERT TAYLOR,

SEATED ABOUT 400 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL IN A FINELY-TIMBERED PARK OF 460 ACRES.

Suite of six magnificent reception rooms, 25 principal and secondary bed rooms, seven servants' bed rooms, six bath rooms, ample domestic and staff accommodation. Electric Light. Estate Water Supply.

BEAUTIFUL OLD GROUNDS

WITH GRAND CEDARS, LAWNS, AND TENNIS COURTS. COMPLETELY WALLED KITCHEN GARDENS AND EIGHT COTTAGES. Stabling for 21 horses. Garages. Men's rooms. THE HISTORIC RUINS OF BACON'S HOUSE. The remainder of the Estate comprises some

TWENTY-TWO CAPITAL FARMS

VARYING IN SIZE FROM 64 TO 440 ACRES, WITH GOOD HOMESTEADS AND BUILDINGS, SMALL HOLDINGS, ACCOMMODATION LANDS, AND NUMEROUS COTTAGES.

NEARLY FOURTEEN MILES OF FRONTAGES TO MAIN ROADS

AND THE PROPOSED ST. ALBANS BY-PASS ROAD, CONNECTING THE NORTH ORBITAL ROAD WATLING STREET PASSES THROUGH THE ESTATE.

DENSELY-STOCKED WOODLANDS OF OVER 500 ACRES. EXCELLENT TROUT FISHING AND SHOOTING. VALUABLE WATERCRESS BEDS.

THE WHOLE FORMING A COMPACT RESIDENTIAL, SPORTING, AND AGRICULTURAL ESTATE OF ABOUT

6,159 ACRES.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION in September (unless disposed of privately).

Solicitors :—Messrs. NICHOLSON, FREELAND, and SHEPHERD, 46, Queen Anne's-gate, S.W.1.

Land Agent :—Mr. H. E. ASPREY, 12, Ridgmont-road, St. Albans. Auctioneers :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

BY DIRECTION OF CAPTAIN EUAN WALLACE, M.C., M.P.

THE ESTATES OF KILDONAN, AYRSHIRE.

15,000 ACRES.

EASILY REACHED FROM LONDON, THE MIDLANDS, OR THE NORTH.

INCLUDING KILDONAN HOUSE,

a notable example of a modern COUNTRY MANSION, GROUSE MOOR YIELDING FROM 700 to 1,000 BRACE. The Estate is specially suitable for pheasant shooting. Good mixed bags are obtained of Blackgame, Partridges, Snipe, Duck, Hares, Rabbits, &c., and there is exceptional Woodcock Shooting.

TROUT FISHING IN RIVER DUISK AND IN A NUMBER OF TROUTING LOCHS.

THE AGRICULTURAL PORTION OF THE ESTATE CONSISTS OF 17 FARMS. RENTAL (excluding the House, Shootings, and Woodlands, which are in the Proprietor's hands) amounts to

£3,034 PER ANNUM.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE TREATY.

Solicitors :—Messrs. LAIRD and MACINTYRE, 97, West Regent-street, Glasgow.

Agents :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1; and Edinburgh.

SURREY. BETWEEN SUNNINGDALE AND WOKING.

THREE MILES FROM WOKING STATION, TWO MILES FROM CHERTSEY STATION.

THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL, AGRICULTURAL AND SPORTING ESTATE.

OTTERSHAW PARK.

THE MANSION HOUSE, ONE OF THE FINEST HOUSES IN ENGLAND,

was built in the Italian Style in 1910, and is replete with every possible convenience and comfort. It stands in a well-timbered park with extensive views. Two halls, six reception rooms, winter garden, 44 bed and dressing rooms, 10 bath rooms, complete offices. INDOOR SWIMMING BATH. Ample stabling and garage accommodation.

BEAUTIFUL PLEASURE GARDENS AND GROUNDS,

with rose, flower and Italian gardens, walled kitchen garden, chain of lakes, woodlands and pastureland.

FIVE FARMS AND NUMEROUS COTTAGES.

THE ESTATE EXTENDS IN ALL TO ABOUT

953 ACRES,

AND POSSESSES

LONG AND VALUABLE FRONTAGES TO TWO MAIN ROADS.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION as a WHOLE or in BLOCKS or LOTS, in the Hanover-square Estate Room, on Thursday, 2nd October, 1930, at 2.30 p.m.

Solicitors :—Messrs. KENNETH BROWN, BAKER, BAKER, Essex House, Essex-street, Strand, W.C.2.

Incorporated Accountants :—Messrs. KEENS, SHAY, KEENS and Co., Bilbao House, New Broad-street, E.C.2, and at Luton and Bedford.

Auctioneers :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

Preliminary Announcement.

BY DIRECTION OF MRS. BARCLAY BLACK.

NORTHAMPTON.

IN THE CENTRE OF THE PYTCHLEY HUNT.

4½ miles from Brixworth Station, 10 miles from Northampton, 10 miles from Daventry.

THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY,

GUILSBOROUGH HALL,

GUILSBOROUGH.

The stone-built picturesque Residence stands in a finely timbered Park in the centre of the famous Pytchley Hunt.

It is fitted with every convenience for comfort, and contains: Hall, lounge, four reception rooms, 23 bed and dressing rooms, six bath rooms, and complete offices.

Ample private water supply. Electric light. Central heating.

Chauffeur's flat and two cottages. Garages and coachhouses, ranges of model hunting stables.

THE PLEASURE GROUNDS contain many magnificent beech and other trees, and include spacious lawns, rose garden and hard tennis court. Park and pasture lands. In all about

40 ACRES.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION, in conjunction with Messrs. JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, at an early date (unless previously sold privately).

Solicitors :—Messrs. BIDDLE, THORNE, WELSFORD and GAIR, 32, Aldermanbury, E.C.2.

Auctioneers :—Messrs. JAMES STYLES and WHITLOCK, Rugby, London, Oxford, and Chipping Norton; or Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

ASHDOWN FOREST DISTRICT.

FIVE MILES FROM THE FAMOUS GOLF LINKS.

TO BE SOLD. ONE OF THE BEST RESIDENTIAL ESTATES IN THE HOME COUNTIES.

EXTENDING TO ABOUT 426 ACRES.

THE HALF-TIMBERED AND GABLED MODERN MANSION,

in Elizabethan style, stands 500ft. above sea level, and enjoys some of the finest views in Sussex. Large panelled lounge, panelled morning room, library and two other fine reception rooms, beautiful logria, some 18 bed and dressing rooms, six bath rooms, excellent light offices.

Every Conceivable Modern Improvement.

Range of stabling and ample garage accommodation. Four Cottages and Lodge.

THE EXCEPTIONALLY BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS AND GARDENS extend to about 22 ACRES and are a special feature of the property. There are good grass tennis courts and en-tout-cas court, rock and water garden, swimming pool, extensive matured kitchen and fruit garden, ornamental woodlands, rhododendrons, shrubs, alpine house. Home Farm in hand and other lands let off.

Agents :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (23420.)

KENT AND SURREY.

BORDERS.

In beautiful unspoiled country, 450ft. above sea level, facing South, enjoying magnificent views.

Three miles from Hayes Station, four miles from Bromley Station, about 15 miles from London.

TO BE SOLD.

AN ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD RESIDENCE,

built of red brick, part of which dates back to the XVIIth century. It has been enlarged in recent years and the accommodation comprises: Lounge hall, four reception rooms, nine bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, and complete offices.

Stabling for three. Two garages. Cottage.

THE TIMBERED GROUNDS include tennis court, shady lawn, grass walks, productive kitchen garden, and enclosures of meadow land, the whole extending to about

9 ACRES.

The property is in extremely good order.

Agents :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (28137.)

A LOW PRICE ONLY REQUIRED.

ON THE WEST COAST OF ARGYLLSHIRE.

ISLAND OF ERISKA,

267 ACRES,

WITH FIRST-RATE YACHT ANCHORAGE, and about 12 miles distant by road from Oban.

ERISKA HOUSE, approached by a bridge allowing access at all times, is a modern and well-appointed house, and enjoys magnificent views.

Electric Light and Central Heating.

Exceptionally attractive gardens and grounds. Ample garage, four cottages, and private pier.

The whole island is in the Proprietor's hands, the grazing only being let to a tenant.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.

Sole Agents: KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1, and Edinburgh.

Preliminary Announcement.

WARWICKSHIRE.

ADJOINING KENILWORTH.

Leamington four miles. Coventry five miles.

THE VALUABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTIES AND LANDS forming the remaining portions of the

THICKTHORN ESTATE,

KENILWORTH,

including the attractive Residence

THE WOODLANDS,

occupying a commanding position adjoining Thickthorn Park, and containing four reception rooms, 10 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, and offices.

Matured and well-timbered gardens, entrance lodge, capital stabling.

Vacant Possession.

KENILWORTH LODGE,

a conveniently situated Hunting Box in finely timbered grounds. Two reception rooms, eight bed and dressing rooms, bath room, and domestic offices. Loose boxes and delightful old gardens.

Also the famous

STUD FARM,

with groom's cottage and buildings, and the STUD BUILDINGS AND PADDOCKS.

Also two first-rate Dairy Farms with good grazing land, known as WINDY ARBOUR and STATION FARM. Allotments, Accommodation Land, and IMPORTANT BUILDING SITES, the whole extending to about

130 ACRES.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION at an early date, in conjunction with Mr. WARRINGTON BENNETT.

Solicitors :—Messrs. KENNETH BROWN, BAKER, BAKER, Essex House, Essex-street, Strand, W.C.2.

Incorporated Accountants :—Messrs. KEENS, SHAY, KEENS and Co., Bilbao House, New Broad-street, E.C.2; and at Luton and Bedford.

Auctioneers :—Mr. WARRINGTON BENNETT, F.A.I., Kenilworth, and Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

Preliminary Announcement.

BY DIRECTION OF MAJOR B. VERNON HARCOURT.

ISLE OF WIGHT.

Facing Spithead.

THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY,

ST. CLARE.

Between Ryde and Seaview.

The residence contains six reception rooms, conservatory, 18 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms and complete offices.

Electric Light. Main Water. Modern Sanitation.

Bathing Lodge. Cottage. Garages. BEAUTIFUL PLEASURE GROUNDS, extending to the Shore, in all about

13 ACRES.

Yachting in the Solent and Spithead.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION, in conjunction with Messrs. WALLIS RIDDETT and Co., at an early date (unless previously disposed of privately).

Auctioneers :—Messrs. WALLIS RIDDETT and Co., Ryde; and Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

ESHER PLACE ESTATE, ESHER.

IN A DELIGHTFUL POSITION, UNDER ONE MILE OF ESHER STATION (SOUTHERN RAILWAY) WHENCE WATERLOO IS REACHED IN ABOUT 25 MINUTES. ABOUT 14 MILES FROM THE WEST END BY ROAD.

MORE LANE

FIVE DETACHED NEWLY ERECTED

FREEHOLD RESIDENCES

OF MODERATE SIZE, EACH WITH GARAGE AND GARDENS.

Also

FIVE FREEHOLD BUILDING PLOTS.

MAIN DRAINAGE, GAS, ELECTRIC LIGHT AND WATER CONNECTED TO THE RESIDENCES AND AVAILABLE FOR THE PLOTS.

VACANT POSSESSION ON COMPLETION.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION in SEPARATE LOTS in the Hanover-square Estate Room, on Tuesday, 9th September, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously sold privately).

Solicitor :—A. C. N. DIXEY, ESQ., 77, Grosvenor-street, W.1.

Auctioneers :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

WINGFIELD HOUSE, TROWBRIDGE.

SEVEN MILES FROM WESTBURY, 11 AND 12 FROM BATH AND CHIPPENHAM RESPECTIVELY.

1¾ HOURS FROM PADDINGTON.

A beautiful old mellowed stone JACOBEAN and part QUEEN ANNE HOUSE approached by a winding drive and standing 200ft. above sea level, on gravel, with nice views.

Spacious entrance hall, six good size reception rooms, 17 bed and dressing rooms, five bath rooms.

Central heating. Electric light and all modern improvements.

Well kept and attractively laid out pleasure gardens, grass and hard tennis courts, formal rose garden with box borders and old well head; sunk garden, rock and water gardens, kitchen and fruit gardens, parkland, &c.

GOOD GARAGE and STABLING, LODGE and COTTAGES.

The balance of the Land is let off to excellent tenants.

TO BE SOLD WITH 20 TO 900 ACRES, OR WOULD BE LET FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED FROM MICHAELMAS.

HUNTING with the Avon Vale and S. and W. Wilts.

FISHING in the River Frome, which intersects the Estate for two miles. GOOD SHOOTING.

Sole Agents :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

BY DIRECTION OF SIR JAMES C. CALDER, C.B.E., D.L., J.P.

MAYFAIR.

Having uninterrupted views over Hyde Park, equidistant from Piccadilly and Marble Arch.

32, PARK-LANE.

A small house of distinction and charm, modernized throughout, tastefully decorated and appointed.

The accommodation comprises :—Hall, three reception rooms, six bed rooms, bath-dressing room, bath room and usual domestic offices.

LEASE 8 YEARS UNEXPIRED.

RENT £400 PER ANNUM.

and

35A, THREE KINGS YARD.

Garage Premises for Three Motor-cars with four rooms and bath room.

LEASE 71 YEARS UNEXPIRED.

RENT £25 PER ANNUM.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION in the Hanover-square Estate Room, on Thursday, 4th September, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously sold privately).

Solicitors :—Messrs. HYMAN, ISAACS, LEWIS and MILLS, 8, Thavies Inn, Holborn-circus, E.C.1.

Auctioneers :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

BY DIRECTION OF THE ROYAL CORINTHIAN YACHT CLUB.

BURNHAM-ON-CROUCH.

Adjoining the Quay and Yacht Club House. Ten minutes' walk from the station.

THE FREEHOLD PROPERTY,

THE LAWN.

The residence contains three reception rooms, eight bed rooms, bath room and offices. The Pleasure Grounds are bounded by the Quay and extend in all to about TWO ACRES.

The property has frontage of about 185ft. to the High-street, about 400ft. to Belvedere-road, and about 180ft. to the Quay, and is suitable for residential purposes

OR FOR IMMEDIATE DEVELOPMENT as a high-class Building Estate.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION as a WHOLE or in LOTS in conjunction with Mr. ERNEST GALE, at a date to be announced (unless previously sold privately).

Solicitors: Messrs. W. H. MASON & SON, Lincoln House, 44, Fore-street, E.C.2.

Auctioneers :—Mr. ERNEST GALE, Southminster and Burnham-on-Crouch; Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

£7,000 WILL PURCHASE.

COTSWOLD HILLS.

¾-MILE FROM BROADWAY STATION, 8 MILES FROM MORETON-IN-MARSH (WITH EXPRESS SERVICES TO LONDON).

THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY,

GREY GABLES, BROADWAY.

THE OLD MANOR HOUSE, ORIGINALLY BUILT in the REIGN of HENRY VII. and enlarged in Jacobean times, is of typical Cotswold architecture, with stone walls and stone-tiled roof, and stands well back from the road in the picturesque Cotswold Village of Broadway.

It contains three reception rooms, 10 bed rooms, three bath rooms, and complete offices.

Main water and drainage, electric light, central heating; garage and outbuildings.

WELL-PLANNED PLEASURE GROUNDS with tennis lawns, rose garden and orchard, in all about

4½ ACRES.

HUNTING WITH THE NORTH COTSWOLD AND HEYTHROP AND WARWICKSHIRE FOXHOUNDS. GOLF ON THE COTSWOLDS.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.

Agents :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

BY DIRECTION OF R. B. WAITE, ESQ.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE. CHILTERN HILLS.

ABOUT ¾-MILE FROM AMERSHAM STATION. ABOUT 26 MILES FROM LONDON.

THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY,

HYRONS MANOR, AMERSHAM.

THE PICTURESQUE RESIDENCE, originally a farmhouse, reputed to date from Elizabethan times, has been considerably enlarged and remodelled and has been the subject of a large expenditure.

It contains :—Entrance hall, three reception rooms, six bed and dressing rooms, bath room, and complete offices.

Main electricity and water. Central heating, modern drainage

Brick-built garage and outbuildings.

DELIGHTFUL GARDENS AND GROUNDS laid out with great care and skill and shaded by many ornamental and fruit trees.

SPACIOUS LAWNS, ROSE PERGOLA and ROSE GARDEN, paved sunk garden, dell, orchard, and vegetable garden. Hard tennis court, in all about

2 ACRES.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION in the Hanover-square Estate Room at a date to be announced (unless previously disposed of privately).

Solicitors :—Messrs. KENNETH E. BARTLETT ELLIOTT and Co., 83, Cannon-street, E.C.4.

Auctioneers :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

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WITHIN AN HOUR OF LONDON.

AN EXCEPTIONAL RIVERSIDE PROPERTY

WITH GROUNDS AND PASTURES HAVING FRONTAGE TO BOTH BANKS.

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MANY THOUSANDS OF POUNDS HAVE RECENTLY BEEN SPENT UPON THE PROPERTY, WHICH IS NOW IN EXCELLENT ORDER THROUGHOUT.

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Ample Garage and Stabling accommodation. Entrance Lodge. Chauffeur's Flat.

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